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SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Missionary Society

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

For the Year 1880.



266

JANUARY, 1881.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
803 BROADWAY.

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ACT OF INCORPORATION.

An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, passed April 4th, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex-officio* members

of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference. Said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference, said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Part I, Chapter XVIII, Third Title of Art. 3.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS, PRIVILEGES, AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Every Corporation, as such, has power :

1. To have succession, by its corporate name, for the period limited in its Charter ; and when no period is limited, perpetually.
2. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.
3. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.
4. To hold, purchase, and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the Corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in its Charter.
5. To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the Corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.
6. To make By-laws, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

SEC. 2. The powers enumerated in the preceding section shall vest in every Corporation that shall hereafter be created, although they may not be specified in its Charter, or in the act under which it shall be incorporated.

SEC. 3. In addition to the powers enumerated in the first section of this title, and to those expressly given in its Charter, or in the act under which it is or shall be incorporated, no Corporation shall possess or exercise any corporate powers, except such as shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated and given.

SEC. 4. No Corporation created, or to be created, and not expressly incorporated for banking purposes, shall, by any implication or construction, be deemed to possess the power of discounting bills, notes, or other evidences of debt ; of receiving deposits ; of buying gold and silver, bullion, or foreign coins ; of buying and selling bills of exchange, or of issuing bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, upon loan, or for circulation as money.

SEC. 5. Where the whole capital of a Corporation shall not have been paid in, and the capital paid shall be insufficient to satisfy the claims of its creditors, each stockholder shall be bound to pay, on each share held by him, the sum necessary to complete the amount of such share, as fixed by the Charter of the Company, or such proportion of that sum as shall be required to satisfy the debts of the Company.

SEC. 6. When the corporate powers of any Corporation are directed by its Charter to be exercised by any particular body, or number of persons, a majority of such body, or persons, if it be not otherwise provided in the charter, shall be a sufficient number to form a board for the trans-

action of business; and every decision of a majority of the persons duly assembled as a board shall be valid as a corporate act.

SEC. 7. If any Corporation hereafter created by the Legislature shall not organize and commence the transaction of its business within one year from the date of its incorporation, its corporate powers shall cease.

SEC. 8. The Charter of every Corporation that shall hereafter be granted by the Legislature shall be subject to alteration, suspension, and repeal, in the discretion of the Legislature.

SEC. 9. Upon the dissolution of any Corporation created, or to be created, and unless other persons shall be appointed by the Legislature, or by some court of competent authority, the directors or managers of the affairs of such Corporation at the time of its dissolution, by whatever name they may be known in law, shall be the trustees of the creditors and stockholders of the Corporation dissolved, and shall have full power to settle the affairs of the Corporation, collect and pay the outstanding debts, and divide among the stockholders the moneys and other property that shall remain after the payment of debts and necessary expenses.

SEC. 10. The persons so constituted trustees shall have authority to sue for, and recover, the debts and property of the dissolved Corporation, by the name of the trustees of such Corporation, and shall have full power to settle the affairs of the Corporation, describing it by its corporate name, and shall be jointly and severally responsible to the creditors and stockholders of such Corporation to the extent of its property and effects that shall come into their hands.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

AS REVISED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1876.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

THE name of this association shall be "THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH." Its objects are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries, under such rules and regulations as the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS, HONORARY MANAGERS, AND PATRONS.

The payment of twenty dollars at one time shall constitute a member for life. Any person paying one hundred and fifty dollars at one time into the treasury shall be an honorary manager for life; and the contribution of five hundred dollars shall constitute the donor an honorary patron for life: any such honorary manager or patron shall be entitled to a seat, and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE III.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex-officio* members of said Board, and thirty-two laymen, and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the requirements of the existing Charter of the Society: vacancies in the Board shall be filled as the

Charter provides. The Board shall also have authority to make By-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books for Indian and Foreign Missions, and Missions in which a foreign language is used; to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Secretary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elective by its own body; and shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its Annual Report, and also shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the four preceding years, and the state of its funds.

ARTICLE IV.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

There shall be two Corresponding Secretaries appointed by the General Conference.

They shall be subject to the direction and control of the Board of Managers, by whom their salaries shall be fixed, and their salaries shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be exclusively employed in conducting the correspondence of the Society, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, and, under the direction of the Board, in supervising the missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise, in promoting the general interests of the Society.

Should the office of either of the Secretaries become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the regular meeting of the Board, next succeeding the final adjournment of the General Conference, the officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

At all meetings of the Board, the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, and in the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents, a member appointed by the meeting for that purpose, shall preside.

ARTICLE VII.

QUORUM.

Thirteen Managers at any meeting of the Board shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

MINUTES.

The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved.

ARTICLE IX.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

It is recommended that within the bounds of each Annual Conference there be established a Conference Missionary Society, auxiliary to this institution, under such regulations as the Conferences shall respectively prescribe.

ARTICLE X.

SPECIAL DONATIONS.

Auxiliary societies or donors may designate the Mission or Missions, under the care of this Society, to which they desire any part or the whole of their contributions to be appropriated; which special designation shall be publicly acknowledged by the Board. But in the event that more funds are raised for any particular Mission than are necessary for its support, the surplus shall be at the disposal of the Board for the general purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE XI.

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

The General Conference shall divide the Annual Conferences into twelve Mission Districts, from each of which there shall be one representative, to be appointed for the term of four years by the General Conference at each of its sessions, on the nomination of the delegates of the Annual Conferences within the Mission Districts respectively, and twelve representatives, to be appointed annually by the Board of Managers from its own members, who, with the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society and the Board of Bishops, shall constitute a committee, to be called the General Missionary Committee; *provided* that the Bishops shall fill any vacancy that may occur among the members appointed by the General Conference, so that each Mission District may be fully represented at each annual meeting.

The General Missionary Committee shall meet annually in the city of New York, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Secretaries and Treasurers, of which due notice shall be given to each member; and the Bishops shall preside over the deliberations.

Said General Missionary Committee shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions, the number of persons to be employed on said Missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each Mis-

sion ; and it shall also determine the amount for which each Bishop may draw for the Domestic Missions of the Conferences over which he shall preside, and the Bishop shall not draw on the Treasurers for more than said amount. Nevertheless, in the intervals between the meetings of the General Missionary Committee, the Board of Managers may provide for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our Missions, and to meet such demands may expend any additional amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

The General Missionary Committee shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings.

Any expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Society.

ARTICLE XII.

SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES.

The Board may provide for the support of superannuated missionaries, widows and orphans of missionaries, who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively, it being understood that they shall not receive more than is usually allowed to other superannuated ministers, their widows and orphans.

The amount allowed for the support of a missionary shall not exceed the usual allowance of other itinerant preachers ; and in the case of Domestic Missions, the Bishop or president of the Conference shall draw for the same in quarterly installments, and shall always promptly notify the Treasurer of all drafts made by him. The administration of appropriations to Foreign Missions shall be under the direction of the Board of Managers.

No one shall be acknowledged as a missionary, or receive support as such from the funds of the Society, who has not some definite field assigned to him in the service of the Society, or who could not be an effective laborer on a circuit, except as above provided.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution shall be subject to alteration or amendment only by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BY-LAWS
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

I.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE duties of these officers are defined in the Constitution. The President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board, as prescribed by Article VI of the Constitution; and shall hold their respective offices during the year for which they may be elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine. If the President and all the Vice-Presidents be absent, then the Board may elect a President *pro tem*.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

The Corresponding Secretaries shall, under the direction of the Board of Managers, conduct the correspondence of the Society with its Missions, and be exclusively employed in promoting its general interests. They shall advocate the missionary cause at such Annual Conferences and Churches as their judgment may dictate and the Board approve. They shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Society, and especially upon all its Missions, and promptly convey to the Bishops having charge of the Missions respectively, to the Board, or the standing committees, all such communications from, and all information concerning, our Missions, as the circumstances of the case may require. They shall also in all cases give to such missionaries as may be sent out the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as circumstances may call for, and shall explicitly inform all our missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions. They shall also audit the accounts of outgoing, returned, or discharged foreign missionaries before the final settlement of the same, and all bills for office and incidental expenses before they are presented to the Treasurer for pay-

ment. They shall also superintend all property interests of the Society, exclusive of its current receipts, permanent or special funds, and fixed property, subject to instructions from the Board of Managers.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall keep proper books of accounts, showing all the receipts and disbursements, and all other financial affairs connected with the treasury of the Society, except such as are committed to the care of the Corresponding Secretaries. He shall, under advice of the Finance Committee, keep all uninvested moneys of the Society on deposit in some safe bank, or banks, in the name of the Society, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He shall honor all orders of the Board on the treasury, and, within the several appropriations made by the General Committee and Board, shall pay all drafts of the Bishops, and furnish the Secretaries respectively with Letters of Credit or Bills of Exchange for the support of Foreign Missions; and he shall, on the warrant of the Corresponding Secretaries, pay the outfit of missionaries, and the expenses of those authorized to return, and shall pay all bills for office and incidental expenses when properly audited. He shall be subject to the direction of the Finance Committee, and of the Board, in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial affairs of the Society. He shall report the state of the funds, and whenever required exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at each regular meeting of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee; and shall report monthly to the Board the state of the treasury. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by Missions and particular appropriations.

He shall keep the seal of the Society, and affix the same to such documents, contracts, and conveyances as may be ordered by the Board of Managers; shall execute for the Society conveyances of real estate whenever ordered by the Board.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The Assistant Treasurer shall reside at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shall be subject to the directions of the Board of Managers and of the Treasurer.

He shall forward to the Treasurer, monthly, a statement of his accounts to the first of each month, in order that the same may be presented to the Board at its regular meetings. He shall exhibit his books and accounts, vouchers and securities, to such auditors as may be appointed by the Board.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Board and of the Society, and shall record the minutes of their proceedings. He shall also certify to the Treasurer, or to the Auditing Committee, as the case may require, all moneys granted, or expenditures authorized in pursuance of the action of the Board.

He shall, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries, make an appropriate record of all wills under which the Society may be interested, and of all action of the Board, and other information relating thereto.

He shall, under like direction, also record a statement of all the property of the Society, and of any conveyances thereof, or other proceedings touching the same.

He shall, under like direction, keep the roll of the officers and Managers, and of the members of the several standing Committees, in the proper order according to the seniority of their consecutive service respectively, except that the chairman of each Committee shall be first named, and shall see that such lists are printed in such order in the Annual Reports.

He shall also record the proceedings of the several standing Committees in separate books, which shall be brought to each meeting of the Board; and shall notify, when requested, all meetings of Committees; and he shall hold his office during the year for which he may be elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine.

II.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

Appropriations made by the General Missionary Committee for the payment of salaries of missionaries, where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board of Managers for any Mission, or for the authorized current expenses of an established Mission, or by the Board for the expenses of outgoing or returning missionaries, and all specific appropriations of the Board or of the General Committee, except for the purchase or improvement of real estate, shall be paid by the Treasurer, upon the requisition of one of the Corresponding Secretaries, without further action by the Board. Except when otherwise ordered by the Board, payments made in foreign countries are to be by letters of credit or bills of exchange to the order of the Superintendent or Treasurer of the Mission; and payments made in this country on account of Foreign Missions may be made by draft of one of the Corresponding Secretaries upon the Treasurer, payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the same, and the Treasurer shall not be authorized to pay any other.

But where the appropriation is general, and for a Mission not yet occupied, and where the Bishop in charge shall have appointed a missionary, the Board has power to determine what portion of such appropriation shall be applied to particular objects, and what amount may be placed at the discretion of the Superintendent or other persons for general purposes; and when the Board has so determined, the Corresponding Secretaries may make requisition for the payment of such sums in manner and form as above stated.

Office and incidental expenses shall be audited by the Corresponding Secretaries, and paid to their order on the face of the original bills.

No Missionary or other person, other than the Corresponding Secretaries, shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasurer for Foreign Missions, except on letters of credit duly issued.

Real estate may be purchased for the Society, and improvements made on real estate, by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direct order of the Board, and by persons specially authorized and appointed to make such purchase or improvement.

And where the General Committee make a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any Mission, as the administration of appropriations and the management of the property of the Society is with the Board of Managers, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before the Corresponding Secretaries are authorized to make requisition therefor.

Appropriations and balances of appropriations unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, of any Mission, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the Society, or any of its agents, shall lapse to the Treasurer of the Society, and may not be thereafter used for the purposes for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations.

III.

STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

At the regular meeting of the Board in June of each year the following Standing Committees shall be appointed :

I. ON MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in Africa which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

II. ON MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in South America and Mexico which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

III. ON MISSIONS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in China and Japan which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

IV. ON MISSIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in Europe (except such as may be within the limits of Turkey) which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

V. ON MISSIONS IN INDIA, BULGARIA, AND TURKEY.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in India, Bulgaria, or Turkey referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VI. ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to American Domestic Missions, Indian Missions, and Missions among Foreign Populations in the United States, which may be referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VII. ON FINANCE.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer in providing ways and means. Said Committee shall have power to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Society; and, in the intervals between the sessions of the Board, to direct him in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial affairs of the Society. It shall also have the management, care, and supervision of the interests of the Missionary Society in the building known as the Methodist Publishing and Mission Building, subject to the order of the Board; also to consider and report on such financial matters as may be referred to them by the Board, Treasurer, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

VIII. ON LANDS AND LEGACIES.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all bequests made to the Society, and questions arising under wills, or concerning lands temporarily held by the Society, referred to them by the Board, the Corresponding Secretaries, or Treasurer.

IX. ON PUBLICATIONS.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to publish as instructed by the Board, and consider matters respecting publications referred to them by the Board or Corresponding Secretaries.

X. ON WOMAN'S MISSION WORK.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to the work of women in the Mission field, and to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, referred to them by the Board or the Corresponding Secretaries.

XI. ON ESTIMATES.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to make an estimate of the salary to be paid to any person engaged, not in the Missions, but in the immediate service of this Board; and also estimates for such incidental expenditures as may have no special relation to any particular Mission, and which may be referred to them by the Board, Treasurer, or a Secretary.

XII. ON NOMINATIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

This Committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several Standing Committees, and its duty shall be to make arrangements for public meetings ordered by the Board, and to nominate suitable persons to fill all vacancies that may occur in the Board of Managers, or in its list of officers, during the year, and the vote on such nominations shall be by ballot.

XIII. ON AUDITS.

There shall be two Committees on Audits, one in New York, and the other in Cincinnati. The former shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and the latter the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer quarterly, namely: in November, February, May, and August; and such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The Standing Committees shall, at their first meeting after election, elect their own permanent chairman, and if he be absent at any meeting, they shall choose a chairman *pro tem*. Each committee shall cause to be recorded correct minutes of all the business brought before it, and the disposition of the same, in a book kept for that purpose, which shall be brought to the regular meetings of the Board; and said committee may hold a regular meeting once in each month, or meet at the call of its chairman, a Corresponding Secretary, or Treasurer.

2. Each committee having charge of a particular mission shall make out estimates for the mission under its charge, to be laid before the General Missionary Committee at its annual meeting, to guide it in making the appropriations for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall be *ex officio* a member, and the Corresponding Secretaries advisory members without a vote, of each of the Standing Committees, except the Committees on Estimates and on Audits; and the Bishop having charge of a Foreign Mission shall be an *ex-officio* member of the respective committees having charge of the same.

4. When any matter is referred to a committee *with power*, it shall be the duty of the committee to report its final action in the case to the Board, for record in the minutes of its proceedings.

IV.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, ORDER OF BUSINESS, AND RULES OF DEBATE.

I. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms of the Society.

2. The presiding officer shall preserve order, keep the speaker to the point under consideration, and appoint committees not otherwise provided

for. He shall not take part in debate, nor propose any new measure, unless he first leave the chair; but he may vote as any other member.

3. All meetings of the Board shall open with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and close with prayer or the benediction, under the direction of the chairman.

4. A Corresponding Secretary, or the Treasurer, or any five Managers, may call a special meeting of the Board.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading the Scriptures and prayer.

2. The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read, and, when approved, signed by the presiding officer.

3. The Treasurer's monthly statement, and that of the Assistant Treasurer.

4. Report of the Corresponding Secretaries.

5. Reports from the Standing Committees, in the following order: Africa; South America and Mexico; China and Japan; Western Europe; India, Bulgaria, and Turkey; Domestic; Finance; Lands and Legacies; Executive Committee; Publications; Woman's Mission Work; Estimates; Nominations and Public Meetings; Audits. The reports of each committee to be made by simply reading the minutes of its proceedings, upon which the Board shall take such action as the case may require. When any one of the Standing Committees may be called in the regular proceedings of the Board, it shall be in order to present any miscellaneous business pertaining to the particular matters of which that committee has charge, as well as to receive and consider any reports from the committee.

6. Reports of special Committees.

7. Unfinished business.

8. Miscellaneous business.

The Board shall appoint, in the month of October in each year, the members of the General Missionary Committee to which it is entitled, according to the provision of Art. XI of the Constitution of the Missionary Society.

III. RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

1. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the Chair, shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any order is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the presiding officer, or any other member, require it; and when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

2. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

3. Every member wishing to speak shall rise and address the Chair;

and no one shall speak more than once on one question, until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak over fifteen minutes without the permission of the Board.

4. Motions to lay on the table, and motions that the previous question be put, shall be taken without debate.

5. When a report is presented by a committee it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

6. It shall always be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or call him to order.

7. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without the permission of the Chair or the Board.

8. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

9. A call of the ayes and noes shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

10. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate; but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

11. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

V.

PUBLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

1. The Charter, the Constitution of the Society, and By-laws, shall be published with each Annual Report.

2. The Board of Managers shall not make, alter, or amend any By-Law, except at the regular monthly meeting thereof, nor at the same meeting at which such By-Law, alteration, or amendment may be proposed.

FINANCIAL TABLES

FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Appropriations for 1881.

I. Foreign Missions.

1. AFRICA.				
(1.) Liberia: at the disposal of the Board.....			\$4,500	
(2.) Interior work: at the disposal of the Board.....			4,500	\$9,000
2. SOUTH AMERICA*.....	11,017 pesos, estimated to cost	\$11,017		
Central and South America outside of existing fields, at the disposal of the Board.....	500 " " "	500		11,517
3. CHINA:				
(1.) Foochow.....	Mexican dollars, 16,267; estimated to cost	\$15,291		
(2.) Central China (Kinkiang).....	" 12,838; "	12,068		
(3.) North China: administered by Board "	" 21,276; "	20,000		
(4.) West China: at disposal of Bishop and Secretaries, contingent upon a proposed donation.....	" " 5,319; "	5,000		52,359
4. GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND:				
For the work.....	Marks, 88,161; estimated to cost	\$21,000		
For interest on Berlin debt.....	" 2,518; "	600		
To be administered by Board for debts.....	" 10,075; "	2,400		24,000
5. SCANDINAVIA:				
(1.) Denmark.....	Crowns, 34,544; estimated to cost	\$9,258		
(2.) Norway.....	" 46,622; "	12,495		
(3.) Sweden.....	" 78,358; "	21,000		
At the disposal of the Board.....	" 4,028; "	1,200		43,953
6. INDIA:				
(1.) North India.....	Rupees, 130,927; estimated to cost	\$60,015		
(2.) South India.....	" 900; "	412		
Special for Bombay Church.....		2,500		62,927
7. BULGARIA AND TURKEY:				
For the work.....		\$7,854		
To be administered by Board for building extending work.....		4,000		
		1,000		12,854
8. ITALY.....	Lires, 109,589; estimated to cost	\$20,000		
For Church property to be administered by Board.....		5,000		25,000
9. MEXICO.....	Mexican dollars, 30,000; estimated to cost	\$26,100		
At the disposal of the Board, contingent on state of treasury.....	" " 1,695; "	1,464		
10. JAPAN.....	" " 32,967; "	\$30,000		27,564
				30,000
Total for Foreign Missions.....				\$399,174

II. Missions in the United States not in Annual Conferences, to be administered as Foreign Missions.

1. Arizona.....	\$7,000
2. Black Hills.....	3,000
3. Dakota.....	3,000
4. Indian Territory, at the disposal of Bishops and Secretaries.....	500
5. Montana.....	5,000
For Indian work.....	1,750
6. New Mexico.....	9,000
At the disposal of the Board.....	3,000
7. Utah.....	6,200
8. West Nebraska.....	2,250
Total.....	\$40,700

III. Domestic Missions.

1. NORTHERN NEW YORK (WELSH MISSION).....	\$150
2. SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.	
California (Swedish).....	\$2,000
New York East (Swedish).....	1,200
New York East (Norwegian).....	1,900
New England (Swedish).....	500
North-west Norwegian.....	5,000
North-west Swedish Conference.....	6,500
For schools.....	500
Total.....	\$17,600

3. GERMAN MISSIONS.

California.....	\$2,100
Central German.....	4,500
Chicago German.....	3,500
East German.....	6,000
North-west German.....	5,000
Oregon German.....	1,200
Southern German.....	10,000
St. Louis German.....	3,200
Southern California Conference.....	1,200
Western German.....	5,000
Total.....	\$41,700

4. CHINESE MISSIONS.

California.....	\$11,440
At the disposal of the Board for the support of a Bible reader.....	120
New York.....	1,600
Oregon.....	1,000
Total.....	\$14,160

5. AMERICAN INDIAN.

California.....	\$500
Central New York.....	500
Columbia River.....	200
Detroit.....	700
Genesee.....	300
Michigan.....	500

* The English Church in Buenos Ayres is self-supporting.

Northern New York.....	\$350
Wisconsin.....	200

Total.....\$3,550

6. ENGLISH-SPEAKING.

Alabama.....	\$2,500
Arkansas.....	3,000
Austin.....	7,250
Blue Ridge.....	3,500
California.....	3,000
Central Alabama.....	2,800
Central Tennessee.....	4,000
Colorado.....	5,400
Columbia River.....	5,000
Delaware.....	1,200
Detroit.....	3,500
East Maine.....	1,000
East Tennessee.....	2,000
Florida.....	3,700
Georgia.....	4,300
for Bible reader.....	300
Holston.....	3,500
Kansas.....	5,500
colored work.....	2,500
Kentucky.....	5,000
Lexington.....	3,000
Little Rock.....	2,500
Louisiana.....	7,000
Michigan.....	3,200
Minnesota.....	9,000
Mississippi.....	6,500
Missouri.....	3,250
Nebraska.....	5,000
Nevada.....	3,000
North Carolina.....	3,000
North-west Iowa.....	2,200
Oregon.....	2,500
Saint Louis.....	4,250
Savannah.....	3,500

South Carolina.....	\$7,000
Southern California.....	3,500
for Mexican work.....	500
South Kansas.....	5,500
Tennessee.....	3,000
Texas.....	4,600
Vermont.....	1,000
Virginia.....	5,500
Washington.....	2,500
West Texas.....	4,000
West Virginia.....	3,000
West Wisconsin.....	2,500
Wisconsin.....	2,000

Total for Amer. Domestic Missions. \$170,850

IV. Miscellaneous.*

1. Contingent Fund.....	\$25,000
2. Incidental Expenses.....	30,000
3. Office Expenses.....	18,000
4. For disseminating Missionary information.....	5,000

Total.....\$78,000

RECAPITULATION.

I. Foreign Missions.....	\$289,174
II. Missions in the United States, etc.....	40,700
III. Domestic Missions:	
Welsh Missions.....	150
Scandinavian Missions.....	17,600
German Missions.....	41,700
Chinese Missions.....	14,160
American Indian.....	3,550
English-Speaking.....	170,850
IV. Miscellaneous.....	78,000
Liquidation of Debt.....	112,150
Grand total.....	\$778,034

* Expenditures from the *contingent* fund are made only for missions, never for administration. (Art. XI, Constitution.) The *incidental* fund of last year was expended as follows: Interest, \$11,701 02; legal services, \$4,841 81; printing, etc., \$2,543 43; traveling expenses of bishops in visiting missions, etc., \$1,258 78; repairs, etc., \$1,160 05; General Missionary Committee expense, \$1,020 50; postage and envelopes, etc., \$733 17; widows and children of missionaries, \$400; annuities, \$520; taxes on lands, etc., \$349 15; extra clerical services, \$320; insurance, \$130; sundries—freight, telegrams, express charges, gas, etc., etc., \$760 69; total, \$25,247 19. *Office expenses* are for salaries, traveling expenses, stationery, etc., of office.

Apportionment of Moneys

TO BE RAISED DURING THE YEAR 1881.

Alabama.....	\$300	Illinois.....	\$23,000	N. W. Norwegian.....	\$500
Arizona.....	173	Indiana.....	12,650	N. W. Swedish.....	2,300
Arkansas.....	518	Italy.....	25	Norway.....	1,150
Austin.....	345	Iowa.....	9,200	Ohio.....	20,700
Baltimore.....	36,800	Kansas.....	230	Oregon.....	1,840
Black Hills.....	200	Kentucky.....	115	Philadelphia.....	47,150
Blue Ridge.....	400	Lexington.....	2,415	Pittsburgh.....	18,400
Bulgaria and Turkey.....	50	Liberia.....	3,450	Providence.....	18,800
California.....	5,750	Maine.....	345	Rock River.....	19,550
Central Alabama.....	300	Michigan.....	115	Saint Louis.....	4,600
Central German.....	6,900	Little Rock.....	288	Saint Louis German.....	5,175
Central China (Kinkiang).....	58	Louisiana.....	920	Savannah.....	575
Central Illinois.....	16,400	Montana.....	5,750	South Carolina.....	2,875
Central New York.....	20,700	Nebraska.....	230	S. E. Indiana.....	920
Central Ohio.....	16,100	Nevada.....	11,500	Southern California.....	1,150
Central Pennsylvania.....	23,000	Newark.....	6,900	Southern German.....	1,380
Central Tennessee.....	575	New England.....	1,000	Southern Illinois.....	9,200
Chicago German.....	3,650	New Hampshire.....	2,530	South India.....	690
Cincinnati.....	24,150	New Jersey.....	288	South Kansas.....	2,415
Colorado.....	2,300	New Mexico.....	1,725	Sweden.....	2,013
Columbia River.....	1,150	New York.....	480	Tennessee.....	833
Dakota.....	300	New York East.....	500	Texas.....	575
Delaware.....	1,380	North Carolina.....	58	Troy.....	19,550
Denmark.....	575	North China.....	17,250	Upper Iowa.....	11,500
Des Moines.....	9,200	Northern New York.....	690	Utah.....	230
Detroit.....	11,500	North India.....	11,500	Vermont.....	6,325
East German.....	2,875	North Indiana.....	12,650	Virginia.....	1,150
East Maine.....	2,875	North Ohio.....	3,480	Washington.....	2,875
East Ohio.....	200	N. W. German.....	3,480	West German.....	2,300
East Tennessee.....	12,650	N. W. Indiana.....	3,480	West Nebraska.....	575
Eric.....	700	N. W. Iowa.....	920	West Texas.....	575
Florida.....	230			West Virginia.....	5,750
Fochoow.....	17,250			West Wisconsin.....	4,600
Genesee.....	288			Wilmington.....	14,950
Georgia.....	1,840			Wisconsin.....	8,050
Germany and Switzerland.....	2,300			Wyoming.....	15,525
Holston.....					

Annual Report

OF THE

TREASURER AND ASSISTANT TREASURER.

November 1, 1880.

CONFERENCES.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880.
Alabama.....	\$40 35	\$88 80	\$48 45	...	\$2,500 00
Arizona.....	...	...	...	...	5,412 08
Arkansas.....	250 15	273 73	23 58	...	2,930 00
Austin.....	299 65	143 80	...	\$155 85	6,725 00
Baltimore.....	21,024 73	22,740 11	1,715 38	...	...
Black Hills.....	...	...	...	...	1,075 00
Bulgaria.....	40 05	40 78	0 73	...	7,668 01
California.....	1,866 93	3,303 65	1,436 72	...	28,992 50
Central Alabama.....	62 65	16 80	...	45 85	2,500 00
Central China.....	...	131 53	131 53	...	9,406 56
Central German.....	6,874 70	6,802 53	427 88	...	4,500 00
Central Illinois.....	9,394 06	9,040 99	...	353 07	...
Central New York.....	8,581 42	11,104 00	2,522 53	...	661 66
Central Ohio.....	10,553 65	10,427 80	...	130 85	...
Central Pennsylvania.....	15,324 97	17,581 37	2,256 40	...	...
Central Tennessee.....	260 31	272 30	11 99	...	8,442 50
Chicago German.....	3,445 34	3,447 35	...	...	3,124 75
Cincinnati.....	14,743 05	13,447 64	...	1,295 41	...
Colorado.....	1,584 90	1,885 61	303 71	...	4,725 00
Columbia River.....	1,575 52	870 10	...	705 42	4,075 00
Dakota.....	...	86 83	86 83	...	...
Delaware.....	471 53	900 00	428 47	...	1,250 00
Denmark.....	396 37	401 74	5 37	...	10,309 34
Des Moines.....	4,655 49	5,783 09	1,127 60	...	...
Detroit.....	7,021 71	6,536 91	...	484 80	8,315 00
East German.....	2,760 07	3,324 88	564 81	...	5,900 00
East Maine.....	1,687 90	1,604 35	...	83 55	804 00
East Ohio.....	12,653 75	12,374 90	...	438 85	...
Erie.....	7,147 36	6,986 82	...	160 54	...
Florida.....	289 25	525 07	235 82	...	8,089 00
Foochow.....	260 00	81 16	...	173 84	16,686 78
Genesee.....	11,072 04	8,581 97	...	2,490 07	247 50
Georgia.....	127 30	167 02	39 72	...	4,100 00
Germany & Switzerland.....	1,392 69	1,296 50	...	96 19	21,512 64
Holston.....	1,559 09	...	...	1,559 09	4,750 00
Illinois.....	13,092 95	14,580 87	1,487 92	...	...
Indiana.....	6,102 85	6,365 05	262 20	...	...
Interior Africa.....	...	...	...	...	609 82
Iowa.....	5,611 03	6,027 25	416 22	...	...
Italy.....	...	...	...	...	17,909 22
Japan.....	100 00	100 00	...	...	25,453 15
Kansas.....	1,827 93	1,837 39	9 46	...	8,251 50
Kentucky.....	1,857 99	2,833 42	975 43	...	4,999 75
Lexington.....	164 63	230 56	65 93	...	2,150 00
Liberia.....	...	29 75	29 75	...	5,349 13
Little Rock.....	102 20	189 50	87 30	...	2,893 75
Louisiana.....	483 50	694 35	205 55	...	11,050 00
Maine.....	2,593 24	2,306 59	...	286 65	...
Mexico.....	200 00	201 96	1 96	...	40,137 45
Michigan.....	6,199 07	7,896 58	1,697 51	...	8,700 00
Minnesota.....	4,226 05	8,694 75	...	531 30	8,761 50
Mississippi.....	123 10	337 65	209 55	...	6,203 50
Missouri.....	1,304 43	1,613 93	309 50	...	3,187 50
Montana.....	136 00	...	...	136 00	2,483 50
Nebraska.....	1,370 09	1,256 94	...	113 15	5,007 50
Nevada.....	225 35	221 25	...	4 10	2,350 00
Newark.....	14,193 40	14,293 80	100 40	...	...
New England.....	12,156 85	13,144 75	987 90	...	...
New Hampshire.....	3,351 33	3,532 87	...	819 01	...
New Jersey.....	14,384 85	15,535 50	1,150 65	...	...
New Mexico.....	100 00	25 00	...	75 00	9,025 40

TREASURERS' REPORT—Continued.

CONFERENCES.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1878, to Oct. 31, 1879.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880.
New York.....	\$26,222 81	\$28,048 12	.....	\$174 69	\$1,125 00
New York East.....	24,063 22	27,051 70	\$2,988 48	.....	3,141 32
North Carolina.....	109 62	116 01	6 39	.....	3,888 75
North China.....	.....	47 31	47 31	.....	18,495 71
Northern New York.....	8,436 92	8,838 88	396 91	.....	412 50
North India.....	197 17	172 55	.....	24 62	58,592 82
North Indiana.....	5,745 88	6,263 90	518 52	.....	.....
North Ohio.....	8,314 86	8,579 18	264 32	.....	.....
North-west German.....	4,608 96	2,755 68	.....	1,853 28	4,550 00
North-west Indiana.....	4,808 51	5,044 33	235 82	.....	4,050 00
North-west Iowa.....	947 32	779 53	.....	167 79	1,428 00
North-west Norwegian.....	.....	1,202 09	1,202 09	.....	5,550 00
North-west Swedish.....	1,981 25	1,998 89	17 64	.....	18,257 01
Norway.....	564 67	382 17	.....	182 50	.....
Ohio.....	14,218 22	14,108 76	.....	114 46	2,552 50
Oregon.....	918 58	602 50	.....	316 08	.....
Philadelphia.....	34,125 70	38,010 17	3,884 47	.....	.....
Pittsburgh.....	10,210 13	10,671 35	461 22	.....	.....
Providence.....	7,508 86	7,515 10	6 24	.....	.....
Rock River.....	11,995 84	12,161 23	165 39	.....	4,287 50
Saint Louis.....	2,356 23	2,490 73	134 50	.....	3,050 00
Saint Louis German.....	4,544 30	4,597 45	53 15	.....	3,000 00
Savannah.....	311 55	294 53	.....	17 02	9,340 22
South America.....	.....	125 00	125 00	.....	6,830 00
South Carolina.....	1,924 98	2,337 24	412 26	.....	.....
South-east Indiana.....	4,606 99	4,728 54	121 55	.....	2,775 00
Southern California.....	296 85	444 23	147 38	.....	1,545 00
Southern Central.....	60 00	38 01	.....	21 99	8,869 50
Southern German.....	1,816 70	1,205 40	.....	111 30	.....
Southern Illinois.....	5,096 33	5,881 91	785 58	.....	854 66
South India.....	363 66	863 66	.....	.....	5,284 50
South Kansas.....	1,794 87	1,980 74	186 87	.....	24,542 16
Sweden.....	1,641 63	1,649 28	7 60	.....	2,500 00
Tennessee.....	307 74	405 37	98 33	.....	4,490 00
Texas.....	189 05	230 10	41 05	.....	.....
Troy.....	10,198 51	10,119 20	.....	79 31	.....
Upper Iowa.....	6,263 02	6,356 69	93 67	.....	3,762 50
Utah.....	125 75	.....	.....	125 75	1,012 50
Vermont.....	2,987 71	2,880 57	.....	107 14	5,425 00
Virginia.....	668 45	560 09	.....	103 36	2,488 75
Washington.....	1,769 99	1,973 51	203 52	.....	3,625 00
Western German.....	1,481 98	1,654 72	172 74	.....	242 50
West Nebraska.....	.....	78 75	78 75	.....	4,000 00
West Texas.....	352 15	322 50	.....	29 65	1,890 00
West Virginia.....	2,500 13	2,744 32	244 19	.....	1,557 50
West Wisconsin.....	2,668 74	2,547 92	.....	120 82	.....
Wilmington.....	9,204 28	10,024 09	819 81	.....	2,562 50
Wisconsin.....	5,151 18	4,174 22	.....	976 96	.....
Wyoming.....	7,721 49	8,406 90	685 41	.....	.....
Legacies.....	38,518 55	34,710 27	.....	4,108 28	.....
Sundries.....	*32,611 95	22,478 41	.....	10,133 54	.....
Incidental Expenses of which \$10,517 02 was for interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,247 19
Office Expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,201 51
Publication Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 20
Total.....	\$551,859 80	\$557,371 14	\$36,072 10	\$30,560 26	\$576,335 69

* Of this amount \$7,152 62 is income from the new Mission Building for the year.

AUDITS.

The accounts of the Treasurer were carefully audited by the Auditing Committee at New York, and those of the Assistant Treasurer were carefully audited by the Auditing Committee at Cincinnati, and certificates of their correctness, respectively, attached in due form. The above table is a summary of these accounts.

Monthly Statement

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY FOR EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR FROM NOV. 1, 1879, TO OCT. 31, 1880.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.				ASSISTANT TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.				COMBINED STATEMENT.		BALANCE.	
Date.	Balance on hand on the first day of the month.	Treasury in debt on the first day of the month.	Receipts.*	Disbursements.*	Balance on hand on the first day of the month.	Treasury in debt on the first day of the month.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Total Receipts.*	Total disbursements.*	State of the Treasury on last day of each month.
November, 1879.....	\$82,653 35	\$5,986 00	\$33,546 04	\$19,616 19	.....	\$1,299 41	\$3,708 00	\$7,285 41	\$37,249 04	\$93,000 79+
December, ".....	110,218 39	3,559 11	45,801 26	17,212 60	.....	1,101 78	9,394 96	4,660 89	54,636 22	142,976 12+
January, 1880.....	151,425 54	11,390 82	26,887 48	8,479 42	.....	968 94	12,802 50	12,844 76	89,189 98	169,811 34+
February, ".....	167,402 20	14,688 86	50,699 23	.....	\$2,409 14	653 17	6,867 00	15,841 53	66,466 28	220,936 04+
March, ".....	217,611 57	119,796 05	80,992 65	.....	3,824 47	5,791 08	11,707 50	125,587 13	42,700 15	138,049 06+
April, ".....	189,108 17	99,911 30	37,946 70	1,050 11	.....	12,110 50	11,945 00	112,021 80	49,891 70	175,919 96+
May, ".....	76,618 57	1,926 19	26,549 61	699 61	.....	2,387 54	6,300 73	4,313 73	38,130 36	104,755 59+
June, ".....	106,859 56	5,461 19	28,416 97	2,103 97	.....	1,109 18	9,435 59	6,670 87	37,892 47	136,037 69+
July, ".....	137,206 58	7,988 18	23,324 81	1,168 90	.....	1,397 52	9,986 00	9,885 70	39,280 81	165,912 80+
August, ".....	169,493 22	5,876 43	33,850 32	3,530 42	.....	5,244 46	8,657 25	10,620 89	42,437 77	197,779 68+
September, ".....	207,123 06	15,951 08	83,259 88	9,348 88	.....	54,068 37	12,737 50	70,019 45	50,996 88	178,757 11+
October, ".....	167,685 81	69,196 34	68,968 88	.....	11,071 80	112,013 14	15,485 25	181,209 48	84,454 08	\$2,001 71+

General Statement for the Year.

RECEIPTS.

Received by Treasurer at New York from Nov. 1, 1879, to Oct. 31, 1880,	\$561,231 05	Treasury in debt November 1, 1879.....	\$68,037 16
Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati	195,140 69	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts.....	18,964 55
Total.....	\$559,371 14	Treasury in debt October 31, 1880.....	\$82,001 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid by Treasurer.....	\$459,923 48	STATE OF THE TREASURY, NOVEMBER 1, 1880.	
Assistant Treasurer.....	118,412 21	Treasury in debt at New York.....	\$101,356 40
Total.....	\$578,335 69	Cash in Treasury at Cincinnati.....	19,954 69
		Net Indebtedness of Treasury, November 1, 1880.....	\$82,001 71

* A grant from the American Bible Society of \$2,000 is included in the above receipts and disbursements, also Legacies.
† This indicates that the Treasury was in debt to this amount.

Methodist Publishing and Mission Building Account.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

From November 1, 1879, to October 31, 1880.

The gross income from rents of the Methodist Publishing and Mission			
Buildings from November 1, 1879, to October 31, 1880, was.....	\$40,870	88	
There was paid on joint account.....	13,484	15	
	<hr/>		
Leaving net proceeds of rent.....	\$27,486	68	
	<hr/>		
One fourth of this belongs to the Missionary Society.....	\$6,859	17	
The Society has received on its own account as follows:			
From contributions subject to interest during the life of contributors,	25,418	34	
For interest.....	\$4,257	14	
Less interest paid on annuities, etc.....	3,054	59	1,202 55
	<hr/>		
Total receipts.....	\$38,475	06	
Add balance on hand November 1, 1879.....	85,444	64	
	<hr/>		
Total.....	\$68,919	70	
	<hr/>		
Amount paid into the General Treasury for Missionary purposes, from			
lapsed annuities and income from the building.....	\$12,000	00	
Transferred to Missionary Annuity Account.....	56,919	70	
	<hr/>		
Total.....	\$68,919	70	

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

THE year 1880 had but just opened when death deprived us of the presence and counsel of one of our Vice-Presidents, Rev. Bishop Gilbert Haven, D.D. He died in the fifty-ninth year of his age, at the home of his birth, Malden, Mass., on the 3d day of January, 1880, in presence of his honored mother, his children, and other relatives and numerous friends. His death was as remarkable as his life. He cried out, "There is no river here!" so solid was his tread as he passed to the heavenly land. He was an intense friend of missions, both at home and abroad. He was ever restless to enterprise some new and great work, and was seemingly oblivious of the fact that the faith and zeal of others lagged behind his own. His presence in our counsels was a constant stimulant, and often led us to undertake what colder natures would not have advised. Our frontier mission work and our work among the colored people lay especially near his heart. He was bold to identify himself with the negro, and to vindicate his rights and seek his elevation. When the assaults of the Bishop's enemies died away in the silence of his sepulcher there remained only a loving admiration and an exalted fame, while in many hearts he was well-nigh canonized. We add our grateful tribute to his memory.

On the same day, and nearly at the same hour, one of the Managers of this Society, Rev. Wm. M'Allister left us to join the Bishop in heaven. He was at the time of his decease pastor of Cornell Memorial Church, in the city of New York, to which charge he had been appointed by Bishop Haven. Brother M'Allister had an ardent nature, large business capabilities, and a graphic style of presenting his thoughts. In council, in the pulpit, and on the platform, he was most serviceable to our cause. His departure is greatly lamented.

In the month of March following, Rev. Robert L. Dashiell, D.D., one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Society, departed this life after a lingering and painful illness. He had not been able to do any of his work after the General Committee adjourned, in November, 1879. He was an eloquent advocate of the cause of missions, and his extensive travels and arduous labors for the Society have been an important part of its history for nearly two quadrenniums. His sufferings and death deeply affected this Church throughout the world, and every-where there was the sincerest sorrow. These few memorial lines are but a faint tribute to his many excellencies.

The General Conference, which met in May last, made no changes in the Constitution of the Society, and very few and unimportant ones in its policy. Such changes as were made will be indicated in the body of this report.

The improvement in the financial condition of the country did not bring the expected relief to our treasury. The increase in the income of the Society was but \$5,511 84. The advance in the appropriations of the General Committee at its meeting in November, 1879, were nearly \$68,000, and thus an increase in the liabilities of the Society for the year occurred amounting to \$49,112 55. This is greatly to be lamented. Our total indebtedness on November 1, 1880, was \$112,150 71. Notwithstanding this, the General Committee, at its meeting in November, 1880, in view of the urgency of the work, appropriated \$665,884, being fully \$50,000 in advance of the appropriation of the previous year. Nothing but a deep sense of the needs of the work could have justified such a course. The General Committee, however, adopted measures for a very earnest call upon the Church for the wherewithal to meet these appropriations, and for a more general and thorough working of the plan laid down in the Book of Discipline. The year closes with evidences that these plans are working most efficiently, and we may hope for a better showing on the first of next November. The willingness of the Church to respond is not represented by the small increase of the income of the Society for the year, for there was considerable decrease in

the amount received from legacies and sundries, and the actual increase in the receipts from Conferences was \$19,753 62. Under the influence of more energetic measures it may be hoped that the advance of the present year on the past will greatly exceed this amount.

A most important measure was adopted at the close of the year, in the appointment of Rev. E. B. Otheman to the editorial duties of the Mission Rooms. The Church papers are each to be furnished weekly with a column or more of matter from the "Rooms;" the programmes for Monthly Concerts are to be issued monthly; the Manual to be prepared, and much other literary work to be done. Hitherto this has been furnished amid the necessary haste occasioned by the multifarious duties of the Secretaries; but to supply it will hereafter be the duty of the new editor. Reaching so vast a number of readers, as the editor does through the entire weekly periodical issue of the Church, this must be regarded as a most potent arm of the service. From this new measure we may expect very beneficial results.

The General Committee were also impressed with the need of increased prayer to the God of Missions for both the work and the workers, and they made a renewed effort to establish the Monthly Missionary Concert. The Secretaries were directed to issue monthly a suggestive programme for conducting these meetings throughout the country, and several of these papers have already appeared, and have been largely adopted. We hope their use will become general. The Church needs conscience on this subject, and this can best be found on our knees before God and before the facts of this great work.

We plead for the application of the Plan of the Discipline, by which we hope to reach every member.

We want the name of every member with a subscription for this cause, be that subscription large or small. We want application made to each member. The passing plate hints, but does not argue nor urge. The cause needs urgency.

OUR MISSIONS.

AFRICA.

Commenced in 1833.

BISHOP WARREN HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

THE Liberia Conference, at its session in January, 1880, took incipient measures toward an independent organization. This grave matter, however, was first to be submitted to a vote of the members of the Church, and decisive action was delayed until the result of this vote could be ascertained. Upon examining the reported debates of the Conference, published in Monrovia papers, the Board perceived that much irritation had arisen in Liberia because of misunderstandings in regard to the administration of missionary funds. The General Committee had from year to year reduced the appropriation to Liberia, till it had become but \$4,500, though it had once been more than \$37,000. The General Committee had, also, in some instances, distributed the appropriation among the charges, and in doing so had remanded some of the stronger societies to their own resources. In all this the General Committee had in view the development of a spirit of self-reliance and independence—elements indispensable to a self-perpetuating Church in any land—and were guided by the advice of Bishop Haven on his return from Africa. But some of the brethren of the Liberia Conference regarded this as the action of the Board at New York, and at variance with the general spirit of the Church. They knew of the increasing interest felt every-where in the evangelization of Africa, and could not understand how this could be compatible with their constantly diminishing appropriations and the evident careful-

ness, if not stringency, of the administration. Unrest and proposed severance of their ecclesiastical relations were the consequence.

Under date of July 20 the Board addressed a circular letter to the Church in Liberia, seeking to correct the misapprehension of the Conference. The concluding paragraph is as follows :

It is our judgment that your real interests will be best subserved by allowing the relations heretofore existing between your Conference and the Methodist Episcopal Church to remain undisturbed ; but if it should be the prevailing judgment of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia that they should be disconnected with the great body of which they are and have been so long an integral part, we will cheerfully consent, and strive to accommodate the new Church in all proper ways. But if, as we suspect, this is merely an agitation, originated through misunderstanding, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church has in every congregation those who will not consent to leave her, we beg you to pause before you awaken the distractions, divisions, and litigations that must follow secession.

Finally, we beg you to consider long and most dispassionately and prayerfully before this step is taken. We join you in prayer for the restraining and guiding influence of the great Head of the Church.

The general tenor of the correspondence from the office was to the effect that the Church would not object to the independence of the Conference, but would even desire it whenever the evangelization of Africa and the interests of the Church in Liberia would not suffer thereby.

The vote of the laity was taken toward the close of the year, and the result has, for the most part, been reported to us. There were scarcely any votes for independence.

These agitations have, doubtless, hindered the work to some extent. They have at least prevented reports of it from reaching us, and the statistics we are able to present are very imperfect. The entire confidence of the Church can only be won by the Conference furnishing us promptly with reliable reports and statistics.

In the month of March the Board sent out Mr. R. P. Hollett, as principal of Monrovia Seminary, but before he arrived Rev. R. J. Kellogg, whom he was to succeed, had returned to

the United States. Mr. Hollett has ever since been most satisfactorily discharging his duties as principal of Monrovia Seminary, and numerous other duties specifically assigned to him by the Board. He has continued up to this hour in uninterrupted health, and the Seminary has been steadily advancing in the confidence of the people.

Miss Mary A. Sharp has continued her successful labors among the Kroos in the suburbs of Monrovia, with the exception of a trip to the mouth of the Niger with a view to inquiries about the feasibility of establishing missions on that river.

Miss Emma Michener, sent out by the Philadelphia Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has been chiefly employed at Bassa, and has been for most of the time in comfortable health.

All these laborers, however, have suffered under the feeling of uncertainty necessarily arising out of the unsettled condition of the Conference. Professor Hollett and the ladies, furthermore, are convinced that a new field among the natives will afford better promise for efficient work toward redeeming the continent than can be expected from the labors of white men and women in Liberia. Impressed by these various representations, the Board has authorized Professor Hollett to prospect either in the country back of Liberia, or up the Niger and Schadda, or in both regions ; and for this purpose has allowed him to close, if it be necessary, the Monrovia Seminary. His report will be awaited with great interest, and the Church will pray that God may watch over him as he wanders amid the miasma of the rivers and swamps and "bush" of this tropical world.

Rev. Joel Osgood has continued to work during the year at the mission which he opened back of Liberia, perhaps seventy-five miles. He has been much interrupted by a terrific war that has been raging between the tribes in that country. He has been able to keep about twenty children in his school, and to do some evangelistic work. He has suffered some in health during the year, but has continued at his post.

We have abundant cause for thanksgiving that death has not claimed any of the heroes or heroines who have so lately braved the perils of this clime in the hope of doing something for a continent lying in the wicked one. This is a marvelous change from our early experiences, when death sprang upon our missionaries and devoured them at their very entrance upon their field. The faith of the Church has never wavered amid all the discouragements that have surrounded this work. There is an unquestionable desire in the Church of God at the present time to cut a way for the incoming of the Gospel through the "bush" of Africa, and a purpose irresistible, if aided from on high, to turn the disasters of the past into triumphs. We enter upon a new year of effort, hoping to bring richer sheaves of rejoicing at our next reporting.

STATISTICS.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE FOR 1879: foreign missionaries, 1; foreign missionaries, W. F. M. S., 2; native local preachers, 50; members, 1,962; probationers, 306; adults baptized, 156; children baptized, 82; day-schools, 9; Sabbath-schools, 26; Sabbath scholars, 1,213; Churches, 23; estimated value of churches, \$20,444; parsonages or "homes," 2; estimated value of parsonages, \$250; collected for Missionary Society, \$10; collected for other benevolent societies, \$8 07.

INTERIOR AFRICA: foreign missionaries, 1; day-schools, 1; day scholars, 25.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Commenced in 1836.

BISHOP FOSTER HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

Rev. JOHN F. THOMSON, Buenos Ayres.

Rev. THOMAS B. WOOD, Superintendent, Montevideo.

Rev. JOSEPH R. WOOD, Rosario.

Native Helpers.

WILLIAM TALLON, Bu Salto.

J. CORREA, Montevideo.

ANTONIO GUELF, Montevideo.

H. PENSOTI, Helvicia.

Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.

Miss LOU B. DENNING, in U. S.

Mrs. E. M. J. CLEMENS, Rosario, S. A.

Miss J. M. CHAPIN, “

Miss JULIA GOODENOUGH, “ “

THIS Southern continent invites us to prosecute our work. Undertaken on the lines of commerce among the English-speaking population of the great centers, the work has extended to the Spanish people, and now is finding a welcome into a greater number of inviting Spanish communities than we are able to enter with our limited resources. The Church has watched this field with much interest and some impatience.

While the results that can be entered in a column of statistics are limited, they by no means measure the actual results in this field. There has been much opposition to overcome. The unsettled state of the country during the last year has hindered our work. It seems a mercy of Providence that our missionaries and helpers have been safely kept through the dangers of the civil strife that has so interfered with commerce and all peaceful pursuits. With the chief cities besieged, the country overrun by bands of armed men, and with martial law supreme, the conditions of society are not favorable for missionary work. Such have been the interruptions during a part of the year in parts of our work in South America.

Our greatest hinderance is much more radical, viz., our

limited resources. The work needs a generous and steady policy. We must find the amount necessary to secure economical success, and then furnish it.

The heroic men in this field should not be required to wear out their lives waiting for the Church to move. We must remember that God works by agencies. With the field open, and standing, as we do, committed for a certain expense in maintaining the work, it seems painful in the extreme, for the want of a little more money—a small per cent. additional—to be compelled to barely fall short of conspicuous and God-honoring success. Our Superintendent writes :

As I read over the press copy of what I wrote last year, (Sept. 10th,) I cannot see what more I can say, unless it be that the experiment of this year, on smaller figures, proves that my figures are the true ones. That experiment has resulted in the disadjustment of the whole scheme it was intended to carry out. Four dollars cannot be made to accomplish what five is barely sufficient for. The effort to do so results in failure, discouragement, and sometimes disaster. This year I have had to draw back at points where I should have been pushing things boldly, because the money would not quite reach. Thus years run by. Thus our lives run by, and we fail to meet the great expectations of the Church and the world. When I see how much it costs to keep this mission barely moving, and how little more would give it a grand onward sweep, it makes me sad to think that the efforts to get that little are so unavailing. I know that my pleas cannot create the funds to supply them. I know that what the Missionary Society *cannot* grant the mission cannot have. But if the *possibility* exists of granting the amounts I plead for, I trust they will be granted.

Uruguay.—The Superintendent writes :

In Uruguay the work goes on grandly. I have but lately returned from a trip to the most populous and the most bigoted department of the interior, (called *Canelones*,) where I established a class, fruit of the occasional preaching of Juan Correa, and of the living testimony of the man who has been appointed leader, and his worthy wife. His name is Eulogio Barbier. Remember him, for you will doubtless hear of him in future. I baptized him and his wife, in presence of the principal people of the town where they live, in testimony of their new faith. The man is fifty-seven years of age. Four years ago he was, to use his own words, in the *depths of darkness*. The change in him is a perpetual gospel to the many who know him—and he is widely known.

Colonia.—This is a new work reached by the wisdom of our

Superintendent, and worked by one of his zealous and successful helpers.

The Superintendent writes :

It is a most delightful success. Brother Pensoti finds sufficient support, so that his family is soon to join him, and he has abandoned his trade completely, and, I trust, forever. He certainly is a divinely called evangelist. Four years ago he was in the depths of vice, bigotry, and ignorance. He calls himself *Lazarus raised from the dead*. As in the case of Lazarus, many believe on the Lord because of him.

Superintendent Wood also writes of Mrs. Pensoti :

She is developing as unmistakably as he ; says when she thinks of four years ago it seems like a deliverance from Egypt. It seems to her still almost incredible, the change they have experienced. The people are very kind to her ; milk, eggs, cheese, fowls, potatoes, and even goods for clothing for the children, have been given to her, or, rather, are being given to her continually. They have built her a good large oven, and a donation of a *fanega* of wheat, which was ground at the mill gratis, and will supply the family with bread and the horse with bran for some little time. The house has a good-sized room, front, which serves as bedroom, parlor, and assembly room for small meetings.

These men are pushing the work in the old-fashioned Methodist style. Superintendent Wood writes of Pensoti's work :

At night I was so tired I did not attempt to go out. Pensoti rode off to an appointment beyond the Sarandi, where I am going next Saturday. Announcements are now out as follows : Monday night, Cosmopolita ; Tuesday night, La Paz again ; Wednesday night, Boujours ; Thursday night, Rosario ; Friday night, Ugoris ; Saturday night, beyond the Sarandi ; Sunday morning, Ugoris ; Sunday afternoon, Canaria ; Sunday evening, back here. Think of the galloping it will take to reach all those appointments. Pensoti does that and more *every week*.

Self-support.—Nothing seems more certain in missionary enterprise than that one of the first lessons to be taught to a newly evangelized people is self-reliance. Every people must furnish its own workers for the maintenance of its religious life. The foreign missionary can carry the seed and watch the plant while it is young and tender ; but it must be left to its own resources as soon as possible.

This policy is being pushed in South America as well as in other mission fields. We publish here a statement of the causes for which collections are taken, which indicates that this valuable means of grace is not neglected :

FUNDS RAISED IN THE MISSION.

Money is raised systematically as follows :

I. URUGUAY.

1. *Montevideo* :

(1.) Weekly collection in English Sunday-schools for expenses of the same.

(2.) Weekly collection in Spanish Sunday-schools for expenses of the same.

(3.) Monthly collections in congregations (English and Spanish) for the subordinate missions carried on in and around the city.

(4.) Quarterly and occasional collections in congregations for the relief of the needy. (A great deal of private effort in this direction is always going on among the members.)

(5.) The Sunday-school anniversaries and picnics are accompanied by collections and subscriptions to pay their expenses and leave something in the Sunday-school treasuries.

(6.) An annual collection in the congregations for the American Bible Society.

(7.) Regular subscription, (payable monthly or as the subscribers prefer,) raised by the stewards among the members and sympathizers, for strictly Church expenses. They keep up minor repairs, and are trying to accumulate a fund for extensive and costly renovation of the Church property. They put \$30 in their currency (\$31 05) monthly at my disposal, which I make use of in turn to give impulse and relief where most needed.

(8.) Ever since the bazaar to create a fund for a new church, (in December, 1878,) that fund has experienced a steady though not large accretion.

(9.) A small but growing sale of tracts and books, together with donations in that line, keeps up a movement in tracts, etc., partly to be sold, partly loaned, and partly given away.

(10.) A temperance *Lodge* and *Juvenile Temple* are carried on without outside help.

(11.) A voluntary association for Scripture study and exercise in writing and speaking, supports itself.

2. *Bella Vista* :

This is one of the suburban missions, founded by Brother Correa. At first it required expense for rent, lights, tram-car fares of the workers, etc. All this was met from the funds mentioned under *Montevideo*, item 3. Now it has a room free of rent, and raises its own funds for all other expenses, having enough in the treasury for several months in advance.

3. *Pocitos* :

Another of the suburban missions, founded by Brother Guelfi, has a benevolent friend of the work, (not a member,) who pays the rent of the room.

4. *Union:*

A third suburban mission, founded by Brothers Milne and Pensoti, has formed a committee to commence raising funds of its own, to relieve the Missionary Committee of Montevideo of its expenses, as soon as possible.

5. *Esmeralda:*

A fourth suburban mission, founded by Brothers Correa and Lastrigo, has its room free of rent.

[NOTE.—All the workers in these and the other city and suburban missions, about twenty persons in all, work at no cost to the Missionary Society, except Brother Guelfi, who gives his whole time to that and other forms of mission work under my direction.]

6. *Colonia Circuit:*

This is Brother Francisco Pensoti's work. It raises—

(1.) Monthly subscriptions and donations for the support of Brother Pensoti and family, thus far very nearly sufficient.

(2.) Occasional collections for incidental expenses of worship.

(3.) Occasional collections for Sunday-school expenses.

(4.) Room for meetings with no expense to Missionary Society for rent thus far.

(5.) Loan of horses (at first) to travel the circuit, and finally, the gift of a horse, saddle, bridle, and *poncho*.

7. *Canelone's Class:*

This work costs the Missionary Society nothing but the traveling expenses of a visit to look after it now and then by Brother Correa or myself.

II. BUENOS AYRES.

The *Old Church* in the city of Buenos Ayres raises:

1. Weekly collection in English Sunday-schools for expenses of same.

2. Weekly collection in Spanish Sunday-schools for expenses of same.

3. Weekly collection in English congregations (morning and evening) for general incidental expenses.

4. Weekly collection in Spanish congregations for same.

5. Quarterly and occasional collections in congregations for the relief of the needy. (Large drafts on private charity also occur outside of church channels.)

6. The Sunday-school anniversaries and picnics are accompanied by collections and subscriptions to pay expenses and leave some over.

7. A subsidy from the national government, amounting to about \$32, United States gold, monthly, for incidental expenses of the Spanish Sunday-schools, goes into the hands of the stewards, and helps out grandly the incidental expense fund, which, under the hard strain that Church has suffered by the debt, has at times given cause for great discouragement. Now it is hoped that the stewards will be able to do something by way of long-needed repairs in the church and parsonage.

8. Annual pew rent, raised by the stewards, especially for the support of the pastor, meet a stipulated salary of 50,000 *pesos* of Buenos Ayrean currency, (paper,) which, at the running rates of this year, may be set at about \$1,600 United States gold.

9. Bazaars, lectures, subscriptions, donations, temporary loans, etc., to pay the interest and reduce the principal of the debt on the church and parsonage.

10. The Church in Buenos Ayres should also have credit for finding the parsonage in which the missionary lives.

11. The sisters and others do what they can toward keeping the parsonage furniture in tolerable order. Some pleasant moves in that direction lately have delighted Brother Thomson and family, and show that that Church would do noble things if once relieved from the *financial* and *moral* incubus of the debt.

III. ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.

The *little Church* in Rosario raises :

1. Weekly collections in Sunday-schools for expenses of same.
2. Monthly collections (to be weekly hereafter) in congregations, for incidental expenses and minor repairs.
3. Quarterly collection in congregation for relief of the needy.
4. Annual collection in congregation for American Bible Society.
5. Subscriptions, concerts, tea-meetings, etc., for a fund for reseating and renovating the church.
6. A temperance *Lodge* and *Juvenile Temple* support themselves.

While we are urging on this work, and the Church in South America is trying to help itself, we must not forget that we are only knocking at these Spanish doors. The work opens before us almost without limit.

Read the following extract from the plea of Superintendent Wood for the early enlargement of the work.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WORK.

There requires to be supplied, as soon as the men and means can be found, the following crying wants :

1. *New Missionaries from the United States*.—There are but three ordained missionaries here now. What if one of us should die?

What does our Church mean by keeping such a vast and such a whitened field so short-handed?

Does North American Methodism intend to *man* this field? If so she must send her *men* into it.

We need, as soon as possible,

1. A preacher for Montevideo, to begin work in English as soon as he arrives, in which he will find plenty to do while learning Spanish. Mean-

while he should found and build up a first-class English boys' school—a sort of institution very useful and profitable in these countries, and just now wanting in this city, which gives a rare chance to start one and keep it under our influence. By the time he gets Spanish the school will be ready to turn over to a professional teacher, who need not be a preacher, who can make it a profitable concern, while the missionary branches out into the opening field.

2. A preacher for Buenos Ayres as pastor to the old English charge, having the Spanish work as entirely separate. To have nothing to do with teaching or studying Spanish, as the English work will absorb all his energies, be they of the first order, (and no other can follow Jackson and Thomson,) and the school business is already well worked up there by members of our own Church, in both sexes. This man should be a thoroughly experienced and successful *pastor*, accustomed to receive say \$2,000 a year, which sum would be given in Buenos Ayres to such a man who would *devote* himself to the English work, if once the debt were lifted. He might come with the understanding that he would stay say five years and return, or if, meanwhile, he should take up with the Spanish, he might give place to another newcomer, and strike into the broad field.

3. A preacher for Rosario de Santa Fe, to work in English, while learning Spanish with all his might for the great work there and beyond.

4. A preacher and teacher to settle in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, to learn the Guarani and Spanish languages as fast as possible, to preach in the latter, and use the former as occasion may require. Paraguay has now a large territory on both sides of the Paraguay River, which river is its only avenue of access. This river is further important as one of the two only easy routes to Bolivia.

5. A preacher and teacher to settle in Tucuman, chief city of the Northern provinces of Argentina—at present a railroad terminus, but soon to be the most important station on the inland route to Bolivia, when the railroad is completed across the frontier. An old, historic, and influential city, seat of the Declaration of Independence, home of President Avellaneda, seat of a thriving national normal school, etc. The man who settles there should do a little teaching at first, learn the Spanish and Guichua, and open up the work in all that region.

[NOTE.—From Asuncion and Tucuman the entrances to the interior of Bolivia are natural and easy. Bolivia does not yet admit liberty of worship nor freedom to circulate the Scriptures. But Bibles have invaded it through Rosario and Tucuman, and one *martyr* to the gospel was murdered just beyond the border about two years ago—an Italian called José Morigiardino. American evangelists must press on by times through the breach he made. Liberty is perfect to the Argentine boundary. A missionary in Tucuman could stir up the whole region.]

6. A preacher and teacher to settle in Mendoza, the chief city of the group of provinces lying between Cordova and the Chilian frontier, called the “Cuyo Provinces.” The railway will pass through it before a great while, and go on over the Andes to Santiago de Chile, through the Us-

pallata pass, the only feasible pass in the great Cordillera for hundreds of miles. Mendoza, an important city in itself, capital of a rich province and center of influence for the Cuyo region, is now ripe for a missionary. North American women have established a girls' normal school there, under the national government. A North American preacher would be welcome. There are persons all through the western provinces from Mendoza to Bolivia who have heard the Spanish preaching and bought Bibles and Testaments in Rosario. Besides, those regions have been canvassed several times by the colporteurs, and are now waiting for the *preachers*. "How long, O Lord, how long!"

[NOTE.—Those three cities in the far interior once occupied, our work will have assumed its true geographical form—that of a huge tree, with its roots extending through the rich coast regions, and its branches stretching out over the vaster and wilder interior. And its leaves shall be for the *healing* of those *nations*.]

Here the Superintendent inserts a list of important additions to the force and appliances of the mission, each supported by valid arguments. We will only give the names of these aids and necessities:

II. *A Conference Academy.*

III. *A Theological School.*

IV. *A Publishing Concern.*

It is hard to read the case as presented, and see how the Church at home can withhold these helps. The next four or five years ought to secure to the mission all these agencies.

If the Church at home could feel this work as our brothers do who are in this field, there would not long remain any occasion to plead for help. We close as we began. This southern continent invites us to prosecute our work.

We are sorry to be compelled to say that the statistics of this mission for the year have failed to reach us in time, and we therefore reinsert those of last year.

STATISTICS OF THE SOUTH AMERICA MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.		Montevideo and its dependencies...	Buenos Ayres.....	Rosario de Santa Fe.	Total.....
	Foreign Missionaries.	1	1	1	3
	Assistant Missionaries.	1	1	1	3
	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society.	..	..	2	2
	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	8	..	2	5
	Native Unordained Preachers.	10	1	1	12
	Native Local Preachers.	4	8	1	12
	Native Teachers.	3	7	2	12
	Foreign Teachers.	..	..	2	2
	Foreign Local Preachers.	1	1	24	1
	Members.	1,159	140	5	1,226
	Probationers.	720	12	90	1,655
	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	18	2	43	106
	Adults Baptized.	60	14	56	106
	Children Baptized.	2	60	1	62
	No. of Day-schools.	14	530	1	545
	No. of Day Scholars.	2	2,332	..	2,334
	No. of Sabbath-schools.	1	1	30	31
	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	1	1	5	6
	No. of Orphans.	1	1	1	3
	No. of Churches.	..	44,000	5,000	\$55,000
	Estimated Value of Churches.	9	..	..	9
	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	..	1	..	1
	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	..	\$16,000	...	\$16,000
	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	...	...	...	...
	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	...	\$5,597 77	...	\$5,597 77
	Collected for Missionary Society.	\$817	17	...	\$834
	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	\$105	288	15	\$388
	Collected for Self- support.	\$915	2,600	35	\$3,550
	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	\$35	975	55	\$1,065
	Pages Printed during the Year.	*150,000	...	...	150,000

* Not including the periodical, "El Evangelista," of which there have been issued 31,300 copies during the year, equal to 500,000 tract pages.

CHINA MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1847.

BISHOP WILEY HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

CHINA consists of eighteen vast provinces, densely populated, but nine of these provinces have scarcely been so much as entered by the Protestant Church. Within this vast area little or no mission work has been established. In the far west of the empire, just adjoining Thibet, is the province of Szechuen, inhabited by more than twenty-two millions of souls, all without the Gospel. This has been earnestly coveted for the Master, and at the meeting of the China Committee, assembled to prepare the estimates for the General Committee, the secretaries introduced a proposition to make an appropriation for the establishment of a mission in this remote field, with a view to undertaking the work if the income of the Missionary Society would admit of it. In the midst of the discussion, a letter was received from Rev. John F. Goucher, showing that he had a full view of the case, and inquiring: "Will the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church assume the continued support of such a mission if established, after the first or second year, so as to assure its permanence?"

This coincidence was so astonishing, as to suggest the thought that there was a more than human call to enter upon the work. The recommendation was made, and hence "West China" stands among our missions with an appropriation of \$5,000, the use of it made dependent upon the proposed donation. Our hearts were thrilled by these circumstances, and filled with longings for the enlargement of the resources of the Society, that we might respond to the numerous interesting calls to promising fields.

The work in China has been reinforced this year, but needs yet further strengthening: Rev. O. W. Willetts and wife in

February last, Rev. T. C. Carter and wife in April, and Rev. Marcus L. Taft, in July, have all gone out during the year, and Rev. J. R. Hykes and wife will return at the opening of 1881. We are exceedingly pained by the death of Rev. Andrew Stritmater. Exposures arising out of persecutions, and labors more abundant than his strength could endure, brought on disease that terminated in his death at Denver, Colorado, November 22, 1880, to which place he had but recently gone in hope of prolonging his life. His life was one of pure devotion to the great missionary work; during his illness he gave some of the brightest exemplifications of the graces of the Holy Spirit, and his death was a triumph. His memory will long be fragrant.

I.

FOOCHOW.

Commenced in 1847.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOOCHOW.**Missionaries.**

Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, D.D., (in U.S.A.), Rev. FRANKLIN OHLINGER,
 Rev. NATHAN SITES, Rev. N. J. PLUMB, (in U.S.A.),
 Rev. D. W. CHANDLER.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. ETTIE E. BALDWIN, (in U.S.A.), Mrs. BERTHA S. OHLINGER,
 Mrs. S. MOORE SITES, Mrs. JULIA W. PLUMB, (in U.S.A.),
 Mrs. MARY E. CHANDLER.

Missionaries W. F. M. S.

Miss BEULAH WOOLSTON, Miss SIGOURNEY TRASK, M.D.,
 Miss S. H. WOOLSTON, Miss JULIA E. SPARR, M.D.

Native Preachers—Elders.

Hu Yong-Mi,	Li Yu-Mi,
Yek Ing-Kwang,	Sia Sek-Ong,
Hu Sing-Mi,	Li Cha-Mi,
Chiong Taik-Liong,	Sia Lieng-Li,
	Pang Ting-Hie.

Deacons.

Ting Neng-Ciek,	Ngu Ing-Siong,
Ngoi Ki-Lang,	Taing Kwang-Ing,
Ting Ching-Kwong,	Ling Ching-Chieng.

Preachers on Trial.

Ting Siu-Kung,	Yong Taik-Cheu,
Sie Hwo-Mi,	Wong Kwok-Hing,
Hwong Taik-Chiong,	Taing Kieng-Ing,
Ting Soi-Ling,	Tiong Ming-Tung,
Ting Ing-Cheng,	Lau Kwang-Hung,
Ting Ung-Chu,	Li Tiong-Chwi,
Ting Ka-Sing,	Ting Teng-Nieng,
U Sieu-E,	Ung Kwong-Koi,
Ling Tang-Kie,	Tang Seng-Ling,
Ling Seng-Eu,	Ting Ung-Tiu,
Cheng Chong-Ming,	Hu Chai-Hang,
Hwong Pau-Seng,	Ling Seu-Ing,
Tang King-Tong,	Ting Kieng-Seng,
Tiong Seuk-Pwo,	Wong Eung-Chiong,
Sie Seng-Chang,	Li Nga-Hung,
Wong Hok-Ku,	Tang Taik-Tu,

Song Kwong-Hwo.

Local Preachers acting as Supplies.*

Ngu Sing-Ong,	Tang Taik-Tu,
Ting Ching-Nwong,	U Seng-Tung,
Ling Ming-Sang,	Ting Tieng-Ling,
Chai Hi-Seng,	Wong King-Chu,
Ting Kiu-Seu,	Tiong Tiong-Mi,
Ling Taik-Pien,	Tieng Ung-Chieu,
Tieng Hang-Sieng,	Ngu Chiong-Ong,
Song Kwong-Hwo,	Ting Hung-Ngwong,
Ting Ung-Kwo,	Ling Hieng-Sing,
Sie Po-Mi,	Ting Teng-Nguk,
Siek Chiong-Tieng,	Yong Hung-Siong,
Hu Ngwong-Tang,	Ngu Kwoh-Kwo,
Hu Ngwong-Ko,	Hwong Taik-Lik,

Chung Ka-Eu.

* The list of "Local Preachers acting as Supplies" has failed to reach us this year; we insert that of last year.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Missionaries.....	5
Assistant Missionaries.....	5
Missionaries of W. F. M. S.....	4
Native Preachers.....	81
Native Teachers.....	21
Total Agents of the Society.....	117
Adults baptized during the year.....	169
Children baptized during the year.....	108
Total baptisms.....	277
Members in full connection.....	1,468
Increase.....	84
Probationers.....	697
Increase.....	50
Baptized Children.....	676
Increase.....	89
Total: Members, Probationers, and Baptized Children.....	2,841
Increase.....	223
Number of pages printed.....	4,878,790
Value of mission property.....	\$52,700

(For statistical tables see end of this Report.)

The Foochow Conference held its fourth annual session October 28th to November 2d.

In the absence of the Bishop, the Conference was organized by the election of Rev. D. W. Chandler as President, and Rev. F. Ohlinger as Secretary, and Rev. Hu Sing-Mi as Chinese Secretary.

By the absence of Brother Baldwin and Brother Plumb, with their families, in the home-land, the missionary force was reduced from five to three families.

With but two or three exceptions all the members of the Conference were present.

The session was characterized by harmony in all its actions, and a deep-felt want of divine aid to make efficient any and all plans for the evangelization of *this* people.

It was frequently remarked that in the public religious exercises during the session the one leading thought was—"looking to God alone for help."

The reports from the missionaries in charge of the several districts, with statistics, found below, will give a general idea of the work:

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.—F. Ohlinger, Missionary in charge ; Sia Sek-Ong, Presiding Elder.

The work in this district is slowly moving forward. A few new classes have been formed. We are thankful for an increase of membership, as well as in the various collections.

Biblical Institute.—F. Ohlinger in charge.

The Institute is enjoying a steady growth in every respect. Students, 12; expelled, 1. Besides instruction in the Chinese classics, instruction was given in natural theology, exegesis, church discipline, church history, geography, vocal music, and Romanized colloquial. The students spend two afternoons a week in outdoor preaching, and were appointed to circuit work during the vacation. Nearly all came back with new zeal, bringing the most cheering reports. They realize the advantages they enjoy. Hwong Pau-Seng, a young man of much promise, being appointed to the regular work by our last Conference, chose as his parting text in his address to the remaining students: "It is good to be here—let us build tabernacles." Ching Seng-King said: "The four years I have spent in school seem to me now like so many weeks. I tremble as I think of what is expected of me. The church members have come to look upon us students as angels." They not only sustain a good reputation among the membership, but are also rapidly pressing toward the front rank in the Conference. Having learned how to study, (something that is rarely acquired in their heathen schools,) they generally complete the course of study in the prescribed time, while many others never pass a satisfactory examination.

The Boys' High School has grown sufficiently to demand the services of two native teachers. Though originally established for the sons of our preachers, who, on account of their itinerant life, are frequently deprived of educational advantages, yet admission is sought by many other Christian boys, and recently by not a few respectable heathen boys. Of the latter class we have now three in the school. The mission aids the sons of our preachers to the amount of fifty cents per month while in the High School; all others have free rooms, tuition, and books only. They board and clothe themselves. Several worked in the afternoon and earned part of their expenses. This, of course, is a barbarous innovation, and robs student life in China of much of its traditional halo, also of its long sleeves, swaggering gait, and long finger-nails. But the experiment has turned out highly satisfactory, and it is my firm conviction that at present no greater blessing could be conferred on China than by establishing institutions of learning offering industrious young men an opportunity to *earn* (instead of receiving *gratis*) board and other expenses while pursuing a course of study. Of course, the easiest method, and one that secures us the greatest number of friends, is to use the money put into our hands by a liberal people in such a manner as to require little more from the recipients than the "statement of their case." We preserve discipline in the

school by summarily dismissing those who violate the rules. Two of the larger boys—one an orphan, supported six years by Joseph Hillman, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.—were, by action of the Annual Conference, admitted into the Biblical Institute.

The *Fuhkien Church Gazette* has a slow but steady growth in influence and circulation. Many read it who would scorn to read a Christian book, and the people are becoming more and more accustomed to look to the Christian preachers for the latest news. In gaining access to the more respectable classes the paper has become a valuable ally.

HING-HWA DISTRICT.—F. Ohlinger, Missionary in charge; Hu Sing-Mi, Presiding Elder.

We have an increase in membership, and also in the amount of money contributed for self-support, Missionary Society, etc. Hu Sing-Mi, the Presiding Elder of the District, though unable to preach in the Hing-hwa dialect, is doing a good work in the way of instructing the preachers and in the administration of Church discipline. We would not forget to be thankful that in a few instances both preachers and people are giving us encouragement, and that while we regret that the old obstacles in the way of success have not been removed, no new ones have been discovered.

The W. F. M. S. has six girls' day-schools on the district, through which much good is accomplished.

HOK-CHIANG DISTRICT.—D. W. Chandler, Missionary; Hu Yong-Mi, Presiding Elder.

The most encouraging fact connected with our work in this district this year is the improvement in character of both preachers and members under the ministrations of the devout Presiding Elder, Hu Yong-Mi. When the appointments were made last year, all felt that it was most fit that the most spiritual of all our preachers should be put in charge of the district that embraced nearly half of all our membership. We have not been disappointed in our expectations with regard to Hu Yong-Mi's work. He has revived and instructed the preachers; he has won the love of the members, and by the means of love has drawn them nearer to Christ, nearer to the Church, and nearer to their pastors. He has brought back some of the lost sheep that left us a few years ago, and reclaimed many who had grown cold and indifferent, and were almost ready to leave us. He has visited from circuit to circuit, from class to class, almost from house to house, teaching, exhorting, and correcting. But, as he himself says, he has just begun his work. He has a great work to do. We have a comparatively large membership in this district; but many of our people are only nominal Christians, and all need instruction and quickening. We have some excellent preachers on the district, but some are in knowledge and zeal but little in advance of the people to whom they minister. Both preachers and members are in a receptive attitude. They are ready to learn, and will gladly follow any one who will be a real pastor to them. Therefore, with Hu Yong-Mi as Presiding Elder, we feel that the prospects of our Church in this district are very bright. The people of Hok-

chiang are rough, quarrelsome, and litigious. Near the sea-coast many are wreckers and pirates; yet we have ready access to them, and, perhaps, in no other field does the Gospel spread so rapidly as here. Of course, at first many come to us who have no right notions of Christianity; but this readiness to come throws large numbers on our hands to be instructed. This year almost every charge has increased in membership. The gain in full members and probationers is 114. The gain in the three classes, of members, probationers, and baptized children, is 176. Considerable advance has been made in opening up work in parts of the district hitherto unoccupied by us. We have rented chapels and stationed preachers in the towns of Song-Liang and Yong-Mi, on the great road in the western part of the district. Advance has been made from the Siek-keng Charge into the extreme south-east part of the district, and several families brought into the Church from a town in that region. In Hai-tang, a large island lying off the main land, our work has been extended south and east and west, and there is now a call for us to send preachers to towns in almost every part of the island.

In finances there has been no real progress. The missionary collection is considerably larger than that of last year; but the amount of money raised for all purposes is about the same as was contributed last year. The cause of self-support does not grow. The hearts of even our best preachers are not yet fully converted to our view of this matter. The wisdom and devices of man are of no avail to solve the problem of how to make men willing to wholly abandon the aid of the Missionary Society and cast themselves entirely on the people for their support. Therefore we betake ourselves to prayer and supplication. We know that God shall do this great thing. In the day of his power they shall be willing. On the Siek-keng charge land has been bought and money raised for building a church. At Yong-pieng and Sing-tong money has been contributed for the same purpose; but in neither of these places has enough been secured to proceed immediately with the work. Our chapel at Ngu-cheng was finally fully completed this year. In Hok-chiang City we are on the lookout for a suitable property, which, when secured, (by the aid of the Missionary Society,) we hope to make into a general head-quarters for the whole district. The limits of this report will not allow me to give an account of personal experiences; of the many answers to prayer; of the triumphs of faith; of deliverance from persecution; but suffice it to say that in all these ways God has manifested himself to the preachers and members on this district. So that we know that whatever may be the weakness and ignorance of the Church, the life of God is working in it. Those interested in the cause of missions have reason to hope and to pray.

ING-CHUNG DISTRICT.—D. W. Chandler, Missionary; Sia Lieng-li, Presiding Elder.

The Ing-chung District was formed two years ago out of portions of the Hing-hwa and Yong-ping Districts. It is comparatively new work—essentially missionary ground. It is large in territory and small in membership. Its nearest point is 140 miles, and its farthest 240 miles from Foochow. I

have not visited the district since my appointment one year ago. I started to visit it in February, expecting to hold quarterly meetings on all the charges, and to conduct the District Conference at Taik-hwa, but a severe illness compelled me to turn back before I reached the district, and since then various causes have delayed my visit until now. Thus I cannot report on the district from personal observation. The reports of Presiding Elder and preachers have been very favorable. The worst feature of the reports is a slight decrease of membership. This was caused by the expulsion of several members on the Tai-cheng Circuit. The missionary collection is increased. The contributions for support of pastors and Presiding Elder are also larger than those of last year. During the year we rented a chapel at Chiak-chwi, a large town between Taik-hwa and Tai-cheng. We have already five probationers in that place. The removal of a family of Christians from another district to the town of Pung-hu, in the Ing-chung District, has given us an opportunity to open in that place. This Christian family have set apart a portion of their house for a chapel, which we use free of rent. The people generally are kindly disposed, and we have good reason to expect that our work will extend from town to town until we have a large district. The Presiding Elder is a faithful and devout man, and two or three of the preachers will prove efficient helps to him on the district. The others are local preachers employed by the Presiding Elder. These are not very efficient, I fear, but can do enough good, perhaps, to warrant our employing them until we can secure a better class of laborers. We own no church property in this district, all our chapels being rented, with the one exception noted above. The prospects of our work during the coming year are very good, and I hope, by the end of another Conference year, to be able to report an advance on all the lines of work.

REPORT OF THE M. E. MISSION PRESS.

This institution continues to do a good work, both for our own mission and for many other missions in China and Japan. The principal part of its work is done for the American Bible Society and the Methodist Episcopal Tract Society. The money received from these Societies for printing done, and that received from other missions and individuals, enables the press to pay its way without help from the Missionary Society.

A large amount of work has been done during the past year, as will be seen by the report below. Much of the work has been done on an edition of the whole Bible in classic—four thousand copies. As this is not yet completed the number of pages printed cannot be reported in full.

Volumes Completed since the last Annual Conference.

SCRIPTURES.	Vols.	Pages.
For the Bible Society—Reference New Testament.....	4,000	2,024,000
“ “ —2 Kings.....	2,000	252,000
“ “ —St. Matthew (classic).....	2,000	224,000

SCRIPTURES.		Vols.	Pages.
For other Missions. . . —Romans	500	34,000	
“ “ —Hebrews	500	25,000	
Total volumes and pages of Scripture	9,000	2,559,000	
TRACTS.			
For the Tract Society and our own Mission	10,500	1,739,000	
Single Sabbath sheets, Decalogues, etc		40,000	
For other Missions.	1,650	434,550	
Single Sabbath sheets, Decalogues, etc.		53,020	
Total volumes and pages of Tracts	12,150	2,266,570	
Secular printing done	825	26,750	
Single sheets.		9,970	
Secular printing, total volumes and pages.	825	36,720	
Newspapers—Fokien Church Gazette, 700 vols. per month—for 1 year.		12,600	
“ —The Child's Paper, 650 “ “ “		3,900	
Newspapers—Total pages.		16,500	
Scriptures.	9,000	2,559,000	
Tracts	12,150	2,266,570	
Secular printing.	825	36,720	
Newspapers.		16,500	
Total.	21,975	4,878,790	
Books now in press :			
Compendium of Gospels.		700	
1 and 2 Corinthians.		500	
Dr. Osgood's work on Anatomy.		800	
Bible, complete, in classic.		4,000	
Total.		6,000	
There remain at present in the Depository :			
Scriptures		52,880	
Tracts		33,391	
Total.		86,271	

KU-CHENG DISTRICT.—Nathan Sites, Missionary in charge; Yek Ing-Kwang, Presiding Elder.

There have been twenty-four full members received by baptism, while the loss by expulsion, death, and removals leave our membership seven less than last year.

The civil district of Ku-cheng is occupied jointly by the Church of England Mission and by our mission. No district in the Fookien province has its principal centers more fully occupied with mission chapels and mission laborers than has the Ku-cheng District. “The altar is erected, the wood is put in order, the bullock is cut in pieces and laid on the wood,

and barrels of water have been poured on the burnt sacrifice and on the wood," and oceans of difficulty meet us on every hand. No human power, no Church rites, no formal profession, no devices of man's art, no words of human eloquence, shall ever be able to cause the wood to burn and make the sacrifice acceptable unto God.

The ideal "success of missions in China" will not be realized until the Church at home and in the field shall, like Elijah the prophet, call down from heaven the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire. May writer and reader each have part in this great work! Then shall be realized the ideal self-supporting native Church, and "then shall they call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable."

YENG-PING DISTRICT.—Nathan Sites, Missionary in charge; Chiong Taik-Liong, Presiding Elder.

This entire district is essentially missionary ground, extending over five civil districts, with but few Church members as yet. The native elder has diligently made his quarterly rounds on the district. Trials, persecutions, and bereavements have been the lot of most of its laborers the past year.

"But out of all the Lord
Hath brought us by his love;
And still he doth his help afford,
And hides our life above."

II. CENTRAL CHINA.

Founded in 1868.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KIUKIANG.

Missionaries.

Rev. V. C. HART,

Rev. JOHN R. HYKES,

Rev. THOMAS COKE CARTER,

Rev. MARCUS L. TAFT,

Rev. BENJAMIN BAGNALL.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. V. C. HART,

Mrs. T. C. CARTER.

Missionaries W. F. M. S.

Miss GERTRUDE HOWE,

Miss DELIA E. HOWE,

Miss K. C. BUSHNELL, M.D.

APPOINTMENTS.

Kiukiang City.—Revs. V. C. Hart, M. L. Taft. Assistant: Shih Tsa-Ru.

Kiukiang Suburbs.—Revs. B. Bagnall, T. C. Carter. Assistant: Tsiang Lien-Ruon.

Hwang-mei Circuit.—Revs. John R. Hykes, V. C. Hart.

Nan-kang Circuit.—Revs. B. Bagnall, T. C. Carter.

Shui-chang Circuit.—Revs. V. C. Hart, John R. Hykes.

Nan-chang Circuit.—B. Bagnall, M. L. Taft. Assistant: Ngieh Lien-Mei.

Superintendent Mission Schools.—Rev. T. C. Carter.

Boys' Training School.—Principal, T. C. Carter.

W. F. M. S.—1. Boarding and Day-schools, Miss G. Howe. 2. Woman's Work, Miss D. E. Howe. 3. Medical Work, Miss K. C. Bushnell, M.D.

Superintendent V. C. Hart writes as follows:

The mission is divided into four very nearly equal circuits, embracing sufficient territory to make a large district in our future Conference.

Hwang-mei Circuit, north of the Yang-tai River, opposite Kiukiang, is in a wealthy district and easy of access. Work was begun upon this circuit seven years ago. We have a chapel and small membership at Kung-Lung. Considerable labor has been bestowed upon the field, and the returns are not altogether discouraging. A fair number of those baptized five years ago continue to attend the services, and some manifest a good measure of interest in spiritual things.

Shui-chang Circuit.—West of Kiukiang, upon the south bank of the river, is a center of importance. Our work here was undertaken amid opposition and persecution. Brothers Stritmatter and Hykes were finally driven out, enduring stripes for the Master. After a year of waiting we were permitted to return; our rights were recognized, and from that time (1875) till now we have worked in peace. We have a few worshipers and a day-school.

Nan-kang Circuit.—We have labored for several years upon this circuit, and with little apparent success.

Nan-chang Circuit is at the head of the lake, and embraces the most important section of the province. The regular work upon this circuit is comparatively recent. At Wu-chen there is a good chapel and a number of inquirers. The native assistant, who has labored under the direction of Brother Bagnall at Wu-chen, has exhibited great zeal, and has collected around him a goodly number of elderly men. We had the privilege at our Annual Meeting of baptizing the oldest of the converts, a man of eighty-six years. The old gentleman made a good profession, and declared that he had enjoyed more the few months that he had been serving Jesus than for years past. The capital of the province is within this circuit. Several visits have been made to the city during the year, some preaching done, and a great number of Scriptures sold. We hope during the present year not only to visit the place but to open a chapel. The time seems ripening for our entrance into that haughty city. With a foothold there, we can command the central and southern part of the province, and acquire a prestige throughout all our work.

Plan of Work.—It has been our aim to reach the points nearest to Kiukiang as often as possible, for preaching and bookselling, and pave the way for more permanent labor. We have branched out a little, year by year, for seven years, until now we are carrying on regular work 120 miles from this point. We have opened few schools outside our immediate supervision, and have employed very few native assistants in any capacity whatever. We have accomplished much less than we hoped to; still, we have very much to praise God for, and have good reason to hope, as the work matures, to realize more fully our ideal.

Schools.—We have three day-schools, two at Kiukiang, and one at Shui-chang. The two schools here have prospered more than at any previous period. A good share of pupils from former years have been retained. The two schools have sixty pupils. Day-schools are conducted with little expense to the Society, and occupy but a small share of the missionaries' time. In these schools we are training both heathen and Christian boys, side by side, and with good results. They attend the Sunday-school and other religious services, and join heartily in praise and Scripture readings. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 100, and forms a pleasant and profitable feature of our work. We discern a steady improvement of our members and the children under the drill they receive at these services.

We have taken advanced steps in reference to our school work. At

our Annual Meeting it was seen fit to place Brother Carter in charge of all our schools, with the view of increasing their number and efficiency and making them feeders to a higher school to be established for the training of advanced pupils. We believe that a rich field is open to an earnest educator. Brother Carter feels moved to this branch of missionary labor, and receives the united support of the Mission. The object of the training school will be to impart, as far as possible, scholastic and religious training, to fit the young men to take advanced steps among their countrymen, and not merely to turn out preachers. We believe the interest of the Church will be forwarded by such a school.

Progress made.—On the whole, we have had a good year; our old work has been kept up and new undertaken. A few souls have been gathered in, and a majority of the old members retained. There are many things to mourn over. Many of the members do not exhibit as much zeal and Christian life as we would gladly see. They do not in all cases cut themselves off from old heathen habits, as they ought; they do not observe all the ordinances of the Church as faithfully as we desire. It is difficult for western Christians to comprehend the real position of Chinese converts. The life training in idolatry and superstitious customs may be seen cropping out at the most unexpected times. We have to learn the lesson of forbearance and perfect patience. However, we have much to bless God for, and cannot look back over the year's work without thanking the Lord for the inestimable privilege of preaching the Gospel to the heathen.

Reinforcements.—The mission has received some valuable accessions during the year. Brother Bagnall, a Wesleyan of long standing, was received into the mission at the beginning of the year. The greater portion of the country work has fallen upon his shoulders. He has opened up Wu-chen, and done much work in its vicinity. We feel thankful for his opportune aid.

Brother Carter and family came in the early summer to strengthen and cheer on the good work. We have reason to praise God for the good cheer Brother Carter brought to us all.

Brother Taft is with us, and settling to the new situation like one to missions born. It is needless to say that these reinforcements are opportune. Still, we would say, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." The field is vast, far beyond the comprehension of the Church—vast in extent, vast in spiritual darkness and idolatry; great in cruelty, and God only knows the full depths of woe and miseries of the people. Who will come to break the bread of life? We want a score of earnest men in the valley of the Yang-tsi.

Losses.—We have lost a promising young preacher during the year. He died at his post, and gave evidence by his life and death that he was trying to serve the Master. He was taken down with small-pox while visiting the country work. His brother, who is a preacher, was with him

during his illness. He left sufficient testimony to warrant our supposing he is a gathered sheaf and another soul-fruit to mission labor.

The mission was subjected to a very severe loss in the departure of Bro. Stritmatter to America. He had stood at his post for seven years, and for the last three years he labored in pain and great weariness of body. When he could not preach he worked hard translating, and completed the day before he left China his translation of the "History of the Jews."

Prospects.—We enter the new year with brighter skies than usual. With the recent re-enforcements, and the early return of Brother Hykes, with a good wife to reinforce him, the work at Kiukiang will be well manned. We shall then be able, with the new forces we have asked for and so much need, to proceed to occupy some of the great centers near us upon the river. The political and commercial relations of the Empire are gradually changing. New thoughts are taking possession of the more enterprising of the people. With all the changes going on, we cannot but believe Christianity will occupy very soon the attention of the more thoughtful, and find its peaceful sway among all classes.

Rev. B. Bagnall writes :

If you would just take a good map of China and look at its eighteen provinces, and think of the multitudes in the numberless cities, it would help to make you think of the great need of this dark land. Those provinces where there are most missionaries living, and preaching places scattered over the widest extent of country, are not nearly adequately supplied, and there are many remote corners, even of these provinces, rarely if ever visited by the messengers of the cross. Now, if this is the case in those provinces which are most favored, what is the condition of those which are not so highly favored? Thank God, his holy word has been scattered by the agents of the Bible Societies, so that the chief cities of most of the provinces have had opportunities of getting the word of God. This is, indeed, no small thing, but it does not meet the necessity. This work needs to be followed up, and, looking at China from this stand-point, we must say that there remains very much land to be possessed.

We are all commanded—not to go, but to pray. The blessed Saviour tells us that the harvest truly is great and laborers few; and then follows the command that we all can comply with, and none can rid themselves of: "Pray ye therefore to the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

Wu-cheng is a large town, situated on the south-west extremity of the Po-yang Lake, where two rivers discharge themselves. It is a place well situated for commerce, and therefore well suited for missionary work. One feature of the place is, there is a great deal of transshipping done there, as most of the small craft coming down the rivers do not cross the lake; and so Wu-cheng is the limit of their voyages. This necessarily brings a large number of traders and boat-people to this center, and this advantage is also gained, that many who have heard the Gospel there

come from all parts of the province, and many books sold there find their way to very distant places.

One of our earliest friends who began to attend regularly, was a dear old man over eight-five years old. He soon began to show signs of earnestness and a thorough conviction of the truth taught, which grew gradually into a simple trust in the Saviour, and a desire to worship the true God. Soon after he began to attend the chapel, preparations were being made for a grand procession in honor of the Goddess of Mercy. The priests and others concerned called on our old friend for money to assist in the preparation. He replied: "As I do not worship idols I cannot give any thing for the procession." The wife of one of his sons hearing this, exclaimed: "I do not believe the idols can help us, and if my father-in-law does not give any thing neither will I." This was rather remarkable, as the Goddess of Mercy is a general favorite, especially with the ladies. Our friend has now two sons who attend the chapel, one of whom has given his name in as an inquirer, and the old man was received into the Church on Sunday last by baptism.

Several have expressed a desire to be received, but experience teaches that great care is needed in this matter. We have now nine names on the books as probationers, some of which are seemingly hopeful cases. One man has abstained from eating any meat diet for five years, thinking by this to please the gods and obtain merit. I shall not easily forget the pleasant time we had together with God's word, and how eagerly he listened to a better way of gaining God's favor—not through his own merits, but through the merits of God's dear Son.

Time and space will not allow me to say any thing of the happy hours we have spent at Wu-cheng each month with the old chapel-keeper and the inquirers over the word of God and in prayer, or of the apparent friendliness of the neighbors; also, the preaching to crowds in the chapel and on the streets. Many books and tracts have been sold, so that much seed has been sown.

In connection with this circuit, our chapel at Ta-ku-tang has had regular visits; besides, the cities on the lake, Hu-kow, Nan-kang, and Tu-chang, have been visited at intervals. Also, the capital of this province has been visited three times by the Superintendent or myself, and one visit paid to Feng-cheng, a city forty miles farther than the capital, or 160 miles from Kiukiang, besides several towns more or less distant.

At this Annual Meeting new arrangements have been made, and that district divided into two circuits, namely, Nan-kang and Nan-chang, Wu-cheng being considered in the latter circuit.

I trust, with God's blessing, to visit this very important city quite regularly. Hu-kow will be considered in the Nan-kang Circuit, and it is hoped we may open a chapel at Hu-keo, removing our chapel-man from Ta-ku-Tang. There is a chapel there already, belonging to the China Inland Mission.

Brothers Rev. T. C. Carter and Rev. Marcus L. Taft, who have lately arrived, have already shown their sympathy in this part of the work—the

former having his name down for the Nan-kang Circuit, and the latter for Nan-chang Circuit, and I feel sure that before the next Annual Meeting they will be able to take some more active part in the work.

And now, may God grant a rich blessing on all who sympathize with us in this his work, and may the coming year witness many turning from idols to serve the living God!

STATISTICS OF THE CENTRAL CHINA MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. S.	Native Workers of W. F. M. S.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Local Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Local Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day-schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Halls and Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, etc.	Collected for Self-support.
Kinkiang City...	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	23	16	100	23	14	3	65	85	3	\$5,500	1	3	\$12,000	....	\$33
Hwang-mei Cir't	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	26	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	\$150	....
Shui-chang "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	75	....	....
Nan-kang "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....
Nan-chang "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....
Total.....	4	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	6	52	58	108	52	14	4	75	85	3	\$5,500	3	5	\$12,175	\$150	\$83

III.

NORTH CHINA.

Commenced in 1869.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PEKING.

Rev. HIRAM H. LOWRY, Superintendent.

Missionaries.

Rev. GEORGE R. DAVIS, (in U. S.,) Rev. WILBUR F. WALKER,
 " LEANDER W. PILCHER, " JAMES H. PYKE,
 Rev. OSCAR W. WILLITS.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. P. E. LOWRY, Mrs. M. F. WALKER,
 " M. B. DAVIS, (in U. S.,) " B. G. PYKE,
 " M. H. PILCHER, " T. WILLITS.

Missionaries of W. F. M. S.

Miss MARY Q. PORTER, Miss LENORA A. HOWARD, M.D.,
 Miss CLARA M. CUSHMAN.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1881.—Peking, Tartar City, J. H. Pyke and Wang Cheng-pei; Peking, Chinese City, O. W. Willits and Te Jui; Tientsin, L. W. Pilcher; Tsang-chou and Nankung, W. F. Walker and Chao Ching-jung; Tsun-hua Circuit, Chen Ta-yung and Wang Ching-yun; Tai-an Circuit, Shang Ching-yun.

Training School.—H. H. Lowry.

Girls' Boarding School and Woman's Work.—Miss M. Q. Porter and Miss C. M. Cushman.

Medical Department.—Tientsin, Miss L. A. Howard, M.D.

The Superintendent reports as follows :

Few interruptions to the work have occurred during the past year, and faithful, effectual work has been done by both missionaries and native helpers, and in some cases under very discouraging circumstances. Brother Pilcher was absent for a few weeks on account of the illness of his wife; and Brother Davis and family left for home during the year for a much-needed change after ten years' service. We were also permitted to welcome our long-looked-for re-enforcement in the persons of Brother and Sister Willits, who reached here in April.

There has been little change in our native force. With one exception the helpers have given general satisfaction. No new members have been added to their number, though several of the students from the Training-school have rendered good service in some of the chapels.

The street chapels have been regularly opened, and the audiences have been large and attentive, but few conversions are reported as the result of this labor. The people are generally very slow to make any acknowledgment of favorable impressions made upon their minds by the preaching of the Gospel, and especially in the presence of a large congregation. To make our street chapels more efficient we need, in connection with each, an inquiry-room, to which serious persons in the congregations can be invited for quiet conversation or prayer.

Brother J. H. Pyke, who has been in charge of the Tartar City Station, says, in reference to preaching in the street chapel, "We have seldom failed in getting some one to hear, and often the audiences have been uncomfortably large, not only all the sitting and standing-room has been occupied, but the door-way, and even the little court in front, has been crowded. Quite a number of persons have been sufficiently interested to inquire more particularly of these strange doctrines, but, except in one instance, their interest has not led them to make a profession of Christianity. The most we can say for this work is, that some thousands have heard the Gospel, some of whom have understood in part, others gave an intellectual assent to the doctrines they heard, many going so far as to pronounce them good, a few have been momentarily awakened, and one applied for admission to the Church, and was received on probation. No chapel in the city is better situated for securing an audience, and in none are the results much, if any, greater. If the fruits of this work seem

small, and any should be inclined to question the expediency of prosecuting such work, let it be remembered that this is, at present, the only way of reaching the masses of Peking and visitors to the capital, who come from all parts of the empire. Our best Church members and some of our helpers were gathered in here, and the Church must look to these chapels for its increase for some time to come."

The reports from the other chapels differ little from the above. On the country circuits daily preaching is confined principally to the streets of the villages and to the fairs. The largest increase in membership has been on the Tsun-hua Circuit.

Our members have made some progress in spirituality and knowledge of the truth during the year. Something has been done toward self-support, though the members have taken no special interest in the subject. The principle is acknowledged by all as good, but poverty, in many cases, is made an excuse for doing nothing, while a few have shown encouraging liberality. They do not seem able to understand or appreciate the spiritual blessings promised to the cheerful giver.

Of the members in the Tartar City, Brother Pyke says, "There has been a manifest substantial growth in Christian character and influence on the part of the Church. We have a larger number of faithful, consistent members who are not in our employ, and who do not desire to be, while several of those in our employ give good evidence that they are striving to lead upright, blameless lives. Many of the older school-girls deserve especial mention. They often show a conscientious carefulness, even in the small matters, that is worthy of imitation by older Christians even in foreign lands.

"There has been a small numerical increase during the year. Eight have been received into full membership, ten adults and two children have been baptized, and three have been received on probation."

The work in the Chinese City has been interrupted during the greater part of the year by the difficulties connected with changing our chapel and property for new premises.

Brother L. W. Pilcher reports: "We gratefully record the fact that there has been progress in the work of Tientsin Station during the year. There has been an increase of membership, and the contributions for incidental and benevolent purposes have been liberal. The probationers have numbered sixteen, of whom four have been dropped, and six admitted to the Church in full connection, leaving still a list of six names. Nineteen persons have held the relation of full membership. Of these, two have been expelled, and two dismissed by letter, leaving at present a membership of fifteen."

The Tsang-chow Circuit was under the charge of Brother G. R. Davis until the time of his leaving for home. He spent a great deal of time and labor upon the circuit, and we regret the report had to be compiled by another. At the beginning of the year this was one of our most promising stations, but the membership became so reduced on account of local troubles, that at one time the pastor entertained the thought of abandon-

ing the field. One cause of this state of affairs was an unfortunate difficulty, in one of the villages, between the Church members and a large and influential family of the place. Another cause of disturbance to the little Church was the course of the native pastor, who contracted an unfortunate marriage with indecent haste after his wife's death, and in violation both of Chinese custom and Manchu law. It is a cause for gratitude and hope that these difficulties have been finally, and, we trust, satisfactorily settled. Good results are already apparent in the Church and community, and among our native preachers, in a better understanding of the purity of our doctrines, and the necessity of strict conformity and blameless conduct on the part of the ministry.

Tsun-hua Circuit has been in charge of Chen Ta-yung, assisted by Wang Ching-yun, and part of the year by two of the students. At Hsin tien-tzu the work has made very little advancement. It was at this village that the first Church was organized on this district, and the first chapel opened in the house of one of the members, but for the past two years the work has been practically at a stand still. At Liang Tzu-ho there has been a good deal of interest all through the year, and there has been an increase of over twenty members. The chapel, one end of which has been also used for the helper's residence, has furnished very inadequate accommodation, but we have designedly given them only the very smallest assistance, that the necessity of helping themselves to a better place might be more fully impressed upon them. As a consequence they have raised—including a plot of ground—about one fifth of the amount required for building a new chapel. The conduct of the members has exerted a wholesome influence upon the community, and an interest in the truth is gradually extending to neighboring villages.

In the city of Tsun-hua no Church has yet been organized, though several inquirers are reported. The possession of chapel premises in the city will give us more favorable opportunities for extending our work, and also strengthening the societies in the surrounding villages. The people of this region have always given us a kind reception, and the prospects for work among them were never so encouraging as at present.

The Nan-kung Circuit is reported by Brother Pyke as follows: "Two native preachers have been employed on this circuit during the year—Yang Chun-ho the entire year, and Chao Ching-jung for four months. Brother Walker and I visited the place about the middle of October. Sabbath morning the few Church members, the helpers, and half a dozen friendly persons, gathered together for service. In the afternoon we went into the adjoining villages, where we had good audiences. We spent three days on the circuit holding services, and visiting and preaching in the villages. Before leaving we administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We received one woman on probation.

"We found the people ready to listen to the preaching, and some of them seemed to understand quite well the nature of the doctrines we came to preach. We heard no epithets in all that region, nor did we hear of any slanderous reports. There seemed to be a wide-open door for the

preaching of the Gospel. During the year the native preachers visited ten or twelve of the adjacent villages, and were treated with uniform kindness, but the truth seemed to make but little impression upon the people. The curse of the whole region is covetousness. All seemed to expect some temporal advantage from the Church, and when they learned this was not to be obtained they heard no more.

"Helper Chao while there started a day-school, which was attended by fourteen boys. The attendance was quite regular, and the progress good, and the boys were greatly disappointed when their teacher was obliged to leave them for another field of labor. The influence of the school was very good upon the homes of the boys; some of the parents who at first were opposed afterward became friendly and attended services."

Of his visit to the Tai-an Circuit, Brother Pyke writes: "We met with some encouragement here. The native helper, Wang Cheng-pei, we found faithful in his work, and both fearless and judicious in preaching. In recommending persons for admission to the Church, and for baptism, he exercised rare good judgment. Of the Church members we found many faithful, and some warmly zealous for the truth. One case was particularly interesting: that of an old lady more than sixty years old, who had been a devotee of the Taoist gods for thirty years. It was refreshing to hear the joyous testimony of this old woman, who professed to have found deliverance from error, and salvation from sin through Jesus Christ.

"While there we had a delightful love-feast and a pleasant sacramental service. We baptized and received seven persons into the Church, and four on probation. There were five other candidates who were to be received subsequently, as we were obliged to leave earlier than we expected.

"During the winter and spring the little Church was seriously distressed by rumors of war, and that all foreigners had been driven from China. Their enemies were not slow to take advantage of this to revile and threaten them. An opportune visit by Brother Davis put an end to their fears and persecutions."

Both the Training-school and Boarding-school for boys have been under my charge.

Seven students were in attendance on the Training-school, three of whom will not return, having shown no promise of becoming useful as helpers. Te Jui has rendered valuable assistance, having spent from two to three hours each day with the classes, and taking the general management of the school. The efficiency of the school could be greatly increased if we had suitable buildings for the students. A school-room where they could have more systematic training in the methods of study, and be under the more immediate direction of an instructor, is of the very first importance.

In the Boarding-school we have had only twelve boys, as the appropriation was not sufficient to support a larger number. Four receive their clothing from home, the remainder are supplied entirely by the mission.

We hope, eventually, to be responsible for their food only. The boys have been industrious, and have manifested a good deal of appreciation of the privileges offered them, and passed a creditable examination in the studies pursued during the year. The want of a Christian teacher and suitable school buildings interfere with the highest usefulness of the school. We have employed one of the students from the Training-school as teacher, but we cannot keep him permanently in the position.

Day-schools have been maintained at Tientsin, and on the Tsun-hua and Nan-kung Circuits.

In reference to the Sunday-school in the Tartar City, Brother Pyke says, "It has been successful and prosperous. The average attendance has been between eighty and one hundred. The teachers have been faithful, earnest, and efficient. The instruction has been thorough and progressive. During the year the Sunday-school was organized into a missionary society, and a collection taken by classes, each Sabbath, with most encouraging results. The report of the secretary shows over thirty-five dollars as collected in about nine months."

The work under the control of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is full of promise. I quote from Miss Cushman's report to the annual meeting: "The year has been crowned with exceeding great mercy through all the days. Death has not entered our door, and with a family of thirty-three girls, subject to all the ills of humanity, in only one case have we been obliged to seek medical aid. The girls have made pleasing and satisfactory progress in their studies. We have watched with much real gratification through the year the growth of our girls, both in knowledge and grace. What recompense for any toil could be sweeter or richer than that we have enjoyed in seeing their growing appreciation of their studies—of our efforts for them—and above and beyond all, an increasing desire to learn of Christ, and to be more like him.

"The new school building, with its stationary tables and seats, has added much to our comfort and the enjoyment of daily school work. Other new buildings, now being put up, will give us convenient room for women's class and day-school, and also dining-room, kitchen, wash, and bath rooms for the boarding-school, besides some rooms for ourselves.

"The school in the Chinese City was carried on with good success and no abatement of interest until the building in which it was held was torn down. Women have visited the school from time to time, and heard the truth. Within the last month Dr. Edkins has sent a Bible woman to Wang's house once a week, and invited us to take charge of the work thus begun.

"The day-school in the Tartar City was suspended in April, as the teacher, Mrs. Wang, was unable to teach longer on account of her eyes.

"Miss Porter has had seven different women under her instruction, and there is good prospect of additions to the number as soon as the room is open to them. Her visit to Tsun-hua was particularly pleasant and satisfactory, in that the people received her so cordially, and listened so eagerly

to the truth. It resulted in the return of three former pupils and the addition of one new one. Perhaps a succession of visits to the various country stations might hasten the fulfillment of our hope to see our school composed entirely of children from Christian families."

Of the medical work at Tientsin, Brother Pilcher writes: "Shortly after the adjournment of our last annual meeting, Miss Dr. Howard, convinced that her call to Tientsin was unmistakably of God, moved thither and assumed charge of the female department of the charity dispensary opened and so liberally supported by the viceroy and his lady. She has found in Lady Li a constant and sincere personal friend, and has gained ready access for herself and lady missionary friends to the homes of families high and low, and is thus opening the long-closed door for woman's work in Tientsin. The ladies of her Society have made liberal provisions for taking advantage of the opening thus providentially made, and the Rev. Mr. Goucher, of Baltimore, has kindly donated \$5,000 for the erection of the 'Isabella Fisher Hospital' for women, and it is hoped another year will see the work fully established. To me it seems impossible to overestimate the work already done. It cannot be that nearly five thousand women—many of whom have been saved from imminent death—should go away without a new conception of life, and a thought of the Gospel which gives birth to such benevolence and such sacrifice."

The successful settlement of three separate difficulties—two of official opposition, and one of persecution—which for a time threatened serious consequences to our work, gives us encouragement, and demands special mention in this report:

I. The difficulties on the Tsang Chow Circuit have already been referred to. This case was so involved with an old feud that existed between the parties, that it was difficult to separate between private grievances and persecution on account of Christianity. But the continuance of the trouble caused such interruption to our work, not only in the village, but in all the district, that we were compelled to undertake a settlement. Several Church members had been beaten at different times, their lives threatened because they had joined the Church, the chapel was broken open, the door and windows broken, and the Bible and hymn books destroyed. Numerous efforts were made to bring matters to a peaceable issue without reference to the officials, and several interviews were secured between the disputants in presence of the helper or missionary, but with no final result. The promises made at these meetings were broken as soon as the foreigner left the village. No other course was left but to refer the case to the local mandarin, and request him to investigate the matter and give judgment. Accordingly, Brother Davis and Te Jui visited the official, who gave them a kind reception and expressed a desire to see the affair settled, but no action was taken.

A few months later another effort was made to effect a reconciliation, but our motives were misinterpreted, and our desire for settlement construed as the result of fear and weakness on our part. At our request, then, the parties were brought before the official, and a contract of settlement was

soon drawn up and signed in the presence of the mandarin and myself. Since then the Christians have not been disturbed, and the prospect is brightening for a revival of interest in the Church.

2. The establishment of our chapel in the Chinese City. Brother W. F. Walker, who has been in charge, reports:

"The history of this chapel has been one long record of difficulties, a chapter of discouragements. It has ended with good cheer and a bright promise of a better day. Ten years ago the mission resolved to make an effort to enter this city, which was at that time unoccupied by any missionary society, and in pursuance of this resolution purchased an old temple, but such strong official opposition was encountered that the place had to be abandoned.

"Then a place was bought which had been used as a dried-fruit store, situated on the Liu li Chang. Here, again, a strenuous effort was made to eject us, but through the influence of the American Minister, Hon. F. F. Low, the place was retained. The buildings were old, and each year increased the imperative need of new buildings. The chapel threatened to fall down, and we feared for the lives of the people who came from day to day to hear the Word. We decided to rebuild, and notified the censor of the fact. After a delay of some weeks we received unofficial word that he would examine into the matter and report to us, but this he never did.

"When we were ready to begin work in the spring the censor was again notified, but made no reply. We consulted our Minister, Hon. G. F. Seward, who advised us to go on. No sooner was the work fairly begun than the censor, who had consulted with the guild of the merchants on the street, arrested one of the contractor's apprentices. After some preliminary negotiation we were invited to a conference by the members of the guild. At this conference an exchange of places was agreed upon, provided a place suitable for our uses could be found. After several interviews between the members of the guild and ourselves, and the interchange of several dispatches between the Foreign Office and the Legation, an exchange was effected for the premises we now occupy, and official permission given to erect a chapel, and make all necessary modifications in the buildings. The exchange is decidedly in our favor; the new place is in a busy part of the city, and possesses advantages the other did not. We now have rooms for a girls' school, for a boys' school, a native helper and family, for the school teacher and chapel-keeper, for a book-room, and a beautiful chapel, which was dedicated on September 19. There is certainly reason for devout gratitude to God for the providence which has led us safely through the embarrassments of this case to the fruition of our hopes and such signal triumph."

3. The purchase of chapel premises in the city of Tsun-hua. This city is the center of our most successful work. It is situated just one hundred miles east of Peking, and about the same distance north of Tientsin. We began our work there eight years ago, the first probationers were received four years later, and this year sixty-three members and forty-one

probationers are reported, besides a large number of inquirers. Our members live in villages all around the city, and a chapel in the city itself became necessary for the successful prosecution of the work. The difficulties encountered and overcome in securing premises are reported by Brother Walker as follows: "During a visit last February, Brothers Pyke and Lowry purchased an inn that was offered them. They had scarcely left the city when the man who sold it to them was arrested, taken before the magistrate, and forced to say that the sale was without his father's knowledge or consent, and that he wished to retire from his contract. On being notified of the state of affairs, I at once started to see what could be done. At Hsin-tien-tzu, where our helper was living, I met the young man from whom we made the purchase. He was in great distress, but very anxious to abide by his contract. Proceeding to the city in company with the helper, we called on the magistrate. The case was briefly stated in regard to the purchase, and that some evil-disposed persons had conspired to keep us out of possession of our property, and, further, that both father and son were willing to sell, and any statements to the contrary had been made under compulsion. The official expressed his surprise at the willingness of the proprietors to sell, as he had been informed to the contrary, and had already written a dispatch to the viceroy on the subject, and would have to await instructions before he could do any thing further, but hoped that he would be able to settle the affair amicably. He afterward returned my call, and said that if I would agree not to build foreign houses nor harbor criminals in the Church, he would be able to secure us in our possession. To both of these conditions I could give a hearty consent. The magistrate promised to write a second dispatch correcting the one already forwarded.

"Upon my return to Peking these facts were reported to the Vice-Consul at Tientsin, who called upon the viceroy in regard to the affair. The result of the interview was so satisfactory that we received instructions to call again on the Tsun-hua official, and informing him of the interview, request the immediate dispatch of a letter containing the true statement of affairs, so that all further objections might be removed. During this second call other objections were raised, and the official did not seem disposed to come to any definite agreement. As he himself was about to visit Tientsin, he would call on the viceroy and the vice-consul, and the settlement was put off until his return.

"The result of his interview with the viceroy was, that the magistrate should furnish another place in the city in exchange for the one we had purchased. Brother Lowry and I then went again, hoping for a final settlement. The magistrate went with us to see two places that had been selected, but neither of them were suitable. Several days were again spent in negotiations, with but little progress. A placard was extensively posted throughout the city inciting the people to resist our location in the city, threatening any one who should sell to us, etc., which caused a good deal of excitement among the people. A proclamation was immediately issued by the magistrate in defense of our treaty rights, but under

the circumstances we concluded it best to return to Peking until the excitement subsided, the official having promised that he would send us word as soon as a suitable place could be found.

"In August, Brother Lowry, accompanied by Mr. Oliver, one of the Professors of the Peking College, again called upon the mandarin, and, after considerable delay and discussion, a large vacant lot, well located, was given us in exchange for the inn. The deeds were issued by the yamen, and bear the official seal, and a proclamation has been issued recognizing our right to be in the city and carry on the various departments of our missionary work, and threatening condign punishment to any one who should disturb us. Thus hath the Lord made us to triumph, putting confusion into the ranks of the enemies of his people, while he establisheth our goings."

In closing this review of the work we can but feel that God has been with us. Our position was never so fully established as now, and we have never been in so favorable a position for aggressive work. The erection of one new parsonage, a new chapel and commodious premises in the Chinese City, new school-room and other buildings for the girl's school, a lot for chapel in Tsun-hua; the spiritual progress, the opening at Tientsin, the increase in membership, the growth of the helpers in spirituality and experience, are elements in our hope for the success of the future. In remembrance of the past, we can enter the new year with faith that our Leader will continue to direct our course, and that our work shall not be in vain in the Lord.

STATISTICS OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day-schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.
Peking, (Tartar city).	4	4	2	1	..	3	27	11	90	10	2	3	60	1	125	2	\$4,500	5	\$18,500	\$6,700	\$70 25	\$14 02	\$34 00
Peking, (Chinese city)	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	2	15	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4,200	..	..	..	15 09	..	..
Tientsin.....	2	2	1	..	..	3	15	6	20	5	..	1	15	1	30	1	Rented.	2	11,650	..	18 00	..	12 25
Tsun-hua Circuit....	..	..	..	1	1	1	63	41	100	28	..	1	4	..	..	2	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsang-chou "	..	..	..	..	1	1	26	44	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nan-kung "	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taian "	..	..	..	..	1	1	17	7	10	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	6	6	8	2	5	8	162	115	273	51	4	5	79	2	155	9	\$8,700	7	\$30,150	\$6,700	\$103 34	\$14 02	\$46 25

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

Commenced in 1849.

BISHOP HURST HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

DR. JACOBY, our first missionary to Germany, opened his work some twenty miles from Bremen, on December 9, 1849. He was not able to preach in Bremen, all suitable places being closed against him. In a remarkable way, in which the help of God was visible, he obtained the hall of the Kramer-amthaus, and preached on the 23d of December and on Christmas afternoon. Public rooms, dancing halls, and private houses were thenceforth obtained in different parts of Germany for the accommodation of our congregations. The work thus begun soon met with opposition which led to difficulty in obtaining places, and to high rents when obtained. Hence the mission was driven, prematurely, it may be, for its financial comfort, into the purchase of land and the erection of chapels. The Missionary Society, unable to supply the funds, nevertheless encouraged this and the creation of the necessary debts, especially as money at that time in Germany ranged at about two and a half per cent. per annum, while in this country it was worth from seven to twelve per cent. Although the debt was *not* upon the Missionary Society, but upon the Churches in Germany, the Society for many years aided liberally in meeting the interest due, hoping to unfetter the Churches for mission work; but of late it has been compelled to leave them almost entirely to their own efforts for relief. It should, however, be remarked that many of the debts on these churches in Germany were taken at six per cent. per annum, and by paying this higher rate of interest the principal sum will become extinguished in a specified number of years. This is a common mode of mortgage in Germany.

These debts are now the most serious embarrassment to a mission otherwise exceedingly prosperous. There are now in the Conference eighty-three chapels, with a total valuation of \$452,157, mortgaged to the amount of \$235,179, demanding an annual interest of \$11,202. Deducting rents received, to the amount of \$5,094, there is still a yearly drain upon this Church of \$6,108 for interest. The facts, however, prove the economy of the policy which was adopted; for, if no chapels had been erected, a rent of \$22,000 would have been scarcely sufficient to provide any thing like the present accommodations. Making allowance for the money already paid upon the chapels, it is estimated that even then there has been a saving of \$8,000 per annum, by building chapels instead of renting halls, to say nothing of the vast increase of influence secured by the holding of real estate and the evident permanency of the Church.

Our German brethren, in their report upon this subject, very justly remark: "The Board may see that we did not contract our debt in a light way."

Within the last ten years the Church in Germany has paid \$40,193 toward the liquidation of this indebtedness, and the Missionary Society, within the same time, \$10,218. The debts increased \$121,544 during this period; but the value of the property also increased \$354,633. This has been the period most remarkable for Church extension in the mission. During these ten years there has been an increase of 4,360 members, 34 preachers, and 295 preaching-places.

The following brief table certainly exhibits a surprising and encouraging degree of self-reliance:

Year.	Members.	Raised for Salaries of Preachers.	Average per Member.	Raised for Home Purposes.	Average per Member.
1871	7,461	\$2,149	\$0 29	\$21,733	\$2 91
1880	11,821	13,085	1 11	49,000	4 15

Thus it will be seen that the average per member raised for the salaries of preachers has quadrupled during the decade, and the contributions for general home purposes have also advanced very largely, reaching the high average of \$4 15

for each and every member. This is certainly well done for this people, without wealth, as most of them are. In addition to this they give \$0.14.1 per member to the Missionary Society, thus ranking with the following Conferences in our own land, viz.: Austin, East Maine, Kansas, Kentucky, Little Rock, Mississippi, Nebraska, North-west Iowa, Oregon, South Kansas, etc.

The rate of missionary contribution on the part of our members in Germany is specially noteworthy when it is remembered that the gifts of the State Church to foreign missions do not average above three fourths of a cent per member.

A proposition being made by the Rev. J. F. Goucher to pay \$5,000 toward the liquidation of the debts on their Book Concern if they would pay the balance of the debt, the preachers of the Conference responded with the noble sum of \$1,176, and the people adding their quota, Mr. Goucher's generous proposition was met. Nothing could more certainly indicate the vigor and prosperity of our Germany and Switzerland Conference than the above facts and figures.

The General Committee which met in November, 1879, appropriated toward paying the principle of these chapel debts the sum of \$2,400, to be administered by the Board; and the Board, at its meeting in September, distributed as follows, namely: to Frankfort, \$3,200; to Winterthur, \$400; to Colberg, \$400; to Bremerhaven, \$400; to Aurich, \$400—making in all \$4,800, or double the appropriation. A sum equal to the appropriation made to each of these charges was contributed by the congregations respectively, this having previously been made a condition of receiving the appropriation granted by the General Committee. Thus the Society, as it obtains means, is striving to relieve this thriving mission of its heaviest burdens, and, as the statistics show, we are rewarded by most encouraging advances in both material and spiritual prosperity. We commend a perusal of the following reports of the districts:

BREMEN DISTRICT, A. RODEMEYER, P. E.

1. *Bremen*. Though our congregation in Bremen is called "Mutter-Gemeinde," we have here only a small congregation of about seventy to eighty persons. (Members on the circuit, one hundred and thirty-six.) But our influence on the "State Church" is a good one. We have here in Bremen about twelve pious pastors, who do all they can to feed their flocks. They preach well; they have Bible lectures, Sabbath-schools, and sometimes, also, particular meetings for their members and friends, like our "Gemeindefest," (sociables,) to eat and drink, and to address the people. Besides this, some city missionaries work for the State Church, and they labor with great success. No wonder that our congregation is small. We should have one of the largest congregations if so many members of our Church in Bremen did not go to America. Yet, in emigrating, they are not lost to our Church. Besides Bremen, we have still seven stations where we preach. On some of these we hope to have success. We have also nine Sabbath-schools, with about five hundred children.

2. *Bremerhaven*. Brother Reimer is preacher in charge. He has a large field. We have on this circuit seventy members, who are very faithful. The congregations are very well attended. There are seven preaching places, and in three Sabbath-schools we have one hundred and thirty children.

3. *Hamburg*. Brother Lutz is preacher in charge. Hamburg is one of the oldest stations in Germany, but, because we have no church in this large city, we have a small congregation. Brother Frischkorn bought a house, and hoped the mission, or the Conference, would buy it for their station, but we have no money. It may be that Brother Frischkorn will be obliged to sell this house again, and then the congregation must move from one place to another, and that would be detrimental to this charge. May the Lord give us a home for this congregation! To travel to Kiel costs too much money, and the few members there are very poor; therefore the preacher in charge cannot go to this place very often. We have on this circuit ninety-four members, and three Sabbath-schools with one hundred and forty members.

4. *Flensburg*. Brother Jacob Härle is preacher in charge. This is, also, a very large field—from the East Sea (Oestsee) to the North Sea, (Nordsee,) and from Flensburg-Husum to the limit of Denmark. We have eight preaching places, sixty-five members, four Sabbath-schools, and one hundred and fifty children. On this circuit we should have three preachers, but under the circumstances we do as much good as we can. A church for the congregation at Flensburg would be a great blessing, but our members have no means to buy or build a chapel.

5. *Delmenhorst and Neerstedt*. Brother T. Wischhusen is preacher in charge. The members are very faithful. We have on this circuit sixteen preaching places, two hundred and four members, three Sabbath-schools, and two hundred and sixty children. The meetings are pretty well attended.

6. *Bielefeld and Netten.* Brother Siez is preacher in charge. Brother Siez labors in Bielefeld and environs, and Brother Bolliker in Netten and environs. This field is a very hard one, but the brothers do not work in vain. The members in Netten built a small chapel, and we hope the Lord will bless his work there.

OLDENBURG DISTRICT, C. H. DOERING, P. E.

The Oldenburg District is yet under the charge of Brother Doering, his fourth and last year. Only a few changes were made on the district at the last Conference: Brother Theiss to Aurich; Brother Welli to Rhau-derjehn, and a helper sent to Dornum to assist Brother Prante in Esens.

Not much progress has been made on the district the last year in regard to numbers, but we have rather suffered a loss on account of the constant emigration of our members to America—a severe loss for us. It weakens our congregations and lessens our means of support, as the more wealthy only are able to go, and the poorer have to remain. The same is the case with our whole work in Germany and in Switzerland. Many members we have lost by emigration in the course of the present year. But our loss here is the gain and strengthening of the German work in America.

In regard to financial affairs, the district has done its best, taking into consideration the failure of the crops of the last year. The harvest of the present year has been more favorable, but, notwithstanding this, the price of provisions is high, labor scarce, and wages low, so that many of our members are hardly able to make their living. They are thus disabled from contributing to the cause of God.

Most of the brethren on the district report good prospects for the revival of the work the present winter. Protracted meetings will be held by them on the district for this purpose, they mutually assisting one another. Some conversions are already reported by them. Some new appointments, to extend the work, have been opened, and this with a good attendance and fair prospects.

May the Lord continue to bless the Oldenburg District!

BERLIN DISTRICT, C. DEITRICH, P. E.

At our last yearly Conference, held in Pforzheim, conducted by our esteemed Bishop Merrill, I was appointed to the Berlin District. I do not reside in Berlin, but in Zwickau, kingdom of Saxony, because I am there more in the center of my various circuits. I have made the round upon this district, and have found our work here for the salvation of undying souls most important. I have also seen that the labors of our preachers have been owned and blessed of the Lord. But the result of our labors might be much greater if we had not many drawbacks, both in a financial and a political view. We have in the kingdom of Saxony at present four circuits—*Zwickau, Chemnitz, Schwarzenberg, and Plauen*—with thirty-eight preaching-stations. In several places we have had the protection of the State for nine years; therefore we are able to work undisturbed,

On the other hand, in new places we are persecuted, and generally it is the pastors of the State Church who are the cause of it. I will give you an instance: A brother gathered some children together on the Sabbath to read a passage out of the Bible with them, sing a hymn, and tell them a story; but the pastor, instead of rejoicing at this, and thanking God, informed the authorities, and the poor children were at once ordered to be off. After a few days, this brother was fined thirty marks, and because he declined paying it at once, fifteen marks more were added to it, making together forty-five. Such cases as this are not infrequent. But, notwithstanding this, our preachers work on with courage and zeal—Brother D. Rohr, in Zwickau; H. Burkhardt, in Chemnitz; H. Kehl, in Schwarzenberg; and C. Schmidt, in Plauen. The work of the Lord also gains ground. In these four circuits we have 765 members and probationers. Alas! we have here in Zwickau and Reichenbach, where we have large congregations and the protection of the State, no chapel. The possession of one would, no doubt, add greatly to the advancement of our work. May the Lord graciously help us!

Langenwetzendorf and Lavutenberg.—This circuit was, at our last Conference, divided into two. At the first our Brother Schwarz is stationed; at the other, Brother Schaarschmidt. These two circuits have twenty-two preaching-stations. On account of the great distances from each other these places are not easily served, but our preachers labor on with great perseverance and diligence. In five Sunday-schools we have 180 children. From these places many of our good members, for want of employment, have left us for America. In this part of the country the word of the Lord is fulfilled—"The poor have the gospel preached unto them."

Waltendorf Circuit.—The work was commenced here by our dear brother, G. Wunderlich, in 1850. This field of labor has endured many storms. At present it enjoys perfect peace. We have here a suitable church-building, which is a great advantage. Brother C. Schell is the preacher here. This circuit has eight preaching-places, of which Gera and Zeitz are very promising. We have two Sunday-schools, and the prospects for the future are very promising. We should do better if we could give Zeitz a preacher, but we have not the means.

Berlin and New Ruppın.—It is good that our church in Berlin—in this large city where so much missionary work is to be done—has its own chapel. Many young students, both from America and England, have here been saved from ruin. The preacher in Berlin says, "The work is going on very well, and from Sabbath to Sabbath souls come and ask the way to God." This field has eight places for preaching the word, and five Sunday-schools, with 400 children; members and probationers, 124. The English service is held every Sabbath, and is visited by about 100 persons.

Colberg and Belgard.—This field of labor lies on the East Sea, has fourteen preaching-places, and five Sunday-schools. The preaching-stations are far from each other, and require much labor and expense. Brother F. Schmidt and Brother G. Bär do their work with much patience and zeal, and, God be praised, also with good results. We have here 152

members and probationers. Alas! here we also feel the sad pressure of chapel debts, as in Berlin and other places. In other respects this is a good field.

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN DISTRICT, H. NUELSEN, P.E.

The missionaries laboring on this district have enjoyed good health, and have been able to work their respective fields without serious interruption. On almost every circuit we have had revival efforts, and they generally resulted in the conversion of a good many persons. We had an increase of members on seven of the eleven circuits of this district, numbering in all 121. We lost on one of our circuits thirty-four members, so our increase will appear less. The class-meetings are well attended, the average attendance being three quarters of the membership. Our monthly prayer-meetings are zealously maintained, and collections are taken for the missionary treasury. Also, the missionary Sunday is specially observed in every charge. The increase of Sunday scholars in our sixty Sunday-schools was 124. Also, the collections show an increase from 30,932 marks to 31,979—1,047 marks above last year. We made up about 10,200 marks for the payment of interest on our church debts and for rent on places of worship, and 17,000 marks for current expenses and ministerial support—in all, 28,000 marks. Now, the salary of the native traveling preachers (sixteen in all) of this district amounts to \$6,000, or nearly 25,000 marks, (house rent not included.) The house rent will not be more than 3,000 marks. This shows that if we had our places of worship free of debts and rent we should be self-supporting,

Frankfurt-am-Main Mission, with sixteen appointments, has been doing well during the past year. The preacher in charge was assisted, as usual, by the teachers and students of Martin Theological Institute. The latter is doing well also. It was opened in September last, and counts twelve students. The chapel debt on our property in Frankfurt has been reduced 13,000 marks. This sum was made up, half by the Board, the other half by our people, or, rather, by our ministers, for they paid in the largest part.

Dillenburg Mission had an increase of twenty-three members, and added to its ten appointments another ten. These new appointments are situated in the vicinity of Marburg, the seat of the old Hessian University. Brother A. Herman is helper to the preacher there. Prospects are very fine on these new places. A good many conversions have occurred.

Cassel Mission—nine preaching-places—has had a prosperous year. Increase, twenty members.

Kreuznach and Gemunden—eighteen appointments—was divided into two circuits at the last Conference. Increase, twenty-two members. The work is almost self-supporting.

Speier Mission is doing better now. I hope Brother T. Staiger, an experienced minister who has charge, will labor with success.

Pirmasens and Kaiserslautern are prospering. We had to make two

circuits of these two places: one with seven appointments, the other with four. Both are almost self-supporting.

Carlsruhe Circuit, with six appointments; increase, seventeen members. We have at present very good meetings in the city. We meet in an old dancing saloon, and very much need a better place, as this one is too small. The members are hard at work in augmenting their chapel building fund. They have now about 5,000 marks; but it takes from 80,000 to 100,000 marks to buy a lot and build a plain church at Carlsruhe. It took nearly seven years to collect these 5,000 marks.

Pforzheim Mission has twelve preaching places.

Lahr Mission, with three appointments, has received faithful attention.

Freudenstadt Mission—ten appointments—has had also a devoted preacher, but, as in the preceding case, with no increase in members.

Strassburg Circuit—sixteen appointments; increase of twenty-five members. We are, in the city of Strassburg, in the same situation as in Carlsruhe—crowded meetings and too small a place for worship.

Since last Conference, Freudenstadt Mission was added to Wurtemberg District, and Knittlingen, of Wurtemberg, added to Frankfurt District. Permit me, in concluding, to repeat what I said two years ago: Our Missions are still more needed than ever before in this country. Sin and crime are progressing in a fearful degree. The prisons and penitentiaries are every-where crowded, and have to be enlarged. The beer saloons are also over-crowded, and so is every place of amusement, especially on Sundays, and the relatively few churches are empty.

The principal cause of this deplorable state of morals is the State Church system, which has permitted infidel teaching, not only in churches, but also in schools and in the chairs of our universities. Infidelity meets the child at school, the student at the higher places of learning; and in the house of God even, if a man has a mind to go there, it pursues him still. Good men and ministers have no control in this matter. They are not numerous enough, and the relations between Church and State don't let them have any. We want the free-church system. We want Methodism in particular here. But prejudices, which this system encounters with the people, are of a nature very difficult to overcome. It takes time. And here we have one reason why Methodism does not more readily succeed. To the mind of the common people the State Church is *The Church*; we are only sects. The State Church is established; we are only permitted. The pastors of the one are called, as they think, in the right way; the others call themselves. They are on their own ground; we are strangers. They are paid by the State; we live from free-will offerings, and those who want to pay us must nevertheless pay also the State Church in the general taxation, which amounts to a good deal in this military State.

Let the Church in America still bear with our slow progress. The idea of free-churchism will spread, and prejudices will be overcome. Then, with God's help, one year will do more than ten under present circumstances.

WURTEMBERG DISTRICT, F. CRAMER, P. E.

We work under great embarrassments in Wurtemberg. The State Church in Wurtemberg is more bigoted than the Church in any other State of Germany. The attachment of the people to it is also quite strong. The approach of Methodists has therefore been regarded with great disapproval. So long as they cherished the hope that Methodism would obtain no entrance or position they regarded us measurably without concern. When, however, we had built a number of chapels, and were constantly gathering more numbers, it caused anxiety to the leaders of the State Church. They attacked us through discourses from the pulpit, by public journals, and by means of different pamphlets. They also forbade us the privilege of working in Wurtemberg, accused us of falsehood, and when this slander did not effect its purpose they branded our teachings as spiritually hurtful. When a Methodist was overtaken in a fault Methodism was made responsible, and the fact was spread abroad through the newspapers. The children were threatened with punishment by the pastors and teachers in the schools if they attended our Sabbath-schools.

In February of this year the Church authorities sent a circular to all the ministers of the land, in which they pretended to justly draw the line between the State Church and the Methodists, but by which, in reality, they sought to obstruct our work. As this circular from the authorities did not produce the desired effect, the pastors of Stuttgart prepared a written address to their parishioners, which was read simultaneously from all the pulpits, then given out at the church doors to each person, and finally circulated through their religious papers—"The Sunday Journal" and "Christian Messenger"—in thousands of copies. The three Methodist societies, the "Evangelical Association," the "Wesleyans," and ourselves, united in a "Reply," which, to the number of 30,000 or 40,000 copies, was circulated in Stuttgart and through the whole land. Since then, several diocesan synods have framed and circulated addresses against us. The State Church uses all the means within its power against us. Naturally, we cannot reply to every thing, and it would be of very little use; but to this address of the pastors of Stuttgart we could not remain silent. We have not yet seen much harm produced; and particularly in Stuttgart itself, our congregations have not suffered in any way. On the other hand, many of the attendants upon our assemblies in other places are very careful that the pastor should not know that they come to our services. Such people as do not come to us, but go to the Church, become more and more prejudiced against us. Under such circumstances it is not easy for the preacher to keep up good courage. But we remember the words of our great Master, that not one hair of our heads shall fall without the will of the Heavenly Father. We have also the confidence that these trials to preachers and people will only drive us nearer to Him.

For the number lost in the former year we have added others, so that we have still a slight increase. It was difficult to raise the money assessed,

but almost all the district came up to its duty. The brethren stand true and firm in the work. We expect a rich blessing for our winter's work.

At the last Annual Conference Sinsheim was reunited to Heilbron. On the other hand, Ottmarsheim was separated from Marbach and reorganized into a separate circuit. The stations of the present year are as follows: Ludwigsburg, G. Bruns; Stuttgart, T. Walz; Bietigheim, A. Heinkelmann; Heilbronn, H. G. Odinga, and two assistants, A. Gut and H. Gruber; Oehringen, C. Burkhardt; Nuremberg, G. Frei; Marbach, H. Kienast; Ottmarsheim, C. Söll; Beilstein, T. Kaufmann; Vaihingen, W. Steinbrenner, and one assistant, L. Brändle; Freudenstadt, F. Deppeler; Calw, T. Spille; Heimsheim, H. Eberle; Leonberg, H. Schilpp; Herrenberg, G. Hempel; Nagold, E. Zimmer, and one assistant, C. Betz; Ebingen, T. Zipperer and E. Wunderlich.

SWITZERLAND DISTRICT, CLEMENT C. ACHARD, P. E.

I am sorry that, having been unwell for several months, I am unable to send you a more ample report this time. I will only tell you that our work in Switzerland is progressing year by year. Our statistics show an increase of more than 200 members, and a small increase in our collections, although the stagnation of industry is still growing worse, and the products of agriculture are very limited. Some of our brethren are in very poor health; they are overworked. Still, they are standing in the field till now. May the Lord strengthen them! We are looking for a time of revival and blessing, and hope maketh not ashamed.

STATISTICS OF THE GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.		Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath-schoolers.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other Property.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Marks.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
	Assistants	Missionaries.																					
<i>Bremen District.</i>																							
Bremen and Vegesack.....	1	1	1	120	16	150	8	9	500	2	78,000	8	84,000	97	504	2,280	8
Bremerhaven.....	1	1	1	60	8	100	2	2	130	1	40,000	7	25,000	26	206	1,375	5
Hamburg and Kiel.....	1	1	1	64	81	120	4	8	140	6	36	800	1,620	8
Flensburg.....	1	1	1	46	19	70	8	4	150	5	42	280	940	3
Delmenhorst and Neersloot.....	1	1	1	173	81	150	8	8	260	2	12,000	16	..	..	..	6,600	11	375	1,900	8	
Bielefeld and Metten.....	2	..	..	74	83	80	1	6	160	1	4,100	15	..	..	..	2,000	27	217	1,392	9	
<i>Oldenburg District.</i>																							
Oldenburg.....	1	1	1	132	2	..	5	2	100	1	24,000	1	1	8,000	..	2,800	35	2,076	850	..	
Edewecht.....	1	1	1	81	12	..	6	6	130	2	8,100	1	1	960	..	2,800	80	1,055	310	..	
Rhauderfehn.....	1	1	1	39	21	..	4	1	86	1	8,000	..	1	421	..	5,726	80	525	293	..	
Neuschoo.....	1	1	1	177	8	..	..	2	110	2	13,500	..	2	508	..	8,150	86	1,710	732	..	
Eens.....	1	1	1	105	13	..	8	4	80	8	20,400	..	8	540	..	18,471	20	1,689	258	..	
Aurich.....	1	1	1	46	9	..	8	1	30	2	16,000	..	1	200	..	8,160	18	865	91	..	
<i>Berlin District.</i>																							
Zwickau.....	2	133	83	700	9	4	250	10	200	25	6,218	80
Chemnitz.....	1	1	1	47	88	400	1	..	9	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schwarzenberg.....	1	1	1	58	156	480	8	2	100	1	18,794	9	1	..	..	15,700	100	12	8,110	300	
Plauen.....	1	1	1	108	92	400	8	8	100	2	14,550	8	1	..	..	8,880	77	81	2,936	237	
Langenweizendorf.....	1	1	1	180	20	400	5	8	100	2	1,500	14	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..
Leutenberg Schleiz.....	1	1	1	87	13	400	4	2	80	1	1,520	8	..	..	..	1,235	50	6	1,501	113	
Waltersdorf.....	1	1	1	133	80	800	5	2	90	1	14,820	..	..	..	..	63,500	148	85	2,698	..	
Berlin and New Ruppin.....	1	1	1	86	88	400	6	5	400	1	147,700	8	1	12,900	40	34	2,408	..
Coburg and Belgard.....	1	1	1	140	12	880	8	5	250	1	19,500	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Frankfurt-am-Main District.</i>																							
Frankfurt-am-Main and Friedr. dorf.....	2	2	2	..	..	252	49	350	1	12	430	2	188,000	14	1	In church.	212	154,866	140	95	2,704	2,183
Dillenburg.....	1	1	1	51	84	180	..	4	100	1	10,800	19	1	..	..	5,700	24	20	1,065	273	
Cassel and Göttingen.....	1	1	1	45	20	100	6	7	170	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	25	11	871	983	
Greuznach-Gemünden.....	1	1	1	128	37	250	1	11	250	2	12,804	16	1	In church.	..	4,720	56	44	1,788	2,442	
Speyer and Mannheim.....	1	1	1	53	16	80	8	2	50	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	15	9	874	949	
Pirmasens and Kaiserslautern.....	1	1	1	108	24	200	8	5	800	1	81,000	8	1	In church.	..	21,530	40	17	2,442	1,805	
Carlsruhe.....	1	1	1	134	50	300	2	2	220	1	2,400	5	1	81,700	..	29,569	50	26	2,518	526	

Pforzheim.....	1	1	257	14	400	14	4	380	1	30,387	11	1	In church.	..	14,775	40	61	2,042	1,459
Lahr.....	1	1	27	14	70	1	1	40	1	14,500	2	1	"	..	11,000	10	12	856	664
Strassburg und Bischweiler.....	1	1	135	10	240	9	7	250	2	9,820	14	1	"	..	6,898	85	56	2,717	1,659
Frendenstadt.....	1	1	89	16	170	2	6	250	1	24,700	9	1	"	..	21,236	40	10	884	983
<i>Württemberg District.</i>																			
Indwigsburg.....	1	1	152	41	180	8	4	225	1	80,679	..	..	..	..	10,876	50	513	3,990	81
Stuttgart.....	1	1	125	44	200	1	5	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,700	88	231	1,578	230
Beitheim.....	1	1	109	19	200	1	6	260	1	12,410	..	..	..	..	41,700	46	104	1,086	..
Heilbronn.....	1	1	850	80	400	18	11	500	2	32,000	..	1	50,000	..	..	135	396	6,791	200
Sinsheim.....	1	1	23	14	80	4	4	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	48	506	..
Oehringen.....	1	1	115	43	120	9	6	186	1	22,700	..	..	..	..	11,845	60	90	1,881	621
Nuernberg.....	1	1	21	12	60	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	37	924	..
Marbach.....	1	1	805	96	370	8	13	556	2	16,500	..	..	..	650	8,857	137	314	2,699	246
Bellheim.....	1	1	167	81	265	4	5	140	2	11,500	..	..	..	..	8,910	60	97	1,168	351
Vaihingen.....	1	1	155	88	125	2	9	550	1	10,000	..	..	..	..	4,044	64	175	2,254	150
Frendenstadt.....	1	1	89	16	100	2	6	250	1	24,700	..	..	..	..	21,236	40	95	1,732	..
Calw.....	1	1	201	16	200	5	8	120	1	22,200	..	..	..	..	12,218	45	102	3,028	19
Heinsheim.....	1	1	105	20	155	3	7	250	1	18,000	..	..	..	..	12,102	35	99	1,405	153
Leonberg.....	1	1	61	39	70	1	6	110	1	5,800	..	..	..	..	2,610	38	74	828	..
Herrenberg.....	1	1	129	8	100	1	1	25	1	16,850	..	..	..	..	7,694	60	128	1,919	100
Nagold.....	1	1	90	83	150	1	5	100	3	16,250	..	..	..	..	10,515	30	109	1,862	310
Ebingen.....	1	1	94	26	130	2	2	120	1	8,100	..	..	..	..	4,110	60	117	2,173	215
<i>Switzerland District.</i>																			
Zurich.....	2	2	512	99	800	12	10	1,410	1	60,000	11	1	45,000	..	52,000	544	2,595	8,885	1,200
Aarau.....	1	1	184	21	150	4	12	629	1	18,000	10	1	In chapel.	..	10,908	80	950	1,121	275
Biel.....	1	1	157	21	220	5	7	330	1	16,700	9	1	"	..	7,160	80	531	1,223	80
Uster.....	1	1	8	270	83	8	17	1,015	1	19,500	12	1	"	..	11,900	183	1,151	1,367	1,119
Winterthur.....	1	1	282	83	700	12	14	900	2	55,100	14	1	"	..	30,632	190	1,628	1,744	890
Horgen.....	1	1	239	31	420	6	8	413	1	20,400	8	2	86,000	..	29,300	159	1,294	1,460	505
Thalwil.....	1	1	213	21	800	8	5	465	2	40,400	6	1	In chapel.	..	23,280	120	1,175	1,174	280
Schaffhausen.....	1	1	4	394	80	775	10	14	840	2	48,730	21	1	"	86,213	164	1,421	1,905	343
St. Gallen.....	1	1	213	57	450	5	5	400	1	78,700	5	1	"	..	73,500	51	775	265	..
Nieder und Uzwyli.....	1	1	49	14	200	8	1	70	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	100	318	1,750	..
Rheineck und Chur.....	1	1	222	32	540	12	21	508	1	14,400	21	1	12,400	..	15,533	147	830	1,983	113
Lenzburg und Aarau.....	1	1	167	27	455	..	9	600	1	36,500	13	1	In chapel.	..	22,984	100	538	842	..
Basel und Liestal.....	1	1	504	109	800	12	10	1,325	2	88,944	10	1	"	..	39,300	250	2,655	2,530	..
Biel.....	1	1	119	15	400	5	1	200	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	96	704	154	52
Bern und Chaux de Fonds.....	1	1	185	60	700	10	8	535	1	45,000	16	1	In chapel.	..	24,000	140	1,091	2,263	972
Lys.....	1	1	67	11	175	3	3	140	1	10,000	8	1	"	..	?	10	198	696	300
Lausanne und Geneva.....	2	2	120	50	250	5	1	90	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	67	510	1,685	..
Total.....	2	2	2,338	17,440	311	369	10,244	78	1,514,088	441	28	180,721	862	1,011,114	5,967	80,540	107,105	25,761	..
Last year.....	2	2	924	2,112	823	860	17,938	71	1,756,818	448	48	..	..	999,511	6,625	13,084	178,828	19,406	..
Increase.....	8	8	114	241	..	9	1,291	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,603	342	17,756	71,728	6,331
Decrease.....	4	4	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The Mark is worth \$20 23.8.
† Last year the value of churches and parsonages was given together.
‡ The column of amounts for Self-support the present year includes, it may be assumed, fewer items than are embraced in this summary for last year.

SCANDINAVIA.

Commenced in 1854.

BISHOP BOWMAN HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

OUR Scandinavian work includes the Annual Conferences of Norway and Sweden, and the Mission in Denmark under the superintendency of Rev. Karl Schou.

I.

NORWAY.

The Norway Conference was held in Drammen, August 19, 1880. Bishop S. M. Merrill presided. The session is represented as one of profit to the cause. The preachers were in good courage and in the Spirit of the Lord. The exceeding severity of "the hard times" that have continued through the year, and throughout the Conference, has been felt in the faith and sacrifice of the Church. We are growing a race of heroes in these rugged lands. The early type of American Methodism is reappearing in Scandinavia. The itinerant, as he journeys over the mountains and through the valleys of Norway, breathes the same spirit that made American Methodism a blessing to the earth.

The first pressure upon our Norwegian brethren is to reach the greatest number of points possible. Even then they can respond to only a part of the earnest calls of the people for our Gospel. Before they can go over the cities and villages of Norway the kingdom of Heaven will have come, let them hasten as they may. The next pressure is for accommodations for the hungry people that throng our meetings asking for the bread of life. If only we could transfer to them some of the unused church-space from some other localities it would distribute blessings with a wiser measure.

During the year Rev. J. H. Johnson, one of the eminent ministers in our Norwegian work in this country, has been

transferred to Norway, and appointed Presiding Elder of the Christiania District.

He writes from Christiania, under date of October 1, 1880:

I have traveled and preached day by day since I set my feet on old Norway; the people flock to and throng our meeting-houses; the Spirit of God is awakening and converting sinners by the word of his grace. Both missionaries and people have received me cordially, and the work demands all our time and all our powers. God help us! Pray for us.

Rev. M. Hansen, who preceded Rev. J. H. Johnson on this district, writes in the same spirit concerning the work:

With regard to the work of God, I am able to say that from all quarters come "good tidings of great joy." Our meeting-houses are keeping up protracted meetings, and precious souls are brought over from "darkness to light." We expect to have a good harvest. I have just been out in some parts of the country among the farmers. The people came out so that we had no place that could hold them. Although it was very cold, yet some were standing outside the doors and windows listening to the word of God. I preached on the working days, both in the morning and in the afternoon, and always had crowded congregations. Our enemies are trying to do all they can to hinder us in our work.

These Norwegian Methodists are making a noble struggle against poverty and the oppressions of the State Church. They are demonstrating to the common people that there is a religion that is not identical with the hard burdens of the State. The common people are finding a friend in their poverty. It is difficult for Americans to realize how much we are indebted to the ameliorating influence of these heroic missionaries for the elevated moral tone of the emigrants from Scandinavia. They are coming to our broad, free acres by the ten thousand, and they do not revolt, like some other emigrants, against the claims of a Christian civilization, because they have learned to distinguish between a State Church and Christianity.

We can well afford to hear their appeal for help. The Conference at Drammen passed the following preamble and resolutions:

DEAR BISHOP AND BRETHREN: As the missionary work of our Church has been of incalculable worth to ourselves personally, and to a large part of our nation, and as there is yet every-where a great desire to hear the Gospel and to see souls being saved, we desire the Conference to present the following to the Missionary Board of our Church:

Resolved, 1. That we hereby render the Missionary Society our most

heartly thanks for the great aid hitherto given to our country for the promotion of the kingdom of God among us.

Resolved, 2. That we most earnestly pray that the aid, if possible, may be increased, so that more men can be sent out.

It remains for us to insert the clear statement of Bishop Merrill concerning the needs of this work. The General Committee at its last session appropriated \$1,000 for the relief of the Churches at Drammen and Lauvig. We publish the appeal of Bishop Merrill, as giving a good view of the reasons that influenced the action of the General Committee :

In Norway there are some urgent cases. In the city of Drammen, where the Conference was held, the church is worth \$6,000, including the lot, which is a very good one. The history is as follows : Our preachers began work there in rented property, not commodious, and gathered some members. A gentleman had some money, and proposed to build a church for the little society, and allow time to pay for it. The Presiding Elder objected, on the ground that they would not be able to pay, and he did not wish them to go into debt. The man persisted, and assured them that they could have their own terms. He proceeded to build, and finally induced the society to give him some pledges that they would take the property. Before it was completed he wanted some money, and the Presiding Elder told him they had none, and he could make no promises. He thought he would have to stop work, and the Presiding Elder told him to do so. But he went on. The building was completed. The society occupied it. He wanted money, which they could not pay, and he sold the entire property at a sacrifice. It was bought by a friend of our Church in Christiana, who leased it to our society in Drammen, and gave a bond that after the stipulated annual rent is paid for eighteen years the property shall be theirs. They are to have it in fee-simple. They are, therefore, at once paying their rent and paying for their church property. The annual rental taxes them heavily, as they are all poor. In completing and furnishing the house they incurred some debts which they are not able to pay. They owe \$1,500. They need \$500 immediately. That sum will save their credit and make them comfortable ; and without it they will be greatly embarrassed, and one of their best friends, a creditor, severely injured and alienated. Let them have it, if possible. The city is an important point, and the society is new, and I earnestly recommend that the sum of \$500 be given them annually for two or three years.

Another Church in Norway that I recommend for relief is that at Lauvig. The property is valued at \$6,000 ; the debt is \$3,000. The city contains a population of 10,000. There are 128 members, and a good congregation. The larger part of the debt is to be paid in installments, on long time ; but the interest taxes the people and hinders self-support. Some of the debt is pressing, and will ruin the only man in the society who has any property, and who is bound for the whole debt unless help

comes from the Board. In justice to all parties, and in good policy for our work, this society ought to have relief to the amount of \$500. I therefore ask for \$1,000 for Norway, to be applied to the relief of these two societies. You will pardon me if I say that I know what I am asking, and that, as a very conservative member of the Board, I would favor giving these amounts.

In Norway, as in Sweden, our work is restricted by the lack of men and means. The services of our preachers are desired far beyond their ability to respond. We could work double the force now in the field if we had the means to support the men while laying the foundation and educating the people to self-help. Our statistics do not show all that our societies do for themselves. They have many expenses for the poor, for rents, for books, papers, etc., that do not appear; and, beyond all this, they are compelled by law to support the State Church [Lutheran] as if they were members. And in several places where our societies have been established the State Church has thought it necessary to build new and very fine churches very close to our plain chapels. For these our people are taxed and compelled to pay their full proportion, so that what they pay for the Church they do not attend, if given to their own Church, would make very respectable contributions. The hand of the law is heavy upon our societies in other ways, hindering the increase of members, and throwing obstructions in their way. We are not allowed to admit any to membership till they have formally withdrawn from the State Church. In order to withdraw they must go personally to the minister of the parish church and declare their design and purpose to withdraw, and get from him a certificate of dismissal. But the law does not allow the minister to give a certificate to any one under nineteen years of age, and, therefore, we cannot receive a member, even on probation, who is not past that age. In our revivals younger persons are converted, and would gladly unite with us, but they are prohibited until the time comes for them to receive a certificate, or till they reach the age of nineteen; and, in the meantime, all the influences that can be brought are industriously employed to induce them to remain in the Church of their fathers. This fact is mentioned to show that the members reported are not children, and that the numbers given fall far short of indicating the full measure of the success of our ministry among the people.

Upon the whole, I have been pleased with what I have seen of our work in Europe. It is yet, in many respects, in a crude shape, having need of careful supervision and wise administration, but it is probably as well ordered and developed as was our own Methodism at corresponding age. Europe is yet unable to comprehend the import of genuine religious liberty, and I cannot doubt that our American Methodism is destined to have an important share in working out the problem, which is yet to be solved, of a free Church in a free State.

Rev. M. Hansen writes concerning the Christiania District :

Again a year is gone, and, when we look back on the past, our souls are filled with gratitude to God for all his mercies toward us. During the

year we have had many afflictions, and often been in "heaviness through manifold temptations," but our faithful Saviour has been with us and delivered us in the day of trouble. We have then rejoiced and been able to pursue our course.

Our gracious Lord has mercifully kept his hand over all the missionaries in our district, so that during the year they have been able to work—and it is but fair to state that they have been working with diligence and perseverance in their Master's service. Each one of them has had his own peculiar troubles, but they have not suffered, prayed, nor labored in vain, and have often seen powerful outpourings of the Holy Ghost.

Some dear brethren and sisters have, since our last Conference, fallen in sleep in Christ, and it has been proved to be true still that "our people die well." They have crossed the river with secure ground under their feet, and, beholding the shore of the heavenly Canaan, they have rejoiced in hope of eternal glory. It has been sad for us to see them leave our ranks, but we have been happy in knowing that they went home where they eternally are saved from all danger and trouble.

The heaviest burden that has rested both on ministers and members has been the financial pressure that for several years has crippled the business of our country. We expected that with the commencement of this year we should have had better times, but this hope is totally frustrated; there is no bettering, and no prospect of it as far as we can see. And what makes this condition still worse, is that a large part of our membership are constantly emigrating to the United States, and thereby they lessen the before poor abilities of the Churches to bear their financial burdens. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for some societies to collect the means necessary to pay the debt on their Church-property. This situation manifestly throws many hinderances in the way of promoting the work of God. For the same reason, the ability for self-support is decreasing, and several of the societies, who before have been mostly or in the whole self-supporting, need now extensive help to keep the work going. That our own members do, in this respect, all in their power will easily be recognized when we consider that the larger part of our members are women, who can earn little or nothing, and that nearly all our male members are day-laborers, who cannot generally earn fifty cents a day. Every one will know, when from this wages a family is to be cared for with house, food, and clothing, there cannot be much left for gospel work. And yet our 1,500 members of the district have during the year collected for charitable purposes, altogether, more than 30,000 crowns,

In our Sunday-schools the work has been carried on by teachers with delight and diligence, and the seed sown, with prayers and exhortations, has not been without fruits. This is seen in the pleasure the children take in the school, in the attention given to the teaching, and also, in some cases, in change of heart, showing itself in changes of life. Our financial difficulties have also hindered us in this department of our work, as we have not had means to supply all the children with Sunday-school papers, or the schools with suitable books, maps, and other useful tools for their

instruction in the knowledge of the Holy Scripture. But we thank God for what has been done, and for the fruit already seen.

With sincere gratitude we acknowledge the blessings received by the liberal gift appropriated to our work by the Missionary Society and the Sunday-School Union of our Church. Without these advantages the most of us would, in all probability, be still in spiritual darkness, if not in a still worse condition. But as we have had our eyes opened and enlightened by the Gospel sent us, we wish now to bring that saving light to our friends and neighbors, that the blessings of Christ may come to all of them. It is particularly for this purpose we so heartily wish and earnestly pray that not only the former help may continue, but that it may be increased, so we may be enabled to enlarge the work and send the blessed Gospel to all parts of our country.

STATISTICS OF THE NORWAY MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS AND STATIONS.	Nat. Ordained Preachers.	Native Local Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churchmen.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages.	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.
<i>Christiania District.</i>										Crowns.	Crs.	Crowns.	Crs.	Crs.	
Christiania: First Church.....	4	1	386	14	18	3	312	1	60,000	180 98	26 00				
Second Church.....	2	1	89	12	5	1	153	1	21,040	72 73	10 00				
Odalin and Kongsvinger.....	1	1	66	10	3	1	8	2	7,200	24 56	5 00				
Holland.....	1	1	82	8	2	1	2	2	3,600	60 00					
Moss.....	1	1	78	22	7	2	53	1	1,500	17 81	8 61				
Frederikstadt.....	1	4	314	32	39	4	187	1	20,600	250 00	10 00				
Sarpsborg.....	1	2	195	19	12	4	200	1	17,000	46 26	10 00				
Frederikshal.....	1	1	172	45	1	17	190	1	36,000	189 82	5 00	20 00			
Drammen.....	1	1	91	15	7	1	35	1	11,000	20 00	15 00	15 00			
Kongsberg.....	2	2	146	17	12	3	111	2	8,800	88 45	6 00	10 00			
Honefos.....	1	1	102	22	4	1	45	1	8,800	21 81	20 00				
<i>Porsgrund District.</i>															
Stavanger.....	1	1	111	17	11	2	180	1	22,000	94 50	26 42				
Horten.....	1	1	180	19	11	1	44	1	18,000	89 84	6 00				
Holmestrand.....	1	1	87	30	3	1	35	1	80 00	30 00	20 00				
Tonsberg.....	1	1	50	5	36	5	190	1	81,200	155 38	80 00				
Arendal.....	1	1	50	12	2	104	1	3,538	27 03	7 10					
Kragero.....	1	1	47	2	7	3	45	1	3,200	10 00	6 00				
Brevig.....	2	2	140	3	10	1	100	1	6,000	93 08	10 00				
Porsgrund.....	1	1	114	17	8	1	75	1	9,200	89 83	10 00				
Skien.....	1	1	123	15	9	2	70	1	22,000	25 00	10 00				
Laurevig.....	1	1	42	6	3	1	8	1	8 00	8 00					
Sandnaes.....	1	1	20	14	1	1	50	1	18 00	18 00					
Christiansand.....	1	1	63	53	1	1	90	1	15 00	15 00	10 00				
Bergen.....	1	1	63	53	1	1	90	1	15 00	15 00	10 00				
Flekkefjord.....	1	1	63	53	1	1	90	1	15 00	15 00	10 00				
Lillesand.....	1	1	63	53	1	1	90	1	15 00	15 00	10 00				

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

Christiania District.....	12	11	1,671	216	2	121	21	1,299	13	186,740	1,002	87	26 00	184 61	
Porsgrund ".....	8	5	927	193	98	21	991	9	115,188	8 18,640	554 68	135 62			
This year.....	20	16	2,598	409	2	219	42	2,290	22	801,878	8	18,640	1,557	05	26 00
Last year.....	16	16	2,823	488	41	2,178	23	96,258	23	96,258	1,557	05	26 00	270 18	

II.

SWEDEN.

Bishop Merrill presided at this Conference, which met in Eskilstuna, August 6-11. The session was a pleasant and profitable one.

Brother J. M. Erickson, our Book Agent and Editor in Stockholm, writes :

Our Conference session was a very pleasant one. Bishop Merrill gained the respect and love of all the brethren. We look for this Conference year with great expectations.

Bishop Merrill writes encouragingly of this Conference. He says :

The work of our Church in Sweden is decidedly encouraging, and yet it needs the supervision and fostering care of the Church in America. It has been disturbed by irregularities on the part of trusted ministers, and fears have been entertained of its permanency in some localities ; but these difficulties are passing away, and the Conference is proving itself to be both vigorous in administration and loyal to the Discipline of the Church. The multitudes that attend our ministry are something wonderful. The people every-where in Sweden appear hungry for the bread of life. Our Churches are full to overflowing, but the larger part of them are very poor. They have built and are building some churches without aid from the Board.

The chapel debts are a peculiar institution in these lands. The stability of society, the low rates of interest, the advantages of owning church buildings, and the extreme poverty of the people, have all combined to make debt acquirement one way of growth.

Bishop Merrill presents the case in a clear and just way. We insert his report :

Their chapel debt is by no means so formidable as that in Germany, and yet there are several cases of very pressing need—indeed, emergencies where relief must be had, or the property sacrificed, and much labor and excellent opportunities lost. I mention three places where, in my judgment, the Board ought to give assistance at once.

1. *Fonköping*. This Church owes \$1,000, and has done its utmost. A gift of \$500 would afford relief, and give the Society time and courage to grapple the balance. *Motala* is in imminent peril. It owes \$1,500, and ought to have aid to the amount of \$500 per year for two

years. This would rescue and establish a very important point. *Larchbeck* owes \$500. The case is peculiar. . . . It will be just and pious for the Board to give that Society \$200 without delay.

Thus I figure down immediate wants ; but I cannot figure up the value of this timely relief, for it has to do with the credit and honor of our Church in Sweden, as well as with the actual needs of the societies. Besides these cases of distress, I wish to mention another of a different character. *Upsala* is one of our oldest and largest and most important Churches. The people there feel the need of a new departure—they must have a larger and better church. Their improvements will cost \$8,000. They can raise \$5,000 by taking several years to pay it. Cannot the Board help them? It will be worthily bestowed. If necessary, let them have it in installments. The position of this Church at the seat of the National University, and its relation to our general work, will amply justify this large request. Their present chapel, which will not hold the ordinary congregations, will be utilized.

Brethren, we must raise our Churches into respectability when the way is open and the demand imperative.

In Stockholm the first church is too small. The congregation more than fills it. But I do not see that enlargement can be made soon. A hall has been rented in another part of the city, and a large congregation gathered. A new church is needed. A larger one than the first could be filled immediately, without diminishing the congregation in attendance. It is painful to look upon such an opportunity, in such a center as this, and yet be conscious that an appeal for means to meet the want must necessarily be fruitless. In Gotsberg the need is great, and the brethren will report the condition of things there.

In these leading cities, where we have one church, we ought by all means to have a second. We ought, in order to meet the just expectations excited by our operations in this land, by all means to increase the appropriations to Sweden at least \$2,000. At least six more preachers were *wanted*, called for, and earnestly pleaded for by the people. We could not possibly supply the demand.

STOCKHOLM DISTRICT, REV. B. A. CARLSON, P. E.

This year, too, God has more or less blessed his own cause among us. Indeed, I cannot describe exactly enough the state and statistics of the district, because I was sent as a delegate to the General Conference, and therefore I have had no time to visit all the congregations for the last quarter as usual. But, according to the reports which I have received from my brethren, the preachers, I believe I can affirm that the condition of the societies is really good, a few exceptions being made. Yet I fear, in consequence of the great emigration of our people this year to America, that the increase of members and collections cannot be as great as it otherwise would be. Indeed, there are congregations of the district who have lost as many as fifty of their best members. In consequence of

this, there are several congregations that have become much straitened pecuniarily, which can be said of one with special emphasis. Yet we have reason to thank God with all our heart for the success we have had, and for the support that he has granted us every day.

Some of our people have been in the work from the beginning of our mission in this country, and we, as well as several of our friends, have had grief and joy to experience during this time. For the last year, too, we have experienced both in great measure, some having had very hard trials to bear.

In several respects our wants are not small. Many of our preachers, in comparison with their great expenses, have a very little salary; so that they cannot clear themselves without great difficulty; and those who have families cannot give their children the education which they need.

For the last year very many handsome chapels have been built in our country, and in the district of Stockholm we have as many as seventeen chapels. One has been built and dedicated this year. Three more are being built, and, as I have heard from my brethren, these chapels will be built without much debt. All praise and honor to those preachers and congregations who labor in this manner. On the contrary, there are chapels built in our country which are much oppressed with debt, whence it results that the congregations, in spite of all their striving, are not able, at least for the present, to meet so great expenses, and to do better for the salary of the preachers. But, after having cleared ourselves from our greatest chapel debts, I hope the time will soon come when our people will be able to do very much for this cause. May God give grace, that we for the time to come may be careful to avoid debts in the building of our chapels.

We find our work rapidly expanding, and the labor of our preachers is great. Every one can easily understand what must be done, when we consider that the preachers in charge, the number of whom is twenty in the district, have no less than one hundred and fifty stations to care for. If we divide these appointments among the preachers, the number of each would be, upon the whole, from seven to eight. This fact will prove that we want more preachers in our country for the work.

Besides, we have to relate with joy that we have at present a wide and open door to the work of our Church, not only in the whole of Sweden, but also in Finland. One of our local preachers, whose name is C. Martinsen, moved from Stockholm to Finland last year, and this faithful and respected brother of ours has written to us from Statka in Finland the following: "All the time after coming here I have done the work of God. I have hired a large hall, where I have preached, without being disturbed or interrupted, every Sunday twice to a house full of attentive hearers. Still more, as it seems, the people are susceptible to the preaching of the word of God every-where, and the word is working mightily on the hearts of the people."

Another local preacher, whose name is Lindborg, has also gone to Finland, and is working in Stristinstad and surrounding country; he relates,

among other things, that the whole country is open unto him, and that the people hear willingly the word of God. He says that he has already met with many old Methodists who were converted in America, and that a little society of good Methodists can be formed at any time. Their common desire is that the Mission Board, of pure kindness, would send a preacher to them. At Abo, in Finland, Mr. Lundmark, a student and local preacher from Upsala, is preaching the Methodist doctrine, and many have been converted through him to God. We are also told that a son of Mr. Owen, who lived at Stockholm when Rev. Mr. Scott, a Wesleyan from England, was preaching there, is now in Finland. He is an old Methodist, and he wishes that the Methodist Church might send missionaries to Finland. Brother Lindborg relates also that he has been called to Petersburg to preach there, and it is related that in that city there are ten thousand Swedes. Consequently we see that a wide door is opened to the Gospel in our neighbor-country, Finland, and even in the great dominion of Russia.

I must here also mention the necessity of additional aid for our preachers' school at Stockholm. This school is of great importance to our Church for its future work in this country, and, therefore, every one ought to cherish it with benevolence and warm interest. Brother Tredengren, who alone has supervised the school this year, has cared for the institution in an excellent manner. But it must be acknowledged that if we, for the future, are to have any benefit from our school, and get suitable men from it into the work, then we need very much a school-fund, out of which poor young men, who cannot themselves provide for their support while at school, might receive some help for the time being. Indeed, there is no prospect of getting such a fund at present; but, dear brethren, let us take this cause to our hearts. In due time, God will prepare a way to provide for this affair, if we ourselves do what we can.

As for the cause of the Sunday-school, I will only mention that there are several parts of our district in which this work has been before unknown, but is now received with the warmest interest. In our district there are now about sixty Sunday-schools, in which the number of children is 2,500.

Finally, I will observe that the district of Stockholm, according to my opinion, is too large. Not that I feel weary of working, or unwilling to perform what is trusted unto me; no, I am willing to do the best I can hereafter, as I have been heretofore. But almost every congregation desires to celebrate the Lord's Supper on Sundays. Still, this, for the present, is not possible, because there are in the district not less than thirty-six congregations where the holy ordinance must be administered once every quarter. I am fully convinced that our cause would be better promoted if our districts were divided so as to each embrace a smaller compass than at present.

In the hope that God, in his grace, will continually protect and bless his own cause, and keep us all saved and blessed unto the end, I remain your thankful and faithful brother and fellow-laborer in the gospel of Christ.

KARLSKRONA DISTRICT, REV. J. P. LARSSON, P. E.

A church-year again has passed. During that time God, in a perceptible manner, has been with us in Karlskrona District. We have not suffered any peculiar vexations during that space of time ; but peace and concord have prevailed, as well within the range of preachers as in the societies themselves. In most working-places we can rejoice at success. Our preaching-places, especially at the Sunday services, have been crowded with hearers of all classes, listening to the word of life with attentive interest, which to many of them became a true blessing ; a savor of life unto life for many. As far as I know, it in no place occurred that our services have been disturbed by malicious men in a manner worth mentioning. Indeed, we in truth may assert that our beloved Church has increased in favor with the people. The enlightened and respected press that works for liberty and enlightenment often has manifested its sympathy for dissenters, which has in no insignificant degree benefited our cause. The prejudice of other denominations against us have considerably abated, wherefore it is now no longer an unfrequent sight that a Methodist preacher uses a locality opened for him by other denominations.

And now I will relate the state of the work in the various stations belonging to said district.

Karlskrona. Also during this year we have rejoiced at success in this working-field ; we can, moreover, truly say that God abundantly blessed our labors here. Seventy-one persons during this year have been admitted as probationers, and thirty in full connection. The meetings in the whole year have been well attended. The spacious chapel on Sundays has been crowded with people, and that the word has been blessed is witnessed by the great number of probationers. The state of the society is rather good, and the prospects for success continue bright. Here we have six promising preaching-places, alternately visited by local preachers. In one of these places ground has been purchased and money collected for an intended chapel, probably to be erected next year. The pecuniary condition is very good ; there are six Sunday-schools in the place, reckoning 700 children, who regularly visit their schools and are attached to them. 2,569 $\frac{81}{100}$ crowns have been collected during the year.

Kalmar. This working-field has for several years been hard to cultivate, and our work has been crowned with very insignificant success ; but this year the state of things is altered for the better, praise to God. During the prayer-weeks, prolonged to about two months, awakenings took place, and many were converted. Our meetings the whole year, but especially on Sundays, were well attended. The state of the society grows better and better, and the chapel debt is considerably diminished. During the winter the Sunday-schools were attended by more than 288 children, but in the summer this number somewhat decreased. The state of the school is good. Some of the children have been converted. The number of members is increased by thirty-nine, and 1,761 crowns are collected. In adjacent preaching-places—Nybro, Orjursnas, and Oland—we have not met with any prominent success.

Monsteras. Also in this place, where we for many years did not enjoy any real success, our prospect has considerably brightened during the last Conference year. Confidence in our work has increased considerably, and the meetings, formerly attended by few, are now largely attended, so that the chapel during the winter has been quite crowded with people. Also, here began the revival in the prayer-week, and not a few have been converted. The state of the society is very good. Peace and harmony prevail among the members. Increase of members, thirteen. The Sunday-school is attended by about ninety children, who are regular at their school. The financial condition is good, and the chapel debt is lessened. During the year 839 $\frac{77}{100}$ crowns have been collected.

Oskarshamn. The population here listen willingly to the word of God. Our preaching hall, containing 300 or 400 persons, is much too small, so that many are compelled to go home without finding place. When traveling preachers of our Church visited this place they often preached in the theater, which was kindly open to us, and also there the word has seemingly brought a blessing. Peace and charity dwell within the congregation. As many members have removed, there is no increase in the number of members. The Sunday-school is attended by about 100 children. About 570 crowns have been collected during the year.

Loftahammer and *Wraka* are country places. We have here two handsome chapels, well attended every Sunday. The prospects for success are here very bright. Many persons also have, during the year, removed from this place, wherefore the number of members is about the same as in previous year. The society here has become purified, and has increased in grace. The pecuniary condition is fair. Seventy-two children attend the Sunday-school. During the year past 1,843 crowns were collected.

Westervik. Also this year we could rejoice at success in this place. Ever since the new chapel was opened our meetings, particularly on Sundays, have been well attended. The activity during the prayer-week also here was crowned with great success. The work in this place was rather stopped on the ground of the retirement from the State Church; nevertheless, the number of members is increased by twenty-two persons. The state of the society is good, but in a pecuniary respect somewhat pressing. During the past year 1,684 crowns have been collected. The Sunday-school, having much suffered by the retirement from the State Church, is now only attended by about thirty children.

Waldemarsvik. Here regression has taken place, and the prospects for success are darkened. The preacher who during the last Church-year worked in that place has, in some degree, succeeded to restore the work by his respectable behavior and his Christian life. May God soon take away all hinderances, and bless his work with success also here! There are here two Sunday-schools, attended by forty children, who are very good, and encourage those who instruct them in the word of God. The pecuniary condition is good. 511 crowns have been collected during the year.

Norrköping. This working field is very large ; eleven preaching-places belong to the mission. The prospects for success here continue to be bright. The new chapel, handsome and commodious, is every Sunday filled with quiet listeners. Class and prayer-meetings are also well attended. Our members, poor as they are, have during the year collected 4,602 crowns, witnessing thereby that they live for God and love the Church. The chapel-debt here is pressing, wherefore I am compelled to solicit the Missionary Society for some help, or else I fear that this society, if no help comes, will sink down under the heavy burden. Here we have three Sunday-schools, attended by more than 100 children. Also, from this place many have emigrated to America, so that the increase of members is reduced to only sixteen. Nyköping and Krokek, which places have been visited by preachers from Norrköping, are promising, and our friends there wish for their own preacher next year, and are willing to contribute to his salary 170 crowns. In Söderköping, a town situated ten miles from Norrköping, we have between thirty and forty members, who also desire their own preacher, and are willing to contribute 100 crowns to his salary. In a preaching-place near Söderköping, a prominent person of the community has given us ground for building a chapel, and the friends intend already this autumn to begin to build. Several respectable persons have promised to reach us a helping hand. Praise to God !

Eksjö. Our work here during the year has been blessed by God. The state of the society is in general good. Many seek in earnest to gain a higher grace. The word has manifestly brought blessing in many respects. Increase of members, twenty ; three Sunday-schools, visited by about 100 children, who receive instruction attentively ; 1,236 crowns collected during the year. The members in the future intend to build a chapel, to which purpose some money has been collected. May God bless this intention !

Linköping. Peace and concord have existed in this society during the whole year. The members are fond of the Church, and are very willing to offer gifts for the work of God. Increase of members, thirty-six. May God protect them ! This society this year has been organized into a legal congregation. In consequence of that step the Sunday-school is a little decreased. According to the law for dissenters only the members' own children are entitled to instruction in the school. Twenty-five children now attend the school. Collection during the year, 1,462 crowns.

Carlshamn. During the year we here have erected a handsome chapel, which, if God will, is to be dedicated immediately after the yearly Conference. The pecuniary condition here is very good. The chapel-debt is only about 2,000 crowns. The members continue to live in the fear of God ; they are in secular things very sacrificing ; they love God, the Church, and one another. After the chapel has been dedicated we hope to enjoy good success in this town. We have here two Sunday-schools, attended by eighty children. Some of them are converted, and live still in the fear of God. The children attend the school as diligently now as in the winter. During the past year 2,122 crowns have been collected.

Wisby. Also here we have enjoyed good success. Our chapel on Sunday is crowded with hearers, who seemingly receive the word with blessing. Weekly meetings are less attended. We have in this town met with better success this year than before. The members have organized themselves into a legal congregation; but the retirement from the State Church has not hindered the work here as has been the case in some other places. The state of the society is good. The Sunday-school is attended by 180 children, and the children are separated into various classes, according to their age. Much blessing has been the fruit of this arrangement. 3,318 crowns were collected in the course of the year. The chapel debt is pressing.

Buttel, a country place of Gotland. Here we have witnessed no success during the year, but we hope it will turn out better under a change of circumstances. The state of the society is tolerably good. Here are two Sunday-schools, with fifty children. May God enliven his work here! 230 crowns were collected during the past Church-year.

Ostergarn. Also a country-place of Gotland. Here we have two very handsome chapels, of which one is without debt, and the debt of the other is not very great, and it can consequently be said that the pecuniary condition is good. Also here the work of God this year has gone back, but we hope it may be in a better state hereafter. 264 crowns have in the year been collected.

Slite, a landing-place of Gotland. Our mission here is promising. During the two last years God abundantly has blessed his work in this working-field, and it continues to look promising. A great deal of good is found within this society. The members are growing in grace. The meetings are well attended. Money is collected for a future chapel. We have cherished hope to be permitted to purchase a school-house fit for a chapel at a cheap price. In this house there are three chambers, with kitchen and dwelling-place for the preacher. The people have good confidence in our cause. Here we have three Sunday-schools, with 100 children commended for their diligence. Increase, seventeen persons. The amount of collected means during the year, 633 crowns.

Käppelshamn. In this place we cannot record any success worth mentioning for this year. The preacher during the latter portion of the time has been very ill, wherefore he was unable to take care of the society as needful. Through the help sent from the Missionary Society the chapel-debt is very much diminished, and the burden which for many years has lain upon this society is lessened. Praise to God! Here are three Sunday-schools, with fifty children. 172 crowns were during the year collected.

Trakumla. During the last Conference year God abundantly blessed his work here. Four preaching-places belong to this circuit, and these all are well attended by listeners who receive the word with gladness. Not a few have been converted to belief in God, and the increase of members is thirty-three. The debt on the chapel of Trakumla is very insignificant, though the chapel during the year has been repaired, which not a little increased its value. The members in one of the preaching-places

have procured a building ground, where they next year intend to erect a chapel. 1,116 crowns were collected—a considerable sum in a country place. Here we have three Sunday-schools, with 125 children, who diligently attend the school.

In *Wamlingbo* (in the most southern part of Gotland) we have a few members who ask for their own preacher next year. Here is a good working-field. The people long to hear God's word, and will contribute to the salary of their preacher. It would be well if a preacher could be sent to this place.

Ryssby. Ryssby for many years has, in a spiritual sense, been a hard and barren working-field. During the now past Conference-year some success, however, has appeared therein; that the number of listeners has increased, that new doors have been opened, and the confidence in our cause increased. The state of the society now is very good. The chapel-debt at present is insignificant, for which we, next to God, are indebted to the Missionary Society, that kindly sent a good help to this poor society. The Sunday-school is attended by thirty children, who receive their instructions with joy. 607 crowns were collected during the year.

Nassjö, a large railway station. Here a chapel this year has been erected and dedicated, which, especially during the winter, was well attended. Increase of members, twenty-five. In many places of the neighborhood doors are opened. The people in the vicinity like well to hear God's word, wherefore we have every reason to expect success. A Sunday-school here is attended by thirty children. According to the preacher's record, 2,499 crowns have been collected during the year.

Most of the Sunday-schools within the district are progressing. This branch of Christian work, which also has been richly blessed by God, will tend to great blessing for the Church.

The preachers have worked with ardor. Most of them have preached almost every day. Hardly a single evening has passed when they have not had any meeting to lead. It ought to be remarked that they who are most diligent in house-visiting seem to be followed with the best success. God has granted to all that belong to the yearly Conference the gift of health, and no one has been called to the everlasting rest, of the preachers, within this district. As far as I know, all are living wholly for God. O Lord, send us more laborers into thy harvest!

To the praise of our members it can be said that they, though very poor, are very willing to offer gifts of charity. The sewing societies are very diligent, and work zealously for the diminishing of the chapel debts. May God in the future bless their labors!

The pecuniary condition in most places is good, but very pressing in some. Three chapels within the district are free from debt. It were truly well if that could be said of all.

From many places preachers are asked for, so that the prospects for success brighten more and more. If God henceforth will lead, sanctify, and protect the preachers and members, then we, without doubt, will rejoice at still greater success another year. May God be honored and praised for all!

GOTEBORG DISTRICT, REV. JOHN KELLBERG, P. E.

Concerning this district Rev. J. P. Larsson writes:

In consequence of our beloved Brother John Kellberg's departure, the District Conference in Prebro resolved that the preachers' report for the third and fourth quarters should be sent to me; accordingly, guided by them and by the reports from the elders, who have visited several societies within the district, as also by observations made during my own visits in said district, I will deliver the following report relating the state of matters in the various working places:

In this district there are many places in which no special success in the course of the year has been witnessed. There are, however, some in which we had to rejoice at the increase of the congregations, both spiritually and economically. As far as I know, peace and concord have prevailed also in this district, and the preachers have worked assiduously for the welfare of our Church.

Goteborg. The preacher in charge asserts that the state of that society is better now than it was in the last four years. The meetings, especially on the Sundays, have been well attended, and some persons have been awakened and converted. Not a few have united themselves with the Church. The society in this place intends to build a cheap, but the purpose-answering, chapel, which they hope to get ready this autumn, provided that the promised assistance from America will be granted. Then that society, in possession of a house of their own, may rejoice at success. May this hope be fulfilled! Increase of members in the course of the year, about 20; amount of collected funds, about 3,630 crowns. The Sunday-school reckons 200 children. The state of the school is good.

Majorna. No particular success is to be related for the past Conference year, but the state of this little society is said to be good. The Sunday-school contains seventy children, who regularly attend the school. $504\frac{19}{100}$ crowns were during the year collected.

Walda and Slap. The state of the Church is good. We have there many firm and tried brethren, and the interest for the cause of God is lively. We, however, have not had any success of prominence there, and though some persons were awakened during the protracted meetings held in the winter, they have almost all of them again left us. Pecuniary affairs are well ordered. There are three Sunday-schools, attended by sixty children. Collected during the year about 300 crowns.

Warberg. This working field has been, and is still, hard. No success during the year. Few come to hear the word of God in our chapel. But it is possible that we also here may rejoice at success in the future. $147\frac{90}{100}$ crowns were collected during the year. We have here two chapels, and the pecuniary condition is very good.

Stromstad and Grebbestad. In *Stromstad* the prospects are all but good. The congregation is displeased with their preacher, and he with his congregation. The prospects for success here never have been bright, but now they are more darkened than ever. But still we hope in another

year to rejoice at success also here. In *Grebbestad* we, on the contrary, have met with some success this year. The members there unanimously wish a preacher of their own, which also is needful, as the distance between these places is twenty-four English miles, wherefore it is almost impossible for the preacher to devote himself to both congregations as much as they need. The traveling expenses also grow too high. One Sunday-school, with eighteen children. Collected during the year, 722 $\frac{28}{100}$ crowns.

Motala. Here we had good success during the past year. Many have been converted, and about fifty have gone into our society, but many have removed, wherefore the increase of members now is only twenty-two. The chapel, to which during the year has been added a spacious gallery, is too small to hold all that come to hear the word of life. Our work enjoys here a good confidence. The most saddening thing is that the chapel debt is very large. If no assistance comes the chapel soon must be sold, which would occasion great harm, especially at present, the prospects for success being brighter than ever. Two Sunday-schools, with 180 children. The school is truly lively. Prayer-meetings are held with the children every Saturday evening, affording great blessing. Some of the children are converted. 1,200 crowns have been collected during the year.

Hellestad and Lotorp. A wide working field. Though the society here has not grown in extent, it has grown in grace. Our work here seems to gain the regard of the people more and more, which especially may be said of Lotorp. Our fellow-believers here live wholly for God; therefore the prospects for success also brighten, and when we once succeed in procuring our own meeting-houses these working-fields will be still more fruit-bearing. Three Sunday-schools, with ninety children. 239 $\frac{69}{100}$ crowns collected.

Fonkoping. The state of this society is, in consequence of certain reasons, not so good as one may wish. The preacher in charge left his congregation the 6th of June in order to attend the examination at our preparatory school in Stockholm, and has since not returned. Weekly meetings have not been held recently. The Sunday services have been well attended. May God bless his work with success also here! The chapel debt is pressing; without help from some source the society will be unable to clear her affairs.

Bjuf and Raus are two country places. No awakenings are heard of from here during the year, nor any noticeable success, which was not, indeed, expected, as the preacher lives too far away from the society. The state of the society is, in view of circumstances, rather good. The people here are, indeed, willing to listen to the word of God, and we have still good hope for success in future time. Two Sunday-schools, with forty children, diligent and docile. About 200 crowns were collected in the year.

Lund. The state of this society is good according to the record from the preacher in charge. The mutual love and benevolence of the members one toward another is very great. In *Laforstad*, an adjoining preaching-place, we have met with success during the year. A chapel is there

about to be built, which they hope to have completed and ready to be dedicated soon after the Conference. Two Sunday-schools with eighty children. The state within them is good. The sum of collected means amounts to about 1,207 crowns.

Malmö, also within this society. The preacher in charge declares the state of things to be very good. No peculiar success has been mentioned during the course of the year, but as all now appears to be well within this society, (last year it was the opposite,) we may have reason to expect increase very soon. We have here two Sunday-schools with one hundred and fifty children renowned for diligence in learning their lessons. During the year 1,252 crowns were collected.

Lerback. Here we had unusual success during the year. A mighty awakening took place last winter, many were converted, and one hundred and ten persons united with our society. Most of them are still steadfast. The preacher in charge relates that the meetings are still well attended, and that God's word continues to work powerfully. A good and charitable spirit prevails within the society. May this state of things ever continue! Here are three Sunday-schools attended by ninety-two children. Prayer-meetings with the children are held every week, procuring much blessing for the children. 796 $\frac{92}{100}$ crowns were collected in the year.

Hallsberg. This field was always a growing one, and even this past year we have rejoiced at success here. Twenty-two persons have been admitted as probationers, but as many also from this place have emigrated to America, the number of members is not much increased. The state of the society is rather good. One Sunday-school, with eighty children, who, in general, attend the school regularly. About 800 crowns have been collected.

Hardemo. The success has been good here during the year. Thirty-four persons have been admitted into this society as probationers, and the state therein is good. Concord, peace, and charity are prevailing. The people in the neighborhood attend the meetings in numbers, and manifest a sincere desire to be saved. In this place we have seven Sunday-schools, with two hundred and fifty children. Male and female teachers work assiduously, and the children cherish their schools. 986 crowns were collected in the course of the year.

Orebro. Our work in this town during a succession of years has been backward, but seems again to be quickening, which is very encouraging. Forty-four persons have, in the past year, been admitted as probationers, but as many old probationers have been excluded, the increase of members is only twenty-two. The members live in mutual peace and concord. The services are very much attended, the prayer-meetings less, and the class-meetings not at all. We hope the class-meetings in this place soon will begin again, the more so as these belong to our most important meetings. We have here two Sunday-schools with about two hundred children. The children, in general, are good and attentive, and give speedy and clear answers to the questions. 1,762 crowns were during the past year collected.

Lekhyttan, a country place; also here we had to rejoice at some success during the course of the past year. The number of listeners has been rather large, and the word of God oftentimes worked powerfully. Our friends love God and our Church, and the prospects for success are rather bright. Also here we have organized a Sunday-school, attended by some good children. $434\frac{32}{100}$ crowns were collected during the past year.

We, consequently, have good ground to praise the Lord for the work done within this district during the past Conference year. The prospects for success have brightened in many places, and not a few have been converted to God, of whom, not a little number have joined our denomination. May God protect them, and at last crown them with the unfading crown of glory. The preachers also within this district zealously have worked for the cause of God. The religious state within the district is, in general, good. Brother Kellberg, Presiding Elder of this district, during the course of the year has been called home to the everlasting rest. His last hours were bright and happy, and through his departure this district, as well as the whole Conference, has lost a faithful laborer and a beloved brother. Would God that we all, after ended combats and finished labors on earth, as conquerors may meet one another in the triumphing assembly of heaven.

STATISTICS OF THE SWEDEN MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS AND STATIONS.	Nat. Ordained Preachers.		Native Local Preachers.		Members.	Probationers.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
Stockholm District.																	
Stockholm	4	2	373	66	9	8	275	1				Crowns.		Crowns.	Crs.		Crs.
Sodertelje and Morko	1	..	51	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,000		447 00	41 90	2,255 81	680
Upsala	1	6	164	150	8	1	200	1				30,000		480 00	.. ..	4,855 13	290
Gelle	1	..	283	105	11	2	318	..				1,500		200 00	.. ..	2,622 81	4,514
Mora and Orsa	1	..	64	27	4	1	82	1				1,500		90 00	14 62	292 10	68
Eskestuna	1	2	329	55	13	3	260	2				39,500		173 00	11 00	1,346 10	114
Arboga	1	1	167	19	10	6	190	2				11,000		143 00	12 50	505 81	1,124
Odensvi	1	1	110	32	9	2	40	1				5,547		106 20	12 10	477 84	..
Linde	1	1	72	42	6	8	103	1				4,500		61 62	17 09	537 50	19
Atorp	..	4	149	28	1	5	112	2				4,700		105 00	8 47	390 05	..
Karsgöga	1	3	261	85	18	7	250	2				8,500		120 86	23 67	496 94	700
Christinehamn	1	..	145	40	..	1	50	1				6,300		91 00	11 41	351 44	178
Sefle	1	..	84	49	1	1	25	1				4,000		89 37	9 04	730 30	1,500
Edswalla	..	1	83	29	6	2	25	1				8,000		85 20	.. ..	295 80	2,778
Ransäter	..	..	75	38	5	8	67	1				..		92 82	9 99	245 55	..
Philipstad	..	..	73	17	5	4	70	..				..		58 80	6 03	223 52	22
Avista	1	..	46	18	4	3	45	..				..		75 00	9 60	337 45	..
Sandrieken	..	1	75	81	7	1	75	1				2,582		50 20	4 00	572 44	19
Sundsvall	1	2	85	34	..	2	42	..				..		100 00	86 45	1,027 05	..
Sigtuna	..	1	35	10	..	8	100	1				1,500		25 70	1 00	302 67	200
Carlskrona District.																	
Carlskrona	2	7	279	86	6	6	700	1				15,000		484 00	11 55	1,640 84	500
Calmar	1	3	123	68	8	1	100	1				9,100		69 62	8 12	1,051 87	..
Monstera	1	8	41	23	..	2	90	1				6,000		92 00	10 91	454 83	..
Oscarshamn	..	2	40	27	..	1	100	..				..		57 50	3 07	488 18	58
Loftahamner	..	..	64	20	..	1	70	1				6,000		151 85	8 75	577 00	80
Westervick	1	2	63	27	2	1	30	1				6,000		63 00	15 50	634 93	2,000
Waldemarsvik	..	..	27	5	1	2	55	1				8,500		60 50	5 67	354 85	..
Norrköping	1	5	278	100	14	4	175	1				35,000		309 75	10 50	2,932 48	90
Ekojo	..	..	40	28	..	3	100	..				..		.. ..	.. ..	205 00	..
Linköping	1	2	71	43	4	2	25	..				..		187 88	.. ..	1,141 25	..
Carlshamn	..	1	65	38	..	2	80	1				8,500		100 00	20 00	841 44	..
Wisby	1	3	242	39	11	1	180	1				24,000		287 88	84 01	722 70	1,235
Buttle	..	1	100	7	2	2	50	1				8,000		30 00	5 00	90 00	..
Ostergarn	..	1	58	10	..	3	75	2				4,000		42 42	7 12	173 28	27
Kappeshamn	..	1	59	12	3	4	60	1				3,129		31 62	3 04	23 00	..
Böge & Lummelunde	..	1	61	31	2	3	100	..				..		133 50	9 97	223 18	..
Nassjö	..	1	37	10	..	1	30	1				9,000		70 00	.. ..	192 04	2,250
Rysby	..	1	26	8	..	1	30	1				2,500		50 00	.. ..	177 94	..
Trakumla	..	..	51	23	..	8	120	1				1,800		115 00	11 25	252 50	401
Göteborg District.																	
Göteborg	2	1	244	48	8	1	240	..				12,817		202 12	44 57	3,316 29	349
Majorna	..	1	74	34	2	1	70	..				..		56 00	11 79	46 69	..
Walda	1	1	92	37	2	8	60	2				7,000		103 50	6 11	816 51	140
Warberg	1	1	36	..	..	1	..	..				7,500	1	32 00	4 97	166 72	..
Grebbestad & Stromsted	1	2	52	18	..	1	18	..				..		62 50	.. ..	612 55	..
Motala	1	2	143	38	4	2	200	1				20,000	1	113 00	20 45	250 85	220
Lerback	..	1	96	67	8	8	92	2				8,000		2 00	3 80	206 30	120
Hellsted and Latorp	..	8	41	1	2	2	80	..				..		50 00	7 23	144 03	..
Jonköping	..	..	50	5	2	1	125	1				28,000		20 00	.. ..	1,967 35	252
Bjurf and Raus	..	1	29	15	2	2	40	..				..		101 86	27 38	382 66	..
Lund & Landskrona	..	3	49	16	2	2	80	1				3,600		41 25	20 00	850 01	841
Malmö and Ystad	1	1	123	20	2	2	135	..				..		120 50	19 00	1,667 00	..
Hallsberg	1	1	127	23	6	1	80	1				8,000	1	82 00	4 50	328 00	..
Hardemo	1	2	148	41	14	7	250	1				8,000		97 32	8 31	900 91	..
Osebro and Nora	1	1	233	29	6	2	200	1				13,000		102 30	15 12	1,026 05	109
Lekhyttan	..	..	83	16	..	1	10	1				2,000		48 00	4 80	247 72	..
Delary	..	2	19	11	..	1	1	19				..		.. ..	5 00	208 71	..

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

Stockholm District	17	24	2,624	827	1	123	53	2,279	134	212,379	..	2,578	52	234	55	18,326	62	12,155
Carlskrona	9	33	1,725	595	..	49	43	2,170	16	136,529	..	2,336	02	210	27	12,181	81	6,591
Göteborg	11	22	1,639	414	..	52	82	1,699	13	112,917	8	1,239	35	203	03	13,583	35	1,531
This year	37	79	5,988	1,836	1	224	128	6,148	474	462,325	3	6,158	89	647	85	43,666	25	20,277
Last year	77	5,536	3,451	..	133	6,643	43	..	..	420,979	..	6,404	03	254	90	..	..	..

III.

DENMARK.

Missionaries.

- KARL SCHOU, Superintendent.
CARL F. ELTZHOLTZ, Copenhagen.
CARL F. ELTZHOLTZ, Christianhaven.
J. J. CHRISTENSEN, Viele and Circuit.
H. HANSEN, Hornsyld, Horsens and Circuit.
C. THAARUP, Rudkyobing and Circuit.
P. M. S. JENSEN, Frederikshaven and Circuit.
J. DE L. THOMSEN, Odense, Svendborg and Circuit.
O. OLSEN, Hjørring and Circuit.

The work in this mission is encouraging. While the means for prosecuting it are limited, and the brave band of men are under sore restraints on that account, yet the work prospers. It seems to make up for its feebleness in resources by its heroism in sacrifice.

The annual missionary meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Denmark was in session in Copenhagen from September 2 to September 4, Bishop Merrill presiding. The Conference was opened by reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Bishop. The secretary of the last Conference called the roll. All the members of the mission were present at the first session. On motion, Brother Eltzholtz was elected secretary. Rev. M. J. Cramer, D.D., of the Cincinnati Conference, and *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States of America, was present at the Conference in all its sessions. Rev. Brother Thomsen, of the N. W. Norwegian Conference, who had arrived a few days before from America, and is to take work in this mission, was also present. We welcome Brother Thomsen to our midst. The several committees were appointed, after which the Superintendent, Rev. K. Schou, reported the state of the mission.

The Superintendent's hope for the future success of our missions in Denmark was bright. The work prospers and peace reigns; our little mission band stands united in the

love of God. The preachers reported the state of their charges, and the character of each pastor was examined and passed.

Viele was selected as the place for our next annual meeting.

The appointments were read by the Bishop after the Sunday afternoon service.

The contributions for missions this year are \$401 74, a small advance on last year.

Bishop Merrill writes :

I have now completed my work in these parts, and wish to say that the work in Denmark is worth encouraging, though it is by no means as strong as in Sweden or Norway. I had a committee on Church prosperity appointed, and got a report which I directed to be sent to the office in New York. I presume you will get it as soon as you get this.

The mission needs aid to build a few chapels. There are only four, and where the society rents it cannot be prosperous. I wish the General Committee and the Board could feel the force of this as we see it here on this ground. I do not ask impossibilities, but I do feel deeply the necessity of fostering these missions by aiding in the building of chapels. We ought not to cripple the mission and to discourage the good men working faithfully in this difficult field.

There ought to be just double the men employed in Denmark, and many more plain comfortable chapels. The people can be reached, but they will not make their church home in rented halls, often uncomfortable, difficult to reach, and never churchly in appointments. The State Church influence necessitates the building of churches to be *dedicated*, and treated as churches.

Our preachers here are industrious, and they are growing in knowledge and ability to work. Some of them are men of decided ability and promise. I inclose to you the appointments for Denmark. They do not very well show the strength of the work, as nearly all the preachers have from six to twelve preaching places, making in all about sixty.

Brother Eltzholtz writes from Copenhagen :

The revival here continues still. About thirty souls, I believe, have found the Lord, and twenty have joined on probation, in the last three weeks. The meetings are very well attended, and there are many that seek the Lord yet. It is difficult to say what the outcome of this will be, and I do not wish to say too much ; but I do hope that many more precious souls will be saved in this city during the winter.

Superintendent Schou sends a full statement of the property of the mission. The Church in Copenhagen has been seriously embarrassed for years. The enterprise was undertaken

on too large a scale. The importance of the city led to an undertaking which subsequent events have failed to vindicate. Light is dawning on this great enterprise. A brother advanced in years as well as in Christian graces, long distinguished for his liberal giving, has made what is thought to be abundant provision for this debt. When this is realized, the Church in Copenhagen will be on a good footing, and the mission will be greatly encouraged.

The Superintendent writes :

We have belonging to the Church the following property :

1. *The Church in Copenhagen* is a large brick building with bell-tower and spire. Under the audience-room is a basement, which is rather dark and low, and difficult to ventilate ; it contains a lecture-room, five class-rooms, and rooms for a janitor. The audience-room proper is a large square hall seventy-five by fifty feet, and about thirty-eight feet to the ceiling, and with seatings for over six hundred persons. On account of its size there is always a great resonance, and it is very difficult to speak there so as to be understood, and we have not thus far, though several remedies have been tried, been able to remedy the defect. The building is in good condition, having been repaired a couple of years ago.

It is deeded to the Missionary Society, and is valued at \$64,960, with a debt resting upon it of \$22,400. The interest is 1,344; taxes, \$398 55; and insurance, \$73 08—total, \$1,815 63, which is paid by the Missionary Society. An addition to the church contains a three-story parsonage twenty feet front, which is included in the above value.

2. *The chapel in Veile* is a two-story brick building, sixty-four by thirty-two feet, situated in a very good location in the center of the town, on a fine and quiet street, and easily accessible from every side. It was built in 1876. In the building is fitted up, besides a chapel which will seat four hundred persons, and a school-room, dwellings for two families, respectively three and four rooms, the rent of which goes to pay expenses and debt on the building. There are also rooms for a janitor. It is all in fine and good condition, and has a good-sized garden both in front and in the rear.

The building is deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the use of the society in Veile. It is valued at \$7,280, and there is a debt on it of \$3,900.

3. *The chapel in Hornsyld* is situated in the village Hornsyld, six miles from Horsens, a town with thirteen thousand inhabitants. It was built in 1871, is of brick, and will seat about three hundred persons. To the chapel belongs a large lot used for gardening purposes. There were originally but two small rooms besides the audience-rooms ; but last year there has been built a good sized parsonage as an addition to the building. The chapel was given to the Methodist Episcopal Church by

Brother Simonsen on his departure for America in 1872. There was then a small incumbrance on it for furnishing it. That has been paid, but another has been incurred by building the parsonage last year. It is valued at \$1,756 and the debt is \$270.

4. *The chapel on the island of Langeland* is situated in the country about six miles from Rudkyobing, the only town on the island. The chapel was built in 1875, and is of brick; the one half of it is used as chapel, the other half is fitted up for a dwelling. To the chapel belongs a large and well-cultivated garden. It is a gift to the Methodist Episcopal Church from the late Brother Bruein, upon the condition that his family shall occupy the dwelling apartments so long as they live, and receive four per cent. of its value annually. Brother Bruein died in peace this spring, and his widow, who is fifty-two years of age, and his mother-in-law, who is over ninety years, are the only surviving family.

The building is valued at \$2,800 with no debt upon it, but the interest of four per cent., or \$112 annually, until the death of the last of the family, when the chapel will be the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In this connection permit me to present a statement of our chapel accommodations in our other localities. Our members are generally very poor, and you will have noticed from the foregoing, that what property we have is, except in one instance, given us, and not purchased by the society. The expensive church in Copenhagen was built by money granted by the Missionary Society. The chapel in Hornsyld, as well as that in Langeland, was given to the mission in each case by one of our members. The one in Veile alone has been built by the society there.

At our other appointments we have rented halls, and though we in some instances in the last few years have moved into better quarters, still the rooms are only small, and none of them ten feet to the ceiling, while we, on the other hand, in Frederickshaven and Horsens have had to be satisfied with occupying basements, where a feeble light and damp atmosphere make it rather unpleasant to sit for a couple of hours, even if it is to listen to a most interesting sermon, and persons placed in better circumstances could not be persuaded to enter. We have in all seven rented halls, for which is paid annually \$726.

STATISTICS OF THE DENMARK MISSION FOR 1880.

NAME OF CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Local Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day Schools.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Pages Printed during the Year.
Copenhagen and Christianshaven.....	1	1	1	1	1	169	86	250	..	..	3	420	1	\$64,960	1	1	\$22,400	\$102 12	\$158 50	\$391 08	.....	341,600
Veile and Circuit.....	1	1	1	2	1	210	28	275	8	1	4	310	1	7,280	12	1	4,036	141 18	174 16	480 22	\$168 00	.....
Hornslyd, Horsens, and Circuit.....	1	1	1	1	1	88	5	125	1	16	3	40	1	1,820	9	1	280	83 09	10 27	41 48	56 00	.....
Svendborg, Odense, and Circuit.....	2	1	1	1	1	68	16	200	..	..	4	220	..	.....	6	..	.....	83 94	57 63	50 19	98 00	.....
Langeland Circuit.....	1	1	1	1	1	42	7	100	3	1	8	20	1	2,800	6	..	.....	28 43	47 12	27 98	.....	.....
Frederikshaven Circuit.....	1	1	1	1	1	88	13	200	8	..	1	50	..	.....	8	..	.....	28 84	20 28	61 48	.....	.....
Hjorring Circuit.....	1	1	1	1	1	14	5	60	..	..	1	19	..	.....	5	..	.....	28 8	2 00	12 71	.....	.....
Total.....	8	2	5	1	8	629	110	1210	15	8	52	1,079	4	\$76,860	47	3	26,710	\$425 68	\$469 96	\$1,015 09	\$322 00	341,600

NORTH INDIA.

Commenced in 1856.

BISHOP HARRIS HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

THE North India Conference includes the Province of Oudh and the Districts of Rohilkund, Cawnpore, Kumaon, and Gurhwal in the North-west Provinces. The rest of Hindustan constitutes the South India Conference. The work in North India is mainly among natives, and the foreign missionary is supported chiefly from the treasury, but the native Church is gradually developing the support of their own pastors. A few English-speaking congregations are required to depend chiefly on their own resources. In South India the work is chiefly among Europeans and Eurasians, and is almost altogether self-sustaining.

The great calamity which visited Nynee Tal at the close of the year, occasioned by heavy rains which are also, as usual, followed by a period of sickness, furnishes a special record of misfortune in a portion of the report that follows. The cost to the treasury is almost forgotten in the joy and gratitude we feel that none of our people, native or American, were buried under the mountain. No one, on reading these pages, can fail to be impressed with the wide-spread and constant progress which our work is making in India. Truly, the daylight seems nearer. We entreat the Church, preachers and people, to read every word of these reports from the several districts, for they will see that each breath of prayer and each penny contributed is manifestly bearing fruit in the enlightenment and salvation of souls.

ROHILKUND DISTRICT, E. W. PARKER, P. E.

The working force of this district consists of eight missionaries with their wives, two American ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, nine Zenana assistants, seventy-four Bible-women and native Christian teachers in girls' schools, fifty-four native preachers, fully de-

voted to pastoral and evangelical work, seventeen native teachers in boys' schools, and six native colporteurs, who give their entire time to selling Scriptures and Christian books. Besides this force of paid Christian workers, we have many exhorters and leaders, who support themselves by their own work, and yet are efficient helpers. We also have a large force of non-Christian male and female teachers in our schools. Several of the preachers are wholly or partially supported by the native Churches, and we have raised in India, through government aid, subscriptions of friends, collections from native Churches, etc., \$10,654. This does not include the income of endowments. In connection with the native Church and mostly under native pastors we have 2,199 communicants. In our Sunday-schools there are 5,043 scholars of all ages, and in our day-schools, 4,063. There have been baptized during the year 110 adults and 170 children.

There are some facts which in our annual review always give the missionary new courage. (1.) The native preachers are becoming better educated, more experienced, more entirely consecrated, and devoted to their work, and hence more efficient and successful each year. (2.) The native Christian communities are growing in the knowledge of spiritual things; are becoming more intelligent in their Christian experience; are getting nearer the true standard of Christian morality, and are thus being constantly prepared to be yet more fully the light of the world around them. (3.) Our day-schools and Sunday-schools for all classes, and for both sexes, are raising up a class of well-educated young men and women, who are thoroughly instructed in Christian truth. Including orphans, we have over nine hundred Christian children in our schools in this district alone. Our educated Christians are thus rapidly increasing, and we are surrounded by non-Christian friends who know and are at times almost persuaded to receive the truth. Multitudes accept the fact that Christianity is true, and in the end must triumph.

Still, our progress is slow. Old systems, which are so interwoven with all the customs and habits of thought and belief and life of a people that at every stage of life from birth to death, and connected with every event and every change and season, some religious ceremonies must be performed, which are as sacred as life itself, do not die quickly. Add to this fact, that we strike a death-blow to so much that the people hold as sacred, this other fact, that we present a heart-purifying, life-renewing, spiritual religion in place of outward ceremonies and observances, which interfere very little with the thoughts or passions or moral lives of the observers, and any thoughtful person can foresee that a difficult task is before the worker who would lead sin-loving men away from these sacred observances and from such a sense-pleasing religion to one that is spiritual and self-crucifying in its nature.

The station reports, written by those in charge, will explain each phase of our work.

BAREILLY CIRCUIT AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND HIGH SCHOOL.—Missionaries: D. W. Thomas and T. J. Scott. Assistant Missionaries: Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Scott. Missionaries of W. F. M. S.: Miss

Swain, M.D., Miss Sparkes. Zenana Assistants : Misses Floyd, Durand, Cowley, and Mrs. Hamilton. Medical Assistants : Miss Yerbury, Rebecca Gowan, Matilda Loraine. Bible Women and Christian Teachers : Ruth Sweet, Lydia Presgrave, Ella Moses, Grace Falls, Lois Judd, Fancy Fray. Native Pastor : J. T. Janvier, Evangelist Mohan. Native Christian Teachers : M. L. Banerjea, Babu Cleophas, A. Sweet. Colporteurs : Budha Sing, Jas. Briscoe.

SUBCIRCUIT OF BAREILLY.—Native Preachers : Meergunge, Dil Sook ; Aonla, Silas ; Pilibheet, Daniel P. Kidder.

Our work goes steadily on. Baptisms for the year are, adults, 26 ; children, 40. Three new schools for boys and one for girls have been opened. One school for boys has been closed. We have an increase of five new Sunday-schools. There is much encouragement in this form of work. This brief general statement shows that we have growth.

Bareilly City. The native Church here now consists of 250 members and probationers. In Brother J. T. Janvier we have a good native pastor, for years so much needed in this station. I am confident that the tone of the native Church has been improved during the year. We have had a few excisions, but many more accessions. The new preaching-hall in the city is a fine place for work, and when its surroundings are opened out and arrangements made for gathering more of our Christians there for worship, it will be much more effective. School work remains about the same in the city. Mrs. Scott keeps up a school for Christian women on the veranda of the mission house. More recently a school for small Christian boys has been opened in the same place.

During the year we have secured a much-needed burial-place for the native Christians near the mission premises. A small gift of land was obtained from government, to which we added by purchase, and the place has been surrounded by a neat brick wall, the whole costing some Rs. 630, of which Rs. 100 were contributed by the native Christians.

Pilibheet continues to be an out-station to Bareilly, and is at present occupied by D. P. Kidder, a graduate last year from our Theological School. He has worked well. He built during the year a small school-house, costing some Rs. 80, half of which he collected from Hindus and Moslems.

Aonla is still an encouraging point in our work. A number of sweepers were baptized there early in the year, and they have endured persecution firmly. The helper, Silas, reports a spirit of inquiry among the sweepers of other villages and also among the Chumars. We are planning to press the work among this caste, numbering in this district considerably upward of 100,000 souls. We have encouragement in the fact that two of their Bairagi Gurus, or teachers, have been baptized and are now preaching.

Other out-stations reported in connection with Bareilly last year are here omitted, being formed into separate circuits under native Conference members. This has narrowed the present report somewhat. The territory formed into a circuit has been well worked by the native brother in charge.

Two native itinerants travel through the district, supported entirely by the native Church and local resources. They are doing a hopeful work in awakening people of their own caste. Through the efforts of these men some have been gathered in.

Our people in some places endure persecution, as has been notably the case at Aonla and Meergunge. At the former place the police persisted in treating them as thieves, by taking them into close custody every time a theft occurred in the town. While confined they were beaten and asked why Christ did not deliver them. In Meergunge the house of the leading convert was burned, and the people were maltreated in many ways. A resort to the law for protection—the enemies of the Christians having so many ways not only of evading the law but of turning it against the Christians—is of but little avail.

The *pressing want* of this station is a missionary to give his full time to this work, itinerating, superintending, explaining, and encouraging. Indications and openings are presented all around us; but my time is necessarily taken up largely with the Theological School. Sometimes I have been pressed beyond measure in trying to keep up the work of the school well, and at the same time meet interesting demands of the general station work. Oh, for some one to come over and help us!

THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

A missionary of a society representing perhaps the largest experience and widest effort of all the societies at work in the country, in a report on the society's educational policy in India, claims that *theological institutions should be regarded as of paramount importance*. We have felt during the past year more deeply than ever the gravity of this difficult work of selecting and training a native ministry. We have twenty-one men under instruction. Of these, thirteen are about to graduate after the usual course of three years' study. Some of these are men of experience in the work, who came here for a course of training. They are happy now to resume their places in the field. One of the best men in this class was removed after two years' study, so urgently were his services needed at Cawnpore. A second class of eight is pushing along, and already recommendations have been made for a new class of nine. Three members of our middle class are from the Rajputana Mission. A few men who were present in a preparatory class were sifted out as not possessing the qualification and promise required.

Great as the burden of the school has been in connection with many other mission duties, it has been no small pleasure to assist these men in fitting for the work. They come, as a rule, so ill prepared, either in secular study or knowledge of the Bible and Christian truth, that the task of training them in subjects special to a Theological School is tedious and difficult. But their eagerness to learn, and manifest happiness in acquiring fitness for their work, sweetens the toil of teaching. Rev. M. L. Banerjea and Rev. J. T. Janvier, the native pastor of the Church in Bareilly, have rendered important aid in carrying on the instruction of the school.

Our course of study remains the same, with some slight changes indicated by experience. All theology and every opinion is brought immediately to the test of the Bible. In matters not clearly revealed, large latitude is granted to the men in forming independent and original opinions. The great difficulty is to form in these men independent, self-reliant, and enterprising character in thought and action. A class of seven have been pursuing New Testament Greek with some degree of encouragement. I am convinced that, although in many cases no great progress be made, there is for the men an important element of influence in this study, in dealing with Moslem and Hindu opponents. It often adds force to a point to produce a Greek New Testament, and read a text to men who deny or doubt its existence. It is quite a problem to determine how to make a theological school what it should be in India. What Cordova became to Islam in Spain, what Iona of Scotland and the ruined castle of Vosges in France became, through the learning and piety and zeal of Columba and Columbanus, to Christianity in the West, and what Alexandria became to Christianity in the East—such should our theological schools be in the nascent Church of India now: centers of learning and of spiritual power and of training in all that will fit the preacher for the conflict with paganism and Islam as they now exist in India. The problem is to use the time allotted, to the best advantage for all this. Two points may well be kept clearly and constantly in view: thorough training in the Scriptures, and qualification to understand the situation and requirements of the work. It would be well, perhaps, so to arrange that some of the men return for an *addendum* course of study in certain directions when they have more experience, and can be spared from the work.

The wives of these students are regularly trained in a class that meets at the Mission House, under the superintendence of Mrs. Scott. Some of them make good progress, and bid fair to be helpful in the work of their husbands.

It has not been all study, for our students have preached extensively during the year. They work in bands in the city during the hot months, and among the villages during the cool weather. Places at convenient distances on the railway are visited, and all the *melas* within reach become seasons of preaching. Thus the influence of the school is felt within a considerable radius. A new point in our working plans has been the daily visiting of the railway trains by the students for colportage work. Something is thus done in the distribution of Scriptures and books, and the men are taught to make this a part of their evangelistic work.

The demand for men from the school is much beyond the supply. Fields for native workers are continually opening, and it becomes a question how much preparation we should require of them. As the means of support increase in the country, rendering it possible to supply men to the numerous openings and to rapidly spread a net-work of little stations over the country, we may be required to send men into the work with less training.

BAREILLY SCHOOLS.

Rev. D. W. Thomas is the Missionary. The High School commenced this year January 15th, and a third class was formed, thus connecting the school with the City Mission School. There are twenty-three boys in the three higher classes of this school, and ninety-nine in the lower grade classes of the city school. The majority of the boys who have thus far been received into those higher classes have not been very clever students. Boys who are independent and are able to pay fees, usually prefer to go to government schools, as they hope, afterward, to secure government service, while our offering scholarships has brought the poorer class to us. We had expected to receive Christian boys from the Moradabad and Shahjehanpore schools for our entrance or upper classes, for there are scores of such who need education. None, however, came this year from either school. From our experience I am confirmed in my opinion that we should aid only Christian boys, and that the school should be so changed that lower classes may be formed for smaller boys.

During the year valuable additional land has been purchased to enable us to enlarge our accommodation in connection with the city school. The Suddar bazar school numbers fifty boys. The building, which fell down during the rains of 1879, has been rebuilt, and is now a good substantial building. Most of the boys in all our day-schools attend the Sunday-schools held in their-school buildings.

FATEHGUNGE CIRCUIT. Ibrahim Suleman, native pastor. The work of this circuit is similar to that of other country circuits. There are Christians in several villages who have shown true courage and real perseverance in remaining firm through the persecution that has assailed them. There are two day-schools with forty-one pupils connected with them, and three Sunday-schools with eighty-one scholars of all ages. The Church numbers twenty-three communicants. The pastor here is a converted Jew, and he has gained a wonderful influence in the community. At one place it looks as though a heathen temple would, by the conversion of the owners, come over to the side of Christ, as a temple of the living God. All the people in the villages around know and respect this pastor, and a foundation has been laid for a good work.

KHERA BAJHERA CIRCUIT. This work is mostly supported by the endowment of Colonel Gowan. There are three good day-schools, one for boys and two for girls, and also three good Sunday-schools. The Christian community is still small.

BUDAON CIRCUIT. R. Hoskins, Missionary; Mrs. Hoskins, Assistant Missionary. Native Preacher, Hussain Raza Khan. Zenana Assistants: Miss Waddington, Mrs. Haddis. Bible Women and Teachers: Elizabeth Samuel, Nannie Turner, Caroline Wright, Maharani, Bella Seaward, Caroline Roberts, Fanny Peters, Mary Ann Arthur, Martha Pope, Jasodha Lal, Mrs. Mahbub Khan Manzman, Helen Morris, Sarah E. Ross, Martha Bruce, Cornelia Jorran, Torina Datt, Claudia Datt, Parbutti, Nannie Scott, Nabi Baksh.

During the past year our Sunday-school work has considerably increased ; in fact, the attendance is nearly doubled, increasing from five hundred to nine hundred and fifty ; especially in Budaon city the increase in attendance and in interest has been very marked. In the city there are twenty-one Sunday-schools : five of these are Sunday-schools without any day-school connected with them. In the case of three of these we employ a Mohammedan lad for each to act as chaprasi and gather boys on Sunday, and we pay him at the rate of R. 1 per hundred for the average attendance of his school for the month. The chaprasi furnishes a room for the school, and usually his father, mother, brother, and sisters, help him in gathering the children. A Christian man goes to the school and teaches the children. Each Christian teacher has two schools to care for. In Datagunj, Chhida Lal has kept up a school averaging about fifty pupils, which meets only on the Sabbath, and has no connection with a day-school, and the children come of their own accord. Appearances indicate that this form of Christian effort will increase almost indefinitely. Every educated Christian in the district can give a few hours each Sunday to this work. The Mission *employés* do not find it burdensome to conduct two, or sometimes three, schools every Sunday, so that in the larger places each man can instruct from one hundred to three hundred pupils. Some little reward is required to keep up a lively interest. A small leaflet issued weekly with local items and religious instruction is greatly needed.

We have been steadily at work among the Chumars this year. Every section of the field has been canvassed, and every available place has been cultivated until we now have a very good prospect for a harvest. In Bilsa there are four places where the Chumars give excellent attention to the truth, and a few have been baptized. In Budaon city we sustain a school among the Chumars, and they give good attention to the word preached ; two of them have been ready for baptism, but we have delayed them for further instruction.

In Datagunj one from among this people has connected himself with the Christian community, and is anxious to be received into the Christian Church. In many villages around Datagunj the Chumars are very favorably inclined to our religion.

The work among the Bairagis has been progressing slowly. Evidently they have been watching the lives of the few who have become Christians, to see if in reality there is any divine power in this new way to redeem and purify man. At the Kakora mela I visited them in their own encampments and sat down in their midst. I found a number fully ready to join us, some of them being independent cultivators. Eight men came at one time and requested to be baptized then and there. Among the Thakurs in the Bilsa and Datagunj direction, there is quite a marked tendency toward Christianity. Brother Antone Dutt has done faithful work among them for five years. At first they would hardly allow him to enter their houses ; now he is heartily received, and many give a little toward his support. He is steadily gaining in the estimation of all the people.

The Christians derived from among the Sweepers are separating themselves from their unbaptized relatives, and the second generation seem determined totally to break the connection; this to a degree is favorable, for it helps to raise the people from their social degradation, but at the same time it closes the door of access to the unbaptized. The whole body of the Sweepers, some ten thousand, is open to the Gospel; they are at the bottom of the social scale, and usually there are but a few in a village, so that we find it difficult to properly instruct them. A qualified man is needed to pass from village to village and tell this people of Jesus and his love. Helpers derived from the Sweepers' caste, and working in the district where their relatives meet them, are not able to reach people of other castes. We have faithfully tried the experiment for ten years, and find that it does not succeed. This year most of our out-stations are manned by men from other castes, and the way is now open for work in every section of the community.

The Kakrala work is in the charge of Brother Mahbub Khan. The Honorary Magistrate of Budaon, Sharf-ud-Din, who is a large landholder in Kakrala, gave us an eligible site in the heart of the town, and this year we have erected a commodious mud-house for the preacher. Brother Mahbub Khan is getting his work well in hand. At first he found the field exceedingly sterile and the prospect for a harvest very small, but steady application has enabled him to overcome the difficulties, and he now reports a great change in the people and in their feelings about the Gospel.

There are Christians living in sixteen villages about Kakrala, and a Christian community of nearly one hundred. With one or two exceptions, they are all steadfast in the faith, though they lack in knowledge, and must be instructed.

The work among the women and girls is exceedingly interesting. Daily the good tidings are carried to scores of homes, and about five hundred women and girls are under daily instruction. Budaon city is filling up to the full with Christian truth. Like the water during the rains, the thirsty land absorbs its falling streams, and it leaves no apparent impression until the parched earth is filled with the sparkling water, and the small lakes cover the land.

MORADABAD CIRCUIT. H. Mansell, Missionary. Assistant Missionaries: Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Mansell, M.D. Zenana Assistants: Miss Marie J. Seymour, Miss Margaret Seymour. Medical Assistants: Shulluk, Jane Plumer. Teachers and Bible Women for Circuit: Lizzie, Sophia, Catherine, Ellen, Caroline, Mary List, Harriet, Sundie, Matilda Adams, Laura Eve, Tijjizan. Native Preachers: Prem Dass, Umed Singh. Native Christian Teachers: H. K. List, J. R. Soule, Bhikla, Prin, Fazl Haqq.

SUBCIRCUIT OF MORADABAD. Chandausi, Geo. Bailey; Haraura, Andrias; Mansanpore, Prabhu Dass; Byrampur, Buller Singh.

After thirteen years' absence from this field I return to find things I had earnestly prayed for and hoped to see, more than realized. There are now hundreds of converted men and women in the circuit where then

among the few scores we had baptized with water scarce one could be said to be truly converted. There are now also native ministers and preachers able to lead them on to exemplary lives and efficient Christian propagandism. Two flourishing circuits, also, have been cut off from my then field, and there is more left than any one man can manage properly, even with all the efficient help there is here. This state of affairs caused me to begin the year with joy and hope.

1. *State of the Church.* My predecessor had left all the machinery of Methodism well oiled and in running order. There was no adjustment necessary; nothing to do but take the helm and order "*Forward!*"

The class-meetings, prayer-meetings, love-feasts, and leaders' meetings have gone on as usual like clock-work. Sixteen weekly class-meetings and five or six prayer-meetings have been kept up during the year; the growth of the Church in grace has been on the whole satisfactory; though some quarrels have saddened our hearts, and somewhat impeded the progress of the Gospel. Thirty-five have been received into full membership, and five by letter, while only a few have left; so we have gained some in membership. Not so many have been baptized as last year; we have therefore fewer probationers. Crops were better, and times easier than last year, but the liberality of the Church has not kept up with the prosperity. Our missionary collection is less. They have paid their pastor Rs. 84, and distributed about Rs. 30 to the poor, besides keeping up a school at Rs. 3 per mensem, and supporting three or four boys' schools at Rs. 2 each per mensem.

2. *Mohalla Work.* This work has been kept up very much as in former years. The plan of our circuit gives seven Mohallas in Moradabad city and two in Chandausi, where weekly evangelistic services are held. These services are very free. There is singing and prayer, then preaching, exhortation, or conversation, as circumstances seem to suggest. Thus Christianity is compared with other religions of the country. Our Presiding Elder helped us a month in these meetings with his magic lantern. The pictures of Gospel scenes gave us and our preachers texts for the most apt and life-like and the purest gospel sermons. Good and lasting impressions were made, but the general movement toward embracing the Gospel has not yet taken place. One family was baptized in one of the Mohallas, and it was the signal for a storm of persecution against the family such as I have not lately seen equaled. They have remained firm, however, as have all except two of those baptized this year. Those two were thought the brightest and strongest of all our converts of this year. The persecution referred to led only to the triumph of Christianity, for afterward a number of heathen religious teachers held a council, and decided that to associate, eat, drink, and smoke with Christians would not break their caste.

We still have the utmost faith in this kind of work, thinking it the most efficient mission work that can be done.

3. *Sabbath Services.* The congregations in the City School Hall have fluctuated much, on account of cholera and other causes. With the girls

in Mrs. Parker's school, and our native Christians living in the city, we have a regular attendance of over one hundred and fifty Christians, while the number of Hindus and Mohammedans varies from fifty to two hundred or over. Yet it is cheering and inspiring to have so many non-Christians sit quietly, and listen as they do with deep attention to the Gospel of Christ.

Years ago as I used to stand upon a well by the way-side in the crowded bazaars to "sing up a crowd," if only a few boys came at first and the crowd was slow to gather, the thought would come, What will you do when the novelty wears away and none come to hear you? I then resolved to follow them to their work in the shop or the field. But, thank God! the novelty has not worn off, and instead of having to follow them they follow us into this Christian temple which many of them helped to build. What proof this is of the power of the Gospel, and what assurance of ultimate and complete success in the near future! Thank God for this house of God among these two hundred temples and mosques!

4. *Sunday-schools.* The city Sunday-school is about as it was last year; and by constant effort it cannot only be kept up, but increased. We use the lesson books and leaves, and make part of the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting a teachers' meeting. We read the lesson and recite Scripture proofs of its doctrine, explain the difficulties, and then pray for help to teach it properly next Sabbath.

We started three new Sunday-schools here, and one in Chandausi, and some meetings are called Sunday-schools which were not reported last year. This accounts for the increase. In all these Sunday-schools there is an apparently large increase during the year. We have in these schools the most blessed opportunities of sowing the good seed upon the best of ground. And the brightness of many of these Hindu and Mohammedan boys gives us hope that the seed will soon spring up, and the harvest will come. Of the one thousand two hundred scholars of all ages, only three hundred are reported Christian, and nine hundred non-Christian. What a field!

5. *Day-schools.* Our local subscriptions have greatly fallen off, but since April we have received a monthly grant of Rs. 30 from the Municipality for our schools. The numbers in the city boys' schools have increased a little, and we have started two new ones in wards in the city, and one in a village twelve miles away. We report thirteen boys' schools and eighteen girls' schools, with a total of one thousand and seventy-five scholars on the rolls.

AMROHA CIRCUIT. H. A. Cutting, native Preacher in Charge. Native preacher, Daud. Bible women: Mrs. Cutting, Lydia, Louisa, Susan, Eliza Mitchell.

SUBCIRCUITS OF AMROHA. Immassa, Joa Jummin; Babukhera, Behare Lal; Pitkhera, Gurdial Singh; Dhanama, H. B. Mitchell; Raepur, Phabhu Dass; Dawralla, Gulab Singh.

We have had no special hinderances in our work this year. All the different kinds of work have been carried on regularly according to our

plan and the policy of our Church. The scattered condition of our people is still a great obstacle in the way of giving all the instruction desirable, especially to inquirers and new members; still we have used every means within our reach for the advancement of the people in knowledge and experience. Their spiritual and worldly condition seems to be much in advance of last year. In the Christian mela (camp-meeting) held in our Circuit, the Holy Spirit came upon us in power, and many of our most experienced Christians were wonderfully blessed, and others were awakened to new zeal, while several persons were converted, and in their own peculiar idiom gave clear testimony for Christ.

The Church is trying as never before to keep all unworthy men outside, and to keep itself pure and clean. Leaders and stewards are especially growing stronger in every respect, and are a great help to us in all the work of the Church. Still, there is not that love and zeal for regularly attending the Sabbath services and for family worship that there should be. There is one especial reason why *all* do not manifest the intellectual and spiritual growth we much desire: our people, being poor, are often subject to those who are not Christians, and hence cannot always be free to attend the Sabbath services, or to properly keep the day holy. But I have noticed that those who are faithful to God are also blessed in worldly affairs and are becoming independent and free. God seems to be showing us that those who serve him faithfully shall also prosper in this world. These are happy and thankful for the truth as shown them in Christ. Others who are not faithful in their religion remain poor, and fail in their worldly affairs, and then, like the Israelites of old when released from bondage, they complain that their having been released from the bondage of idolatry and entering the Church of Christ has brought no profit, but instead, trouble and poverty.

Our people learn very slowly their duty to support their pastors, but we hope that, as they become more spiritual and devoted, they will understand and perform this duty better. There are sixteen Christian boys and fifteen Christian girls in the schools on the circuit, and also some fifty or sixty more from this circuit in the Moradabad schools. There is one small school for boys, of low-caste parents who are inquirers in the city of Amroha, which is encouraging. Our Sunday-schools are about the same as last year.

SAMBHAL CIRCUIT. Zahur-ul-Haqq, native preacher. Colporteur, Isa Dass. Bible women: Mrs. Haqq, Emma Hedge Begum, Mary and Martha.

SUBCIRCUITS OF SAMBHAL. Hotam Sarai, Muassi Singh; Rasulpur, Ummed Singh 2d; Sharikpur, Francis Peter; Gangeshri, Yakub 2d.

There have been twenty-one baptisms during the year, of whom nine were adults and twelve children. There are connected with the Church fifty-four members, seventy-one probationers, and sixty-four baptized children. Our evangelistic work has been done this year more by visiting friendly communities in the city and holding meetings in their midst, and in preaching in villages and at religious fairs, than through bazaar

preaching. In the city of Sambhal there are four schools, two for boys and two for girls. In the larger boys' school there are ninety-six scholars, of various classes, and English, Persian, and the vernacular are well taught. We have at present no Christian teacher for this school, and hence the religious teaching is not as regular and thorough as we could desire. The other boys' school is at Hotam Sarai, and thirty boys attend, all of whom are of the Chumar caste. The grade of this school is low, but the religious training is thorough and satisfactory. There are also several sincere inquirers at this place. It is under the charge of Muassi Singh, and his wife is regularly teaching the women and girls—mothers and sisters of the school boys, who listen and learn with great earnestness; so that we have great hope from all this work. There are Sunday-schools in connection with both of the above day-schools. In Chimman Sarai there is a girls' school of twenty-five girls among Mohammedans, and another in Nuriya Sarai of eighteen girls. In these also there are Sunday-schools, and the Christian women who conduct them find excellent opportunities for talking to the women of the vicinity who come together at the school. There is no prejudice against our teaching in these vicinities. In a large village six miles from Sambhal there are two more girls' schools similar to those at Sambhal. Several girls have here read the entire New Testament. Mrs. Haqq has charge of these schools.

At the village of Rasulpur, Ummad Singh has an interesting work. There are about fifty Christians, great and small, in the vicinity, and their children are well taught daily. The Sunday-school here is also very good. At Sharikpur, Kallu is the preacher, and in the villages around there are many Christians and inquirers whom he is teaching. We have also here an itinerant teacher who goes from village to village teaching the children to read, as they are so scattered that they cannot come together in one place. Christianity has made a favorable impression throughout all this section, and we hope for more fruit here ere long. At Gangeshri, twenty miles from Sambhal, Yaqub is the preacher. There is here a nominal Christian community of about thirty adults and children, and a very large number of lukewarm inquirers. All are being well taught. Our people experienced loss and trouble from the flood, and have had other trials, but all have remained firm; none have fallen away during this year. We praise God for the help he has given us, and we are praying that his grace may be manifested in great abundance.

BIJNOUR CIRCUIT. A. D. M'Henry, Missionary. Assistant Missionary, Mrs. M'Henry. Bible women and teachers for circuit: Emma Porter, Emily M'Arthur, Agnes, Rani, Jennie Willing, Ella Porter, Henrietta M'Gregor, Bholi, Haunch, Sali, Mattie. Native pastor, Peter Merrill. Native Christian teacher, A. G. M'Arthur. Colporteur, Sadu Singh.

SUBCIRCUITS. Najeebabad, Benjamin M'Gregor; Mandour, Yaqub; Mahamadpur, Bulla Singh; Nageenah, Dilawar Singh; Bashta, J. F. Judd; Dhampur, Jukkan Lal.

The missionary has been absent from his work eight months of this year on account of sickness; during which time the burden of the work

has fallen upon the native preachers. They have all proved themselves trustworthy and efficient, and have shown their ability to occupy responsible positions, which has been our greatest consolation while separated from the work. The number of baptisms and accessions to the Church has been less than it would have been could the closing months of the year have been spent in itinerating and visiting the inquirers at the various points. At the close of last year a preacher was obtained for Dhampur where a community of Sweepers desired instruction. A school was opened for their boys, and all the inquirers have been well taught for the year, and a number are awaiting the visit of the missionary to receive baptism. The work in the vicinity of Mandour under the care of Yaqub, is very promising. His love and zeal know no bounds, and his influence is consequently very great. He visits all regions round about, and has inquirers in several villages, the most notable of which is Sudpoora, where two years ago he began visiting a community of Chumars. He first taught their boys to read by giving them a weekly lesson in a shoe-maker's shop. The shoe-maker himself also learned the lesson and prompted the boys during the week, so that on visiting the village at the close of the year we found about seventeen boys, the more advanced of whom could read one half of the first reader, and all could recite about one third of the Catechism and sing several hymns. A young Christian man has been sent as a regular teacher for the school, the people building a house for him among themselves, we furnishing only the materials for the roof and door, and he has been teaching a school of seventeen boys at one time in the day, and about the same number of girls at a later hour. All the community of this class seem to be inquirers, and in the last letter of the teacher he said that he was teaching them to pray. At Munafara, also in Brother Yaqub's work, a father and son have been baptized. The father had received instruction years before from a native preacher, and had kept the truth in his heart. He was the most intelligent inquirer I ever baptized. Others of the same village desire baptism.

We were able to make a thorough itineration among the Christians of the Bashta work at the beginning of the year. We spent two weeks among them, visiting fifteen of the twenty-five villages in which Christians reside. At our quarterly meeting a series of views illustrating the life of Christ were exhibited with a magic lantern in a grove, which drew together, successive evenings, a large crowd of Hindus and Mohammedans who also accepted our invitation to attend our Sabbath service. Mrs. Parker and Mrs. M'Henry found access to a number of the Zenanas by means of the medicine they dispensed, and Bashta, which has always opposed us, was, for once, thoroughly stirred by our visit.

The great need of our work is means to educate our Christian boys. Those in isolated families scattered through the circuit, where there are no schools, are growing up in ignorance, and surrounded entirely by idolatrous influence, because we have not the petty scholarship of two rupees per month, that would enable us to call them into our Central School. The more advanced Christian boys in our Central School have been sent

to the Government School, as we have not the means to keep the staff of teachers required to teach the higher branches. The girls, owing to the ample provisions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, are being provided with much better educational privileges.

The heavy rains that caused the calamity at Nynsee Tal did much damage to our mission property at Bijnour. The girls' school, the teachers' and preachers' houses were much damaged, and the front veranda and tower of our church and school building were both so much shattered that what did not fall down had to be taken down.

SHAHJEHANPORE CIRCUIT AND BOYS' ORPHANAGE. T. S. Johnson, and C. L. Bare, Missionaries. Assistant Missionaries: Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Bare. Bible readers and Christian teachers: Mrs. Mookerjee, Mrs. Adams, Bella Plumer, Sophronia Hancock, Cassie Barnes, Matilda Todd, Mary Ellen, Tabitha, Mona Fash, Charlotte, Anna Crocker, Khaman Ram, Haidra. Native preachers: W. B. Bowen, Matti Istifan, C. Hancock. Native Christian teachers: H. S. Mookerjee, A. Frank, J. Borden, S. Tupper, Ram Sook, R. Turner. Colporteur, Khwaju.

SUBCIRCUIT OF SHAHJEHANPORE. Native preachers: Panahpore, H. J. Adams; Tihur, W. S. Plumer, E. Gay; Pawayan, Seneca Falls; Nagla, Benjamin F. Cocker.

There is so much to do, and time is passing so rapidly, that it is difficult to find much time for writing reports. There are, in different places, both in the city and district, very interesting inquirers after the truth. In Muhamdee, eighteen miles to the east, a young man became a Christian a few years ago, but has not been able, because of persecution, to live at his home much of the time since. In the early part of the year he accompanied our itinerating party to his old home, and in the evening he succeeded in getting to his house, where he found his mother, who was so pleased to see him and to learn that he was trying to lead a pure life, that she arranged to quietly send food to him and the native brethren of the company during our stay in the place. A young man, a former associate, who wished to come to our camp for further instructions, was guarded day and night while we remained there, his friends fearing he, too, would become a Christian. There are two respectable families in the place who declare their belief only in Christ, and their intention to be baptized in his name. A good native preacher is greatly needed to labor in this place.

Eighteen miles to the south of the city where the interesting inquirer lives whose baptism was mentioned in last year's report, a native preacher has been laboring for more than a year.

6. *Sunday-schools.* An interesting part of our work is in the Sunday-schools. These have been inaugurated through the agency of the day-schools, in each of which, twenty-two in number—including girls' schools—there is a Sunday-school, composed generally of the scholars of the day-schools, with a few others who are induced from time to time to attend. This brings between seven and eight hundred children and young people into the Sunday-schools, the good effects of which are apparent in

many ways. Besides the general impression made upon the minds of the children in favor of the truth, numbers of them learn to personally accept Christ. A girl of the Brahmin caste, about fourteen years of age, who had for several years been taught in one of our schools, was stricken down with cholera, and when her parents and friends were calling upon their imaginary gods' and preparing to perform idolatrous rites of worship, she forbade them, declaring that such worship was not only useless, but wrong—that she believed in Jesus Christ, that her heart was stayed upon him, and that he sustained and kept her in perfect peace. She repeated verses of Scripture and hymns, declaring to her people that all was well with her, and that they should forsake their idols and accept Christ, that they might be prepared to meet her in heaven. A few months ago a little girl of the Kahar caste, taught in another of these schools, died of the same terrible disease, cholera. She, too, declared her faith in Christ, and to the last exhorted her people to come to him as the only Saviour. The impression upon the minds of the relatives and others by the dying testimony of these children was very decided. Though they had not been baptized, and were regarded only as Hindus, they were believers in Christ, and triumphed in death through faith in him. It would not be claiming too much to say that many of the Hindu and Mohammedan children taught in our schools and Sunday-schools are at heart Christians.

BOYS' ORPHANAGE.

Many of the younger boys of this institution passed through a very severe ordeal during the fore part of the year. Nearly all of them suffered from the fever which prevailed so generally over the country last autumn; after that came the whooping-cough, which lasted through the cold weather; then, when children, especially the little weakly ones, seemed unable to endure more, the measles set in. They were affecting especially the eyes and lungs of the boys, and several boys died. In the midst of this, when it seemed certain that the disease would go through the entire school, daily prayer-meetings were commenced, with the twofold object of asking the Lord to stay the disease, and to restore those who were sick. Some of the sick ones died after the prayer-meeting was begun, but the further spread of the disease was checked from that day, as there was but one more attack, and that not a serious one, while up to that time numbers came down daily; and, as the boys live together, all had been exposed. For such a disease, under such circumstances, to stop short on the day the prayer-meetings were inaugurated, indicated clearly enough that it was from the Lord, and in answer to prayer. To Him be praise for ever! The hospital, the erection of which was begun last year, has been completed, and is of very great use to the institution, as well as to many outside of it. The daily average through the year of persons treated was about eighty, the daily average for the month of May was one hundred and twenty-one. Government kindly gives the medicines, and Hindus and Mohammedans, as well as Christians and the orphans, receive treatment.

The colony of boys sent last year to Panahpore—the Christian village ten miles distant—has been increased from nine to sixteen, and the work of cultivation there has been considerably extended. One of the boys sent out last year will soon be married, and land will be set off to him, when he will commence work on his own account, which causes me to hope that other boys will follow as fast as they become able to meet such responsibilities. The control of the village has been transferred within the year from the Theological Seminary to the Orphanage, and it is hoped that a number of the boys will eventually find means of livelihood here.

The Mechanical Department continues to prosper. Thirty of the boys are learning tailoring; twenty-four, carpentry; twenty, shoe and boot making; sixteen, weaving; and six, smithing; while the others, who are big enough, work in the fields and gardens during work hours. Five hours daily are devoted to school, which all the boys who are big enough attend, excepting the sixteen at Panahpore, who devote their time mostly to agriculture, and a few others here who read but two hours daily, and give the rest of their time to manual labor. There has been a little change in the staff of the teachers, as three of them, and one from the City School, have recently been transferred to the mission schools in Lucknow. While this caused a little temporary inconvenience, it speaks well for the Orphanage School, as three of them were raised and educated in it. The present staff of teachers is competent, and they are doing their work well. One of the boys has just been recommended by the District Conference as a proper candidate for the Theological Seminary. He is already a pretty good preacher, and also a good carpenter, while one of the best shoemakers from among the former boys is now a member of the Annual Conference.

PANAHPORE. Rev. Horace J. Adams, Native Minister. All the people of this village are Christians, and are farmers, and my work is especially among these, though I often preach in the villages around. The Church is large, there being 130 full members and 53 probationers. These people love our religion, and are faithful in attendance on the means of grace. My plan of work is as follows: On Sunday morning at eight o'clock we have our Sunday-school, in which there are 260 scholars of all ages; at half-past nine we have a class-meeting for the men; at twelve o'clock our preaching service is held; at half-past four the class for Christian children meets, in which the children show great interest; and at seven in the evening a general prayer-meeting is held. The class-meeting for the sisters meets on Wednesday, and Mrs. Adams has a daily meeting for women at twelve o'clock, in which she reads a lesson from the Bible, and teaches the women, and has prayer with them. This has proved a very profitable means of grace to our sisters in the village. On Thursday evening another public prayer-meeting is held. During the year five adults and fifteen children have been baptized. In the villages around there are many inquirers, and our people have a good name among "them which are without." Much preaching has been done in

the villages around, and one Bible-woman is employed especially for this work. There are two day-schools in the village, one for boys and one for girls, in which both religious and secular instruction is given.

KUMAON DISTRICT, P. M. BUCK, PRESIDING ELDER.

The year has been one of quiet but continued work in all parts of our field. While no very remarkable degree of success has resulted at any point, still the general growth throughout the district is sufficient to inspire the workers with a good degree of courage and faith. No peculiarly new obstacle has been encountered, nor has any especially new opening appeared in our work. Our advancement has resulted from the ingathering of individuals and families here and there widely scattered through these provinces. The leaven is, however, manifestly at work, and there seems every reason to look for the gathering in of increased numbers as the years go by.

Our converts are still generally from the lower strata of society, and are mostly people of the villages. There can be found, however, in these provinces not a few educated men of the higher classes who are entirely convinced of the truth of Christianity, but lack the conviction and courage to face the opposition and shame involved in openly accepting Christ.

The number baptized in our native work since our last report was written is, adults 45, children 32. Our Christian community has grown from 355 to 396. Our people are generally poor, but, with the exception of children under instruction, are self-supporting. Notwithstanding they are generally quite recently from heathenism, and lack commonly in the degree of intelligence we would like to see them possess, and have many imperfections and weaknesses, still they serve as an evangelizing agency, perhaps second to none, and their power in this line increases as they improve in knowledge and Christian experience and Christian life.

A very prominent need of our work at present is an increased number of native preachers and Christian teachers.

NYNEE TAL. *Native Work.* P. M. Buck, Missionary; T. Gowan, Native Minister. A summary review of our work may be given as follows:

1. *Schools.* These are nine in number for boys, and have been attended during the year by 380 pupils. With the exception of the one in Nynee Tal proper, all are vernacular and of a primary grade. Considerable care has been exercised to secure to the boys attending these schools proper religious instruction. Mudge's Catechism of the Bible has been used, and found well adapted to these primary schools. The want of Christian teachers has been felt in this work.

The Anglo-vernacular School in Nynee Tal has been conducted most of the year by Mr. Marston, a European, and the result has been a higher degree of efficiency than existed last year. An encouraging degree of advancement was made until the storm came, resulting in the terrible land-slip of September 18, which rendered the hill above the entire mission

premises so unsafe that our work was quite broken up, and the school when opened again assumed its winter proportions, during which time Nynee Tal is largely depopulated. Much and careful attention has been given the religious instruction of these boys, and their theoretical knowledge of the Bible and Christianity would not compare unfavorably with that found among children of the same grade in a Christian land. But a deep conviction of sin, and a pressing sense of the need of such a Saviour as is found in Jesus Christ, are required before one can hope to see them embrace Christianity in the face of the opposition involved. A weekly preaching service has been kept up in this school by the missionary.

2. *Sunday-schools.* These are five in number, and have been attended by 160 scholars. They are kept up in connection with the secular schools. The Bible-pictures given as prizes for attendance are found very attractive, and, while conveying important lessons, are made the means of gathering many of our heathen boys.

3. *Itinerating.* The season opened as usual with a series of tent-services held in all the centers of our work at the base of the mountains. Our modes of work were preaching, conversation, and book-selling, and each night Scripture views were exhibited by means of a magic lantern, and lectures given on the subjects involved. The last-named part of our work especially drew large crowds, and they never wearied of these exercises. Not only were the common people attracted by this means, but all classes were reached. Through these various modes of work much seed-sowing was done, and the results left with Him who giveth the increase. After the annual migration to the hills some itinerating was carried on, and bazaar-preaching was kept up with considerable regularity.

4. *Regular Services.* Regular services for preaching, prayer, and Christian fellowship have been kept up wherever our Christians live in numbers sufficient to permit such a course. In our Sunday morning services in Nynee Tal a few Hindus and Mohammedans have been attracted. On Sunday evenings a service for the Jampanis employed in bringing the ladies to worship in the English chapel has been held at the same hour in the school-house near by, and an earnest effort made to bring them to the knowledge of the truth. Considerable numbers have been reached in this way, and while no tangible results are apparent, yet the interest manifested in these services afforded not a little encouragement to the missionary carrying them on. In addition to the ordinary services kept up in Nynee Tal, during much of the season a daily Bible-class, consisting of most of our communicants in the place, was met, and the exercises were filled with interest and profit to those attending them.

5. *Lectures.* For some years past Baboo Ram Chandra Bose has favored our station each season with a series of lectures on religious subjects for the benefit of the higher classes of natives. In his absence in America this season, the services of Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., and Rev. E. W. Parker were secured, who each delivered a series of four lectures.

The audiences were never larger, several times quite filling the English chapel, and the interest manifested was encouraging. Large numbers were in this way reached who cannot be drawn into ordinary services, nor will they listen to preaching in the bazaar.

6. *Results.* As is common in India, the meager results do not seem to compare favorably with the amount of labor performed. Often is the laborer inclined to exclaim with the prophet, "Lord, who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" In Nynee Tal proper little more fruit is discernible than an increased spirit of friendliness. There are perhaps not a few who understand the theory of the Gospel, and admit its correctness, but the fear of man and indifference to spiritual things paralyze all inclination to action. One man, a household servant employed in the station, applied for and obtained baptism. He was formerly the servant of a chaplain who took an interest in the spiritual welfare of his native servants, and held daily prayers with them. In these exercises seed was sown in this man's heart which resulted in the fruitage of Christian faith. Were there many more of this class among the European population of India, how much might by them be done toward the evangelization of its people! In our work carried on at the foot of the mountains several families have been added to our Christian community.

The conversion of two of these families is deemed worthy of notice, as illustrative of the manner in which God, to a considerable degree, carries on his work among these people. In the early history of mission work in Nynee Tal a native contractor from the interior, carrying on business here, was induced to make over to the missionary a young brother, a bright lad attending the mission school in the place, the parents being dead. This lad grew up to manhood, and became a Christian preacher. His influence upon his people became such that the oldest brother, who made him over to the missionary, dying a few years since in the preacher's home, passed away in the faith of Jesus Christ, and now the remaining brother comes into our Christian community with his wife and children.

The other case is as follows: Some years since death came to a village household a few miles from Nynee Tal, and two or three victims were claimed. Much money was expended in offerings to the gods and Brahmins, but to no purpose. Finally, the oldest son of one of the brothers constituting said household, a lad of seven or eight, was prostrated by disease, and, in spite of all the offerings made, grew worse and worse, until the heart-broken father sat watching to see him die. While in this extremity he remembered a Christian book he had read some time previous which contained accounts of deeds of healing performed by Jesus Christ, whom Christians worship. He determined as best he knew, as a last resort, to apply to him. He knew not how to approach him, but, taking water, he sprinkled it on his boy in Jesus' name, and promised if he should recover to become a Christian. The child began to come round, and in due time was well. The father kept his vow, and in the face of stern opposition declared himself a Christian, and brought his wife and

children with him to the missionary for baptism. He has ever been one of the most consistent and zealous among our people. It was not long until a brother and his family, except one son, became so favorably inclined toward Christianity that they were willing to accept Christ openly, but this one son possessed such influence, and was so bitter in his opposition, that all were kept back by him. During the latter part of last year, however, when the terrible fever scourge swept over these parts, he was smitten down and was given up to die. In this condition his eyes seemed to be opened, and he saw the mistake he had made. He called for his Christian uncle, and expressed a desire to become a Christian himself before he should die, and in January last we had the pleasure of baptizing him and all the members of the family that could be present. He has since recovered from his illness. Thus is God using the bonds of human relationship to draw men to the Cross.

The terrible storm resulting in the memorable land-slip of September 18, in which more than a hundred natives and nearly half a hundred Europeans perished, proved most disastrous to our mission premises in Nynee Tal. Not only were all our buildings, save one, filled with and half buried by the shale brought down by the streams from above, but, in addition to this, the hill back of the place was rendered so unsafe that all our buildings have been condemned, and their occupancy at any time in the future is a matter of serious doubt. The loss is heavy, and must continue for some time to be seriously felt. It is as yet too soon, in the face of the uncertainty existing with reference to the future status of the place, to make plans for time to come.

It is to us a matter of profound gratitude that, while the missionaries and native Christians on these premises during the above-mentioned storm were in most imminent danger, yet not one suffered personal injury. Two of our native Christians, however, connected with the hotel that was swept away, perished.

English Work. N. G. Cheney, Pastor. The congregation here is representative. It is made up of people from many different parts of India; it is mixed of the rich and poor, and the highly cultivated, and the ignorant; it has all classes of social life.

Every expense connected with this English work continues to be cheerfully paid by this congregation. We have preached each Sabbath regularly, twice in the Mission Chapel, and once in the Soldiers' Chapel, two miles distant. A feature of this year has been a weekly tea-meeting at the military depot. At each meeting, the table having been cleared, the numerous audience has been addressed by earnest witnesses for Jesus. It is humbly trusted that many souls have been blessed. The table has been regularly provided by Mrs. Petman, who has spared no pains to make these meetings what they certainly have been, a decided success.

The Boys' High School. A boarding-school was opened under the above name, in our own home, on the first of April. It increased so that in a short time it was found necessary to remove to more spacious quarters. The large house called Ivy Park was rented for the use of the

school. The Rev. Dr. Waugh, being obliged to spend a part of the season in the hills, kindly took full charge of the school. Under his careful management a most excellent organization was made, and an aggregate of forty-two boys have received instruction. The expensive first year of this institution of learning was made a financial success by the warm interest and liberal assistance of H. Petman, Esq., under whose reliable support it is now proposed not only to advance this school, but also to inaugurate a similar but separate institution for girls.

The Land-slip. On the 18th of September occurred a catastrophe that marks that day in the history of Nynee Tal.

There was a huge protuberance of the mountain that overhung the buildings of our next-door neighbor, the Royal Victoria Hotel. After two days of most rapid rain this stupendous mountain side, a thousand feet in breadth and five hundred feet high, became surcharged with water, and, yielding to the force of gravity, broke from its rocky bed and rushed down in a precipitous avalanche. Every thing in its course was instantly swept away. Trees three feet in diameter and walls of buildings six feet thick were as nothing before it. The buildings of the hotel, the great shop of Bell & Son, the reading and assembly rooms, and the Hindu temples—property of many lacs in value—were utterly destroyed. More than two hundred human beings were overwhelmed and killed. And the weltering bulk of earth, rocks, and water, a million tons in weight, rushed on and plunged into the lake. It was all over in eight seconds.

Loss to the Mission. The storm that caused the land-slip unsettled and cracked the hill-sides immediately above our mission premises. Torrents burst out above our grounds, and brought down upon us great masses of shale and rock. The space behind our parsonage rapidly filled, the windows and doors burst in, and the rear rooms were heaped up six feet deep with earth. We were obliged to abandon both our residence and our chapel.

Two weeks later the threatening hill above us was thoroughly examined by a committee of experts appointed by the Government. Their printed report condemns our location as unsafe in the following words:

“Passing to the east, the mission premises are reached. The hill above these is cracked in all directions, and its appearance proves beyond doubt that it was in a very dangerous condition during the late heavy rainfall. The committee consider that no reasonable expenditure of money would render this hill, between staff-quarters of the old Government House and the mission premises, perfectly safe from the risk of most dangerous slips during heavy rain, and is, therefore, compelled to express its opinion that the mission premises should not be re-occupied. Very possibly no serious slip may occur for many years to come, but that a dangerous slip will, sooner or later, occur at this point, there can be no reasonable doubt.”

The New Church. It is known that we had been arranging to replace our old chapel by a more appropriate house of worship. We had secured suitable architectural designs, and had gathered, in cash and reliable sub-

scriptions, Rs. 15,000 ; material had been collected, and it was our fixed intention to begin building on the 15th of October.

But now that the storm had rendered the old site insecure, we were thrust out in search of a safer place. Providentially guided, and greatly assisted by the earnest kindness of General Sir Henry Ramsay, we finally secured a convenient plot at the lower end of the lake. The new site is easily accessible, spacious enough for our purposes, and is pronounced absolutely safe. Our new Church will quite literally be founded on a rock.

It ought to be noticed that a native Hindu gentleman, Kishna Sah, who had recently bought the place, although he was offered for it, for other purposes, large advance, sold it to us for what he had paid for it. And he is also now, without pay, superintending the workmen in clearing the ground and laying the foundations.

The land-slip caused a very serious loss to our subscriptions, and the cost of the new site, Rs. 4,500, has by so much more reduced our available money for building. But the immediate necessity for a place of worship, and our acquaintance with able and generous supporters of Christ's work, make us confident that we shall raise the whole amount, and be able to dedicate the new church this next season entirely free from debt. A full list of donors, amounts, and expenditures will in due time be printed.

Since the land-slip our pastoral care has greatly increased. Many who lost either property or friends, or who were greatly shocked by the disaster, became unusually susceptible to spiritual teaching. It has been an unspeakable blessing to visit the grieved and pained and troubled with the Gospel of Peace.

GURHWAL. J. H. Gill, Missionary ; F. W. Greenwold, Native Minister.

We have now thirteen Christian workers, including preachers and teachers, who have been raised up on this circuit, besides many other Christians in important though less prominent service. I know of no feature of our work more promising than this. Besides the Paori station, where the missionary lives, we have five sub-stations, three of them within a day's march, the remaining two a little more distant. These places are often visited by the missionary, and the leaven is at work. At least two other places north of us appear to be inviting fields. At one of these, visited by our native brethren this year, the people earnestly invited us to come and live among them and teach them.

The total number of baptisms among the natives since the work in Gurhwal began in 1866 is two hundred and ninety. Of all these I am aware of *but three persons who could now be called useless wanderers*. The rest who are living are hopeful members of society, and even the forementioned three are not, apparently, beyond hope. There have been several removals and thirty deaths, leaving us a Christian community of two hundred and thirty-two souls. Of these one hundred and twenty-five are communicants, and one hundred and seven are baptized children. Among these Christians are forty-three married couples. From however

low a caste or condition these people may have come—and but one or two of them could be called of high caste, and some confessed to have lived formerly by the gains of fraud—they are all now among the best people in Gurhwal, which boasts of a population of five hundred thousand in its two provinces, British and native—if we judge of goodness, not by the accident of birth, but by the appreciation of the heinousness of sin, and a purpose to avoid it, and an honest intention to live a life of integrity, purity, and holiness. A lady visitor who was present at a recent meeting where forty of them related their Christian experience, remarked that these testimonies “were the most intelligent, fresh, and free from routine phrases, she had ever heard among native Christians.”

We have a large number of children. They are being instructed in letters and in doctrine. But there is still much practical work to be done in opening their minds to the light.

Our orphan boys are at present learning to spin and to weave cheap cotton cloth, but native methods of doing this work are so slow, that without improved machinery there is little hope that the outcome of this plan will be profitable where there is so much competition from the plains.

We have eleven schools for boys in operation, with an aggregate attendance of three hundred and ninety-four. The Honorable Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon and Gurhwal, and the Rajah of Native Gurhwal, visited Paori during the year, and three hundred and eighteen of our school children were collected for the occasion. The Commissioner spoke kind words concerning our work, the mission, and its agents. In our visitors' book he wrote, “I have felt real pleasure in seeing so much good done.” Among the former students of our schools some are sub-overseers in the Public Works Department, some clerks in the Civil, the Engineering, and the Forest Departments, some are teachers in our own schools. One young man of eighteen years of age, belonging to our highest class in Paori, was baptized this year. Another, who, with our advice and aid, was pursuing his studies in a neighboring city with a view of passing a difficult examination, died not long ago, and from the account of his death received from a brother missionary, we have hopes he died in the faith of a Christian. All the posts now filled by Hindus in our schools should be speedily taken by Christians; some of our young men have qualified themselves for such places, and others are fast maturing. An attempt has been made to render our primary schools more efficient as agencies in teaching religious truth, by placing each one under the charge of a Christian helper, who is expected to visit it at least once a month, and, when it is near his home, every week.

Our Sunday-schools number four. Of this number three are full of promise. The Paori school is a power for good. It has an excellent attendance, great attention on the part of the students, and deep impressions are made by the religious truths taught. In this school our Juvenile Missionary Society has raised during the past year Rs. 72-7-0. (\$36 21.) The auxiliary of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society among our native Christian women has raised Rs. 9-7-0. (\$4 71.) But these women

are likewise liberal contributors to the former fund. Our sacramental collections have amounted to Rs. 18. (\$9.) Besides these, other sums have been raised for special purposes.

It is expected the medical work will be reported separately. It is, however, a most necessary part of our machinery, not only for the health of our Christian people, but also as an agency in influencing the heathen. The arrangement by which Dr. P. T. Wilson resides among us is very acceptable to the missionary and the native Christians, and we hope it will be continued.

As a mission field Gurhwal is attractive; masses of poor people, living in great simplicity, are open to instruction. Faithful, persistent labor among them is sure to win them for Christ. It would seem wise to pay more attention to these people in preference to the classes who steel their hearts against all Christian teaching. The need of the work is, devoted native helpers, thoroughly converted, who can speak the dialect of the people, and who will patiently preach to and instruct them; such will be sure to find multitudes of disciples.

The encouragements in this work are many. I say this notwithstanding the difficulties and hinderances we have had to meet—hinderances which, I hope, as far as Christian helpers are concerned, may never appear again. On the whole, our labors have been blessed of God. I cannot but reflect, as I stand at this point in the history of our work, if this much has been accomplished by men but partially consecrated to God, what could be accomplished by a small force of workers who were all and always anointed by the Holy Ghost.

This year one of our brethren found an entire family of nine persons, living in a secluded village, anxiously waiting for Gospel light. They had a copy of the New Testament which they had read. The good seed had long been sown in some of their hearts. They needed not to be urged to accept Christ. They did so gladly, believed, and were baptized.

A recent camp-meeting was held in a spot of land, now constituting a part of a Christian village, which some years ago the missionary found full of boulders. It is with some satisfaction he looks back on the missionary work done in clearing and leveling this piece of ground. A little Christian Church of thirty persons exists there now, and on the same ground some two hundred Christians assembled a short time since for the said camp-meeting. Where formerly the gods of the heathen had full sway, now the praises of Jesus are sung. Men who once bowed here to their stone idols have cast them away, and have learned to adore Jehovah, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son, our Saviour.

The mission medical work in Gurhwal has been under the charge of Rev. P. T. Wilson, M.D., who also fills the Government appointment of Superintendent of Pilgrims' Dispensaries in Kumaon and Gurhwal. The mission dispensary in Paori, which has been under the immediate charge of Edward Thompson, a Christian native doctor, who has been raised up among us and has done well, is not only a great blessing to the Chris-

tian community, but is also an important means of access to the non-Christian population of the region.

Dr. Wilson has made during the year three extended tours of visitation to the dispensaries under his charge, and a number of minor ones. He has performed with his own hands nearly a hundred major operations. In connection with his official work he has distributed several thousand tracts, and a large number of the Gospel of Matthew in Gurhwal. So far as his special duties have permitted he has co-operated heartily with Mr. Gill in his work. He has had charge of the important Sunday-school in Paori whenever present in the place. His presence in this field is undoubtedly a great boon to the mission laborers and the native Church, and his work, if it can be continued, bids fair to prove an important factor in the evangelization of Gurhwal.

EASTERN KUMAON CIRCUIT. Rev. R. Gray, M.D., Missionary. Our mission field in Easter Kumaon contains a population of about one hundred thousand. The missionary is most favorably located in Pithoragarh. The place is surrounded by rich and beautiful valleys, densely populated. Within a radius of four miles there are forty villages or more, all easy of access to the missionary and his co-workers. The chapel erected last year is located at a point where several ways meet, and seldom, if ever, is a service held which is not attended by numbers of outsiders. Sometimes the place is filled with respectful and attentive hearers. The average attendance on the usual Sabbath services during the year has been sixty-three. There is but half that number in the native Christian community at this point.

Village preaching in the region of Pithoragarh especially has been prosecuted with considerable vigor. The people are, generally, exceedingly well-disposed and friendly to the mission, and not a few seem entirely convinced of the truth of the message delivered them. These simple-hearted villagers are usually found much more open to the reception of the Gospel than those living in the larger centers.

The nine primary boys' schools in this field have been attended by five hundred and eight pupils, and have continued to do their usual work. They are an important medium for the communication of a knowledge of Christianity.

Several important melas or fairs have been attended by the missionary and native helpers, and much preaching to large crowds has been done.

Six adults and five children have been baptized, and the native Christian community has grown from sixteen to thirty-three.

The second center from which work is carried on in this field is Lohoghat. John Barker, a local preacher and native doctor, is in charge at this point. While as yet no fruit in the way of conversions to Christianity has appeared in this region, still, a very marked change is manifest in the spirit and temper in which the people listen to the declaration of the Gospel, as compared to the time when this field was occupied by us in 1874, and there seems good ground to hope for still more tangible results at no distant day.

On the whole, the continued spread of Christian knowledge in Eastern Kumaon, the friendly spirit in which many receive the teachings of the Gospel, and the success in gathering converts already granted, seem to point to an encouraging growth in the work of this field in the future.

The mission medical work in Kumaon is also under the charge of Dr. Gray. In this field are four dispensaries, located at Pithoragarh, Lohoo-ghat, Dwarahat and Bhim Tal. This work during the past year has been extended beyond that of any former one, and the more extensively it is engaged in the more is the missionary in charge impressed with its efficiency as a missionary agency. The only new feature introduced into this work during the year is the colporteur system. It has been intended, as rapidly as possible, to change the principle in which this work has been carried on. The old principle may be stated thus : Wait for the people to come. The new may be stated thus : Go to the people. In the Eastern Kumaon Circuit, where there are two dispensaries, this new principle has been adopted, and John Barker, native doctor in Lohoo-ghat, has joined in heartily. The result is already seen in an increased amount of work done, and the opportunities for preaching the Gospel have been far greater.

The number of sick treated in the four dispensaries during the past eight months is 21,189.

During the year a home for helpless women has been opened in Pithoragarh, and is under the charge of Miss Budden. As, however, this institution is connected with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and an account of it may be found in the Annual Report of that Society for 1880, it is passed over here.

PALEE. Two missionaries occupied the mission bungalow in this field as a sanitarium for several months during the past year, and a Sunday-school and preaching service were kept up. The usual amount of work by native agents has been carried on. Two small schools have been sustained which have done very well. The mission dispensary has continued its operations, and seems to have exerted a good influence. It is hoped the staff of workers in this, one of the most important parts of our mountain mission field, may be strengthened for the coming year.

LOUDH DISTRICT, REV. J. W. WAUGH, P. E.

While the results of one year in mission work, compared with those of the preceding year, may not give to the Christian optimist all he could desire in the way of advancement, in conversions from heathenism, in newly established and rapidly multiplying churches, in more enlightened and better educated adherents, and in securing hold upon the higher classes of society—yet, when one decade, or even one lustrum, is compared with its predecessor, the advancement becomes very apparent, and at times most cheering. We need only ask any one dissatisfied with the results of Christian effort in heathen lands (and the name of such self-afflicted ones is legion—they have not faith in God) to compare the Oudh, or Rohilkund, or

Kumaon District of the American Methodist Missions of the decade 1870-80, with that of 1860-70—the task is not a difficult one, though too long to be written out here—and we are confident he will, if possessed of an honest and unprejudiced mind, arise from the comparison convinced that daylight is at hand, that darkness flees apace, and that even here, where Satan for untold centuries has had his seat, the Gospel of Christ is winning its way, and the time hastens when “the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.”

The year 1880 has been one of hard work, earnest effort, and good success on the part of the missionaries in the Oudh District, (which also embraces Cawnpore.) The writer is sorry he cannot boast of having shared to any considerable extent in these labors and successes, as absence in the hills forbade; but he found there a work which he is assured will not be fruitless, in connection with the Nynce Tal High School.

The health of the missionaries has been good, amid their arduous labors, except in the case of Brother M'Mahon, who, as may be seen from his curtailed but characteristic report, is hardly yet able to do any literary work. No one but a man with a powerful constitution could have stood the virulent and long-continued attack which first struck him down while at the Christian mela, Shahjehanpore, October 20. Many friends join the missionaries in thanksgiving to God for this valuable life still spared to work for the Master.

The reports of the missionaries in charge of the various fields speak for themselves.

LUCKNOW. Rev. B. H. Badley, Rev. T. Craven, and Rev. J. Mudge, Missionaries. Rev. I. Fieldbrave, native pastor.

1. *The Church.* We close the year with about the same number as last, 55 members and 45 probationers. With the exception of two Hindu lads (orphans) attending the Centennial School, there have been no adult baptisms. We have in our midst several unbaptized Christians, and are glad to report that these are doing well: they attend our services, speak in class-meeting, and pray in prayer-meeting. Their baptism is only a question of time; perhaps a lack of courage is the chief obstacle. In one instance a young man is waiting until he can bring his wife; he is a Hindu, and she has not yet joined him, although married.

The Sabbath and week-day services have been well attended and profitable. The average attendance on Sunday is one hundred. It frequently happens that Hindus and Mohammedans are among our auditors, attracted by the excellent singing and by the earnest preaching of our native pastor.

Brother Fieldbrave has done the Church good service by translating into Hindustani a number of the later “songs and solos.” He has especial gifts in this direction, and is the recognized hymn-writer of our Conference. Our people take up these hymns at once and sing them heartily, seemingly giving them the preference to the vernacular hymns set to native airs. We rejoice in the prospect of a new Hindustani “Hymnal,” to contain many of these favorites as well as other hymns.

The Church continues to pay the pastor \$10 per month, and this is really doing very well. The Board of Stewards manage this as well as the church expenses, without the help of the missionaries. We expect ours to grow into a self-supporting Church at an early day.

2. *Bazaar preaching* has been carried on as usual. Many short addresses have thus been delivered in various parts of the city, with good results. Scores of tracts and Bible portions have been sold, and thus the good seed is being dropped into many hearts.

3. *The Hindu festivals* in and about the city have been attended as usual by missionaries and native helpers. Lay brethren often accompany us on such occasions, and assist in singing and speaking. In this way thousands have heard the Gospel message.

4. Our *evangelistic work* has been greatly assisted by a magic lantern which the kindness of Lucknow friends enabled us to order from England. Our pictures are chiefly scriptural, and we have found them very attractive. We have exhibited these in all our school-houses to hundreds of school-boys and their friends, as well as at private houses upon special invitation. Explaining the pictures, singing and preaching, we are able to bring the truth very close to the people. These occasions give us good opportunities for finding out how much our school-boys know of Bible history: we are not disappointed with the result. From our experience this year, we feel like saying, and emphasizing it—the Missionary Society should supply every one of its stations in Asia with a good magic lantern and a number of Bible pictures.

5. Our *Sunday-school work* continues to prosper. In so brief a report it is simply impossible to do justice to this subject. Many interesting incidents are constantly happening to cheer our hearts and strengthen our faith. The Berean Lesson are a great success in Lucknow: they are faithfully studied and thoroughly taught. This year we have instituted a "Roll of Honor;" this gives the results of the quarterly examination held in each school. The scholar reciting perfectly the lessons for the quarter has his (or her) name entered on this "Roll," a copy of which is hung up in each school-room where it remains throughout the year. This incentive has proved a success; at our third Quarterly Review (in September) no less than *fifty* names were thus entered, a great advance over previous quarters.

Cholera has prevailed in various parts of the city, and has carried away among others quite a number of our Sunday-school boys; in one school four were taken in a single week. Several of these were excellent singers, others proficient in the Catechism; all interested in our Sunday-school work. We rejoice to believe that they have gone to learn more of the Saviour whose praises they so heartily sang with us here.

We now have a central Sunday-school attended by 100 Christian boys and girls, six boys' and eight girls' Sabbath-schools with 700 boys and 200 girls in attendance; in all, fifteen schools with 1,000 scholars. We are glad to say that all our Church members take an active interest in this work. With more helpers we could open other schools.

6. The *Boys' Day-schools* are all doing well. They number six, with thirty-five teachers, and 740 pupils. In four of these we have Christian head-masters and hope soon to have such in the others. The boys are becoming better acquainted with the Bible. In one school we have lost several students, as their parents objected to our making the Bible a text-book. Of course the Bible must stay in the schools. We hope by and by to see many converts from our schools; as it is, they are doing a great work in breaking down prejudices and in preparing hearts to receive Christ.

7. Regarding the special work of Babu Ram Chandra Bose, but little can be said, as he has been absent as a delegate to the General Conference, the first lay delegate from Asia. We are glad to know that he has had strength and opportunity for addressing so many audiences at home, and trust that one result of his earnest utterances may be seen in enlarged contributions to the Missionary Society. We expect him home by Christmas, and are assured that his experience in America will be both a preparation and an incentive to still more earnest work among his educated countrymen here. His field of labor is very promising, and will yield largely.

8. The interests of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Lucknow; the Girls' Boarding School, of which Miss E. Gibson is Principal; the Zenana Work, in charge of Mrs. Craven; and the City Girls' schools, superintended by Mrs. Badley—are so well reported in the Annual Reports of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society that further mention is unnecessary.

THE CENTENNIAL SCHOOL. Rev. B. H. Badley, Principal. This year has given us a larger number of students than any previous one, and has fully convinced us of the need of the institution. We close the year with ninety enrolled, and an average attendance of seventy. Government has shown its appreciation of the school by giving a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 50, which greatly assists us in solving the financial problem. The school is becoming better known, and with larger funds at our disposal we shall be able to attract students from every part of North India. Recently, a native preacher of the United Presbyterian (Scotland) Mission at Jeypore, in Rajpootana, brought us two of his sons, and promises to send a third next year.

The students are making satisfactory progress, and our earnest hope is that before many years this institution may begin sending out its graduates as teachers, preachers, and useful laymen. The boarders are regular in their attendance at church and Sabbath-school, and enjoy all our services. A course of weekly lectures by the principal on the chief characters of biblical history has been listened to with great attention. Other missionaries have also favored us with lectures.

We are crippled by the want of funds, and are sadly in need of maps, globes, and other apparatus. When we think of the delay that must ensue in securing these things in the usual way—by estimate, waiting, and appropriation—we cannot but indulge the hope that these lines may

meet the eye of some good friend who believes in mission schools, and would be glad to see a hundred Ram Chandra Boses at work in North India, and would count it a pleasure to help us to these needed appliances. We are confident the treasurer would gladly forward us any such special contributions.

Several scholarships have been established this year by Sabbath-schools in England and America. These are made available for orphan or other poor boys who are thus prepared for a useful life. The small sum of Rs. 60 (\$30) per annum supports a boy. We need at least ten more scholarships. Who will help us?

We ask the prayers of the Church for this school. We have lost much by delay, but if supplied with funds we can put forward the institution rapidly, and, with God's blessing, it will be a great help to our entire mission, as well as to the other missions in North India.

Press Report. Rev. T. Craven, Superintendent. During the past year some very important works have been issued from our Press. Among these are the following: "Commentary on Matthew and Mark" in the Lithograph-Urdu. This makes a large quarto volume of 350 pages. Another work is the "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures," a portable, well-bound volume of 912 pages; a third we may mention, namely, the handsomely got up, beautifully illustrated "Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ," a translation of "Our King and Saviour," by Dr. Wise. The total number of books, tracts, and periodicals issued during the year is 57,000, with a total number of pages of over four millions.

More has been done in the way of advertising our books the past year than heretofore. The "Pioneer," and other means of making known our books, have been subsidized for this work. The "Pioneer" investment has not been much of a success. The greatest success we have met in this respect has resulted from the sending out of catalogues in the vernacular. It was noticed that English school books were ordered by scholars and teachers in the Urdu language, and that the advertisements of the Royal School Dictionary sent out in the Urdu language aroused general interest in that book. This led to an inquiry into the merits of the different styles of advertising. As a result, this conclusion was reached, that all books seeking a market among a purely Hindustani people should be made known in their vernacular. I do not know what the real facts in the case are, but, so far as my information goes, I cannot say that there is a descriptive catalogue of any religious society's books in the vernacular in India. Next year greater attention still will be given to this part of our work. There is no doubt that the results will be highly satisfactory.

Our periodicals, we may say, are in a flourishing condition. The Church papers are in demand. A number of subscribers whose accounts were far in arrears, on their papers being stopped, were found neither to have "removed or died," but to be alive, and the money was immediately forthcoming. This has encouraged us in that part of our work. Attending our Sunday-school as usual on a Sabbath we notice the pleasure with which the "Children's Friend" was received. Very soon the elder boys

had a discussion over the merits of their efforts in preserving back numbers. One declared he had all the monthly numbers since he joined the school, with the exception of several months he was gone out of the city; another stated he had his since 1877, and a third since 1878; so the discussion proceeded. On request for the copies they were brought from their homes. It is useless to attempt an estimate of the good these Hindu and Urdu monthlies are doing, thus prized and valued in thousands of Hindu and Mohammedan homes. As we mention these encouragements we are reminded of our indebtedness to the Sunday-School Union of our Church in America for its money appropriation, and to the Religious Tract Society, London, for the pleasing illustrations which give our monthlies their attractiveness, and for paper on which to print them.

Our wants seem to increase with our own experience and the experience of kind friends who send their suggestions to us. An experienced man is needed for the work of printing; a few friends to endow our Press are needed. Had we a sum of Rs. 100,000 at this time to furnish a steady yearly income it would not be more than we require, but, rather, a small part of the aggregate we could wisely and economically employ in this great work.

BARABANKI. This is a large native city, seventeen miles by rail from Lucknow. It offers excellent opportunities for bazaar-preaching, and the people listen very attentively. The native minister and his wife are laboring diligently and not in vain. The Zenana work is especially interesting. There is one boys' school, with two teachers (one a Christian) and fifty scholars; connected with this is a Sunday-school attended by forty boys.

There are numerous Hindu festivals held in this district which are attended by the minister and his colporteur. Tours have also been made to the larger towns and villages. In some instances the preacher is very hospitably entertained, and is urged to come again.

At present there are only six members of our Church here, but from this small beginning much, we trust, will result. The field is promising.

Barabanki is frequently visited by some one of the Lucknow missionaries. On one occasion a magic-lantern exhibition was held in the Government school-house, and was attended by 400 people.

SEETAPORE AND LUCKIMPORE. J. E. Scott, Missionary. "The world was not made in a day" is a maxim of such practical truth that it has passed into a proverb, and is handed down from one to another to teach a lesson of patience in the midst of seeming difficulty and delay. The Province of Oudh is considered in missionary circles, and perhaps rightly, a hard field, but as no one should be discouraged over the difficulty of a problem whose solution is certain, so no missionary who has faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and believes in the ultimate success of Christianity, should be disheartened one moment because India is not converted in a day. But in Oudh it is not all trust in the dark. There are many indications of better results than those already achieved. There is a better day dawning.

During the year 1880 there has been light in the darkness in Seetapore

and Luckimpore Circuit, the precursor and harbinger of the coming time when the whole land shall be full of the glory of God. Some of these rays of light are :

1. An earnest desire to hear the Gospel. In hundreds of villages where I have gone, industrious, hard-working farmers have left their fields to listen to Christ preached, and to ask concerning him and his religion. Multitudes are prompted, not by mere idle curiosity, but by personal interest in their soul's salvation and their eternal welfare, to listen time and again to the story of the Cross. School boys are often heard singing Christian songs and hymns, and in Seetapore District two hundred of them know that excellent book, Mudge's "Questions in Theology," from end to end. A Hindu pundit, Mouni Lall, takes the "Heathen Woman's Friend," and a landlord, Sheo Ghulam, patronizes the "Kaukab-i-Hind," published at our Press.

2. An honesty in confessing the weakness of their own systems. Men on every hand confess that the religions of India have gone bad. In the emphatic language of a high-caste Hindu, men in the courts uplift the sanctifying water of the sacred river and press upon their breasts the pages of the prophet's book, and yet speak that which is false. The age of sin has crushed the world, and the advent of a western empire has precluded all hope.

3. The appearance of numerous inquirers. These have increased year by year. We used to rejoice over one; now we are discouraged if there are not a score. I may mention a few of the more interesting cases: Ram Gopal, a well-to-do Hindu, the sub-overseer in the Public Works Department, a man well thought of by his superiors, who was educated in a mission school, has attended the Sabbath services during the year, and has contributed Rs. 20 to the new church. He confesses himself convinced of the truth of Christianity, and only wishes to learn more about it before being baptized. He is my warm personal friend, and a man in whom I have great confidence. Ram Sahai, a religious teacher and temple-priest at Har Ganw, in the district, has been under instructions for three years, and is most earnest in his avowal of the truth of the religion of Christ. He is a man known and well respected by all the town. Mrs. Scott and I have enjoyed the hospitality of his house, and such is his gentle and kind disposition that I have learned to love him as a brother. The bright-eyed, intelligent young wife of the assistant surgeon of Seetapore, Babu Nobin Chandur Dett, has been taught all the year by Mrs. Scott, and already accepts Christ in her heart, and we hope will soon receive him openly. She has visited at the mission house, and has renounced many of the foolish customs of her religion. An educated young man in the police at Luckimpore also accepts the true incarnation, and seems to be not far from the kingdom of God. Some of those mentioned last year—as Sheo Ghulam, the land-holder at Misrikh, and Mourni, the Khairabad ex-school-teacher—are still seeking the true way. Will you not, dear reader, pray for all these, that they may find the Saviour; and for me, that I may have skill in directing them to him?

4. The people are being baptized. There have been more than one hundred in the last decade, and ten during the past year. Some of those recently baptized have been interesting cases. In the early part of the year Bagi Lal, a Brahmin of Khairabad, of good family, offered himself for baptism; and, after due instruction and prudential delay, was baptized. It chanced that his baptismal day was also our sacramental Sabbath, and after he had received the one sacrament he was admitted to the other, and, kneeling beside a converted sweeper, drank after him the same cup, thus evincing the fact that the *twice-born* had, in the sight of Hinduism, become an outcast forever, but in our eyes had entered the fellowship of the saints in light. On a recent tour through Khiri District I was enabled to lay the corner-stone of a house not made with hands in the town of Seetapore, by baptizing four persons in the presence of a congregation of Hindus and Mohammedans in the bazaar. I believe this is the beginning of a large Church in Luckimpore.

These are a few converging rays which betoken the rising of the Sun of Righteousness and the dawn of a better day. It may be interesting to note now the general methods of work by means of which, under the blessing of God, some of these results have come about, and to briefly state the labors of the past year. The work on this circuit is educational and evangelistic. There are seven day-schools, three for boys and four for girls, with a staff of twelve teachers, whose combined salaries amount to Rs. 110 per month, and an attendance of 250 pupils. The main school (middle grade, anglo-vernacular) is at Khairabad, six miles from Seetapore, and has 115 on the roll. All these schools are doing well, and have a decided influence in favor of Christianity. These day-schools are the basis of the Sunday-schools into which they are all organized, and, together with two others which are formed independently, make the attendance on the Sabbath much larger than on week days. There are now over 300 Sabbath-school scholars in the eight Sunday-schools on the circuit. All these are conducted after one uniform system, using the same lesson upon the same day, with general examinations held quarterly. The ticket and card system is successfully used for attendance. The "Children's Friend," the little paper in Urdu and Hindu, published at our Mission Press, Lucknow, has proved very attractive to the children. In short, the educational work carried on through the day and Sunday-schools has prospered during the past year; the attendance, work, and results are more satisfactory, and I can most emphatically pronounce it a most valuable agency in the enlightenment and salvation of the people.

The evangelistic work among the two million non-Christians in the two districts of Seetapore and Khiri is carried on from four centers at which helpers or catechists are stationed. Associated with me in this out-door evangelistic work are six helpers—four catechists and two colporteurs—stationed at Seetapore, Luckimpore, Khairabad, and Misrikh, in which they preach, and from which they tour among the surrounding villages, selling books and tracts, preaching in the markets and fairs, and talking with the people in the fields, at the threshing-floors, by the way-side, and at their

humble homes. In the cold season, from October to March, I join in this most interesting and profitable work, itinerating through the districts in tents, every-where preaching the word. About five months of each year for the past five years have been thus spent. A month's tour of over a hundred miles, during which I examined a number of schools, preached in a score of markets, visited the adjacent villages, baptized four persons, and attended one *mela*, has just been completed. And thus, moving from place to place, often on foot, some times on a half-starved, saddleless native pony, sometimes on a huge elephant or stately camel, and sometimes in a palanquin or jolting bamboo-cart across country, through the waving corn, by the highways and hedges, and among the numerous villages of this thickly populated circuit—in the hope of speedy and abundant fruition has the Gospel seed been sown. O, that the blessing of heaven would rest upon this work more and more!

But the past year has been one of interest and profit in other respects besides the above. Not speaking of the privilege of preaching the Gospel in my own tongue in the Seetapore Station Church, or of the miscellaneous duties which must always fall to the lot of a missionary in a civil and military station left without a chaplain, or of English work done at odd times among educated non-Christians, I pass to that which lies nearest my heart, namely:

1. The prosperity of the Christian community. There are about eighty native Christians on the circuit. While the most of them are in humble circumstances, yet none of them are without employment and visible means of support. Those who are servants are far superior as such to non-Christians in the same position. Recent converts have grown in knowledge and grace. The old priest, Savani Das, still itinerates among his people. I am trying to educate the people to give to the Lord, but in this they are slow to learn. It is true they have poverty to plead, but the most disheartening thing is that the helpers and catechists, who live comfortably upon mission money, contribute the least to its support, and thus their example proves a hinderance. Mrs. Scott has a school for the Christian women and children, and we make it a rule to allow no one to remain in our community who is practically opposed to education. We make a constant effort to impress that good old doctrine that "Cleanliness is next to godliness," in which there has been varying success. The Christians live in peace with each other and with all men. They are good Church-goers, and are constant in the use of the means of grace.

2. The building of a city church. This addition to the material prosperity of the work at Seetapore has been, during the whole year, a constant means of grace to me. The success of missions depends largely upon proper appliances. This house was very much needed. It is true there was a small, uncomfortable brick house, forty by thirty, in the corner of the mission compound, in the civil lines, a mile out of the town, but it was unsuitable, badly situated, and out of repairs. The people would not come to it, and so it was decided to move it to the people. A subscription paper was opened, and in a short time a thousand rupees were con-

tributed from different parts of the world toward building the new house. The first money subscribed came from China. Through the kindness of the Deputy Commissioner a most desirable site was secured, and now a useful house, with a large room, forty by thirty, two back rooms, twenty by nine, side verandas and a porch in front, is almost ready for occupation. The entire cost, including old materials, will be Rs. 2,500. There has been no cost to the Society. My most sincere thanks are tendered to those who have so kindly aided the enterprise by their contributions.

Although among those who would keep in the foreground the brighter experiences of mission life and work, I yet think it is not best to confine this report to them alone. Are there no difficulties and trials? Yea, hundreds of them. The stolidness of caste, the opposition and maliciousness of Islam, the insincerity of inquirers, the poverty of Christians, the bad lives of Europeans, the ignorance of missionaries, the fewness and inefficiency of helpers and catechists, the lack of funds, and the unhealthiness of the climate, are facts which have truth enough in them to drive the earnest missionary to a closer walk with God, and to give the professional grumbler a perpetual confirmation in his grumbling. I am taught by observation and a hard-earned experience this one thing, that there is but one way to convert India, and that is to work on, and work long, and work hard—to plow and plant and water and weed, and to look to God for the increase.

GONDAH AND BAHRAICH. H. Mansell, Missionary; W. Peters, native minister. Our missionary work in this country is very much like the building of the walls in Jerusalem in the troubled, skeptic days of Nehemiah, "when Sanballat the Horonite, and Tobiah the servant, the Ammonite, and Geshem the Arabian," laughed the prophet to scorn, and despised him, and said, "What is this thing that ye do?" There are those who still ask in the same spirit, as the missionaries go forth to preach and to teach, "What is *this thing* that ye do?" With the deeply-seated zeal and hatred and the fierce enthusiasm of Islamism; with the hoary systems of Hinduism woven into the very texture of social, moral, and intellectual life; with a proud, defiant, painted caste, binding millions of men in the iron circle of a dread necessity; and with Brahmo-Somajism so successful in offering its Hindu-Christian Socinianism to the educated youths of the country emancipated from Brahminical rule, all haughtily fronting you—do you expect, by your simple teaching and preaching, to advance, and conquer, and win this vast empire of 250,000,000 of souls for Christ?

Our answer is the noble one which the brave Nehemiah gave: "The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore, we his servants will arise and build."

Over twenty-one years ago we met, in a prayer-meeting held in a small building, once used as a sheep-house, in Nynee Tal, two native Christians; one was borrowed from another mission, the other was a convert from Brahmanism. Those were the only two native brethren in our mission. A few days ago we were privileged to attend a Christian *mela*, held in a large grove of mango-trees near Shahjehanpore, and there we saw over

eight hundred and thirty native Christians as representatives from our mission in Oudh and Rohilkund, collected for the purpose of praying and worshipping God, and of being lifted into a higher and happier and more useful life. As we looked upon those hundreds of converts from Hinduism and Islamism so reverently, yet earnestly and confidently bent at the "throne of grace," our hearts beat with joy as we said: Truly God has prospered us beyond all our expectations; and in the thousands that shall yet thus gather in the camp of the Lord, he will "prosper us" beyond "all that we can ask or think!" Hence it is to God who prospers, and not to short-sighted unbelieving man who objects, that we are to humbly look and boldly hope.

Our District. This extensive and important Gonda mission field of labor, with its 1,169,562 precious souls, was chosen by the late Rev. Bishop Thomson and occupied in 1864. Bahraich, with its smaller population of 760,000, but containing many large towns and villages accessible to the Gospel, was taken up in 1868.

Looking back over sixteen years of toil given in the first, and twelve in the last, by four different missionaries, and then looking at our little Church of forty-six members and thirteen probationers, our twenty-one day-schools and six hundred and forty-five day-pupils, with the same number of Sabbath-schools and scholars, and also at the six hundred and fifteen average attendants on Sunday worship, we feel, at first sight, sadly disappointed and somewhat discouraged. But we are not to look only at what appears at present, and sum that up as the only result of so many years of labor of mind and body, and the expenditure of so many thousands of rupees; but we are to remember the number of converted men and women who have been baptized in the past, and gone forth as ministers and teachers and colporteurs to work for the great Master in this and other missions, the number of young men that have left our day and Sabbath-schools to occupy different stations in life, deeply imbued with the grand ideas of the only pure Incarnation—the Saviour of sinners—and of the priceless blessings that flow from God's mercy through him, the present pardon of sin, a new heart and life, and a glorious and instant immortality beyond the grave; the religious influences that have worked their way like some mighty under-current, unseen and unappreciated, among the people living in the towns and villages where the missionaries and their native helpers have been privileged to preach "repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ." Things that are unseen are generally the most powerful. It is not the wire we see stretched from pole to pole by the side of the road, but the unseen electricity subdued to man's service, that sends the message of grief or joy with the speed of lightning quivering along the line. So it is with growth of body or mind, and so it is with the grand ideas engendered by a faithfully preached Gospel. Hence, all these things, and many more, should be considered in estimating the work of the past in our districts by the results which appear in the present.

1. *Chapel Services.* The vernacular services on the Sabbath-day in

Gonda are held in the missionary bungalow, and the same kind of services are conducted in Bahraich in a native Christian gentleman's house. Special Sabbath-day services are also held in all our out-stations at Colonelgunge, Nawabgunge, and Ellenpore. At the latter place there is a native Christian congregation numbering over forty. These native Christians are engaged as *asamis*, or renters of the land on the estate of an English official, about twenty-eight miles to the east of Gonda. It is pleasant to hear the sound of the gong on a Sunday morning and evening wafted over this partially cleared jungle to the scattered huts and rude homes of Christians and heathens, and to see the former in twos and threes wending their way through rich green cornfields, dressed in clean home-spun garments, to the small and rudely constructed place of worship attached to the native preacher's house. During the year Mr. Stephen Paul has collected Rs. 279-1 in cash, and has obtained the pledge of more money for the building of a church in this promising place; and as soon as the land selected has been deeded to us we hope to lay the foundation and begin building.

2. *Sabbath-Schools.* Sabbath-schools are held every Sunday in Gonda and Bahraich, and in all our out-stations. Our native helpers and school teachers have generally engaged in this necessary work with cheerfulness and intelligence, and many with real enthusiasm. The average number of scholars in the two districts is six hundred and forty-eight. The Sabbath-schools in Gonda and Bahraich are the largest and the most important. The Berean Lessons, the New Testament, the hymn book, mostly in Hindi, have been the means used to teach the principles of our holy religion, and to bring the knowledge of the true God and his Son Jesus Christ home to the minds and hearts of the scholars.

It often happens that outside of each Sunday-school a number of people will gather to hear the hymns sung, the prayers offered, and the exhortations given; and thus, through the Sabbath-school, the seeds of divine truth have been sown in many hearts.

We cannot report the conversion of many in our different stations; but two Sabbath-school Hindu boys in Bahraich died during the year, who, before their death, sent for their Christian teacher, Samuel, to read and pray and converse with them about the true Avatar; and this honest teacher believes that these two dear youths, amid all the scenes of idolatrous ceremonies, died with firm trust in Jesus Christ as the Saviour of their souls.

3. *Bazaar Preaching.* If it is true that "Jesus Christ tasted death for every man," and if it is possible for every man to believe and be consciously saved, then every man, if possible, ought to know these glorious truths. But how is he to know them unless they be published and explained to him? And ought not bazaar people to have these blessed truths made known to them as well as any other kind of people? We know that to preach in a crowded, heated, dusty bazaar, to a cold, unsympathizing people, and sometimes to a very hostile crowd, is physically and mentally wearing and wasting. It is certainly not so agreeable to the

senses as preaching behind a comfortable reading desk under a swinging, cooling punkah, in an atmosphere made deliciously cool by tatti and thermantidote, and to a sea of upturned sympathizing faces; and yet, if men are to know the Gospel of Christ that is to save them, the bazaar, with all its inconveniences, is one of the places where the missionary is to win souls for God.

One marked feature of this work during the past year has been the almost entire absence of opposition from either Hindu or Mussulman. Large crowds of city people and villagers have collected round the preacher's stand, and have, almost without exception, listened attentively and respectfully to the singing of our hymns, to the offering up of our prayers, and to the exposition of some part of God's word.

A Hindu fakir living in a village called Disar, fourteen miles from Gonda, to the south, has been a constant attendant at our preaching. He now calls himself a Hindu Christian fakir. I have often conversed with him, and asked and urged him to embrace the discipleship of Christ. He has three *almirahs* at his house, which are full of books. The first is full of books on Islamism, the second on Hinduism, and the third on Christianity; but he always points to the third as his best *almirah*. We yet hope to see this man a true and single-hearted believer in Christ.

Mr. Bihari Lal has carried on regular bazaar preaching in the large corn market of Colonelgunge. He has two very promising inquirers, one a Hindu, the other a Mussulman, whom we hope soon to baptize.

Mr. Stephen Paul has no opportunity for this good work in Ellenpore itself, but a few miles distant from this place there are large bazaars held, in which he holds up Christ as the Saviour of their souls, to the listening villagers that press about him.

Mr. Wilbur Fisk has the largest corn market in upper India in which to preach, and the most interesting crowds of people to be found anywhere to listen to the same. Nawabgunge, on the Ghogra, is the most promising out-station in our two districts. A good work is opening out here among the *Koris*, a low-caste people engaged as cultivators of the soil. We have a number of very interesting inquirers among them, and four adults and two children have been baptized.

In Bahraich some good has already appeared. A native gentleman heard the preaching and requested the preacher to visit him. He heard the word of God again gladly, and arranged with Mr. Charles Luke, our catechist, to visit his estate a few miles out from Bahraich, and regularly preach this Gospel of peace to himself and household. We hope to see a good work started and carried on in this place too.

4. *Vernacular Day-schools.* There are twenty-one schools in our two districts, with an average attendance of six hundred and forty-five pupils. Most of the pupils can repeat from memory the Ten Commandments, whole parts of the New Testament and Catechism, and a few can repeat all our popular *bhajans* and hymns.

5. *District Work.* This being the first year of our second appointment to this station and district, we could not do much in the way of

itinerating or visiting *melas*. In company with Mr. W. Peters, we made one itinerating tour to Ellenpore to meet the owner of the grant, by appointment. The cleared part of this jungle, called Ellenpore, with its waving fields of corn ripening to the sickle, its scattered grass-covered huts, its flocks of lowing cattle, its groves of *makwa* trees, with the native preacher's white house standing up clear in the center, presented a very pleasant appearance. The grantee kindly showed us over the whole estate, or rather as much of it as was under cultivation, and I was very glad to find that two native Christians were his very best *asamis*, or renters of his land; and certainly the two hundred and fifty acres of grain stretching out from where we stood, to the very edge of the forest, a rippling sea of living green, showed what the energy and perseverance of one native Christian can do; for a few years ago this beautifully cultivated place was a wild, impenetrable jungle.

We spent a few days here, preaching and holding prayer-meetings among the native Christians, and helping them up into a higher and brighter and more joyous experience in the believer's life. Rev. I. Field-brave, from Lucknow, and Mr. E. Joel, from Barabanki, were with us, and rendered good service to this small native Church.

We also made another interesting tour to Bahraich in April. Our principal objects in going were, to arrange for carrying on the school building which had been begun by my predecessor, and was, we found, only a few feet above the ground; as well as to preach, renew old acquaintances, and make ourselves acquainted with others likely to aid us in our work. We visited and examined all our boys' and girls' schools, preaching repeatedly in the bazaars, conducted a service in Hindustani in the morning, and preached in English in the evening on the Sabbath-day, and visited all the leading native gentlemen in the district. Among the latter we had the pleasure of meeting H. H. Kunwar Har Nam Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Kapurthala, and his lady, from whom we received much kindness.

We also paid two or three visits to Nawabgunge, twenty-four miles from Gonda, the work there being so encouraging among the *Koris*; and in November, in company with all our native helpers, we journeyed to Ajudiya, near Faizabad, and in co-operation with the Lucknow missionaries we preached two or three times daily to large crowds of the followers of Ram and Sita and Hanuman, assembled for the great bathing in the River Ghagra at the time of the full moon.

6. *Baptisms*. We have baptized eight adults and nine infants during the year. We have two inquirers at Colonelgunge, and many more in Nawabgunge; but we prefer to wait before we baptize them till they become fitter subjects for this holy rite, and are likely to remain steadfast after they have received it. Many, too, principally traveling fakirs, have come to us from various places and at different times, asking for baptism; but I always found that the chief motive of these painted peregrinating individuals was ready money or easy service. For either of these could have purchased us any number of willing candidates for baptism and the

name of Christian ; but we would rather give such some homely advice and our verbal blessing, and let them pass on their ways, still bearing upon their foreheads the signs of Rama, Shiva, and Vishnu.

(1.) Chunni Lal, a young man of the Kayath, or writers' caste, aged twenty-two, was the first we baptized this year. He was in the service of a native Christian gentleman in Bahraich, and regularly attended our religious services there. The truth made a deep impression upon him. He became greatly troubled, and sought relief in repeating a set number of prayers, and trying to do all the "good" he could ; but it was not till he saw Christ as his only Saviour, and accepted him as such, that he experienced a new life and saw a new meaning in prayer. He obtained leave from his master, and walked all the way from Bahraich to Gonde, about forty miles, to see us and be baptized. We held a special service, and baptized him on the 25th of March. His master has since given him a very excellent character.

(2.) Kanahi Lal, a young man of the Bais, or trading caste, aged twenty, was the second we baptized. He is the only brother of Bihari Lal, our native preacher at Colonelgunge.

(3.) The next two, one a Barhmani youth aged fourteen, the other a girl of the same caste aged ten, would not be classified as adults at home, and yet, in a country like India, where cruel early marriages are performed, and the responsibilities of a family are thrown upon mere children in years, they would be so reckoned. The youth, in physique and promising intellect, is the finest specimen of a young Brahmin I have ever seen. He first came to us as an orphan, and was under our instruction for many months. He often asked us to make him a Christian ; but after a time, when he understood this important work of making Christians better, and learned of Him who has power to change the heart and make a "new creature," he then gave so much promise that we baptized and sent him to Rev. Mr. Badley's Centenary School, Lucknow.

The Brahmani girl was an orphan too. Her mother brought her all the way from Bombay to the Devi Pathan mela in Oudh. There this poor woman died of cholera. The girl was brought to Gonda, where she was saved from a life of infamy by being made over to us by the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda. She is a very quick, bright, intelligent girl.

(4.) Sidu, his wife, and two children were baptized at Nawabgunge on our way to the Ajudhia mela on the 13th November. Sidu belongs to the Hindu caste of Koris. He had been an inquirer for some months, and at last determined to come out boldly, and, with his family, to confess Christ before his fellow villagers. This is the beginning of a work that will end, we hope, in the conversion of the whole of this caste.

(5.) Chhote Das and his wife. Chhote Das is the head guru, or spiritual teacher of the Kori caste. For a long time he opposed our preaching in the Nawabgunge Bazaar, but the word of truth brought strong conviction to his mind at last, and he became a very earnest and sincere inquirer. For months, in studying the life and work of Christ, and in prayer, he has sat at the feet of the great Guru, and learned of him. He has be-

lieved on Christ in his heart, and has confessed him with his mouth. We baptized him and his wife at Nawabgunge, and never did we perform so impressive a ceremony. This guru has great influence with his people, and we hope to set him to work among them, and, by the "grace of God that bringeth salvation," win this whole caste to the service of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In closing this imperfect view of our work for the past year, allow us to say that our trust for the future is not in the number of baptisms we may count, or the number of rupees we may collect, or the number of scholars we may reckon, or the amount of social influence we may gather and bring to bear upon our great work, but in the Spirit of the living God, who, unseen to human eye, enriches our souls with knowledge and wisdom, and our lips with utterance, and makes the "word," spoken or written, "the power and wisdom of God unto the salvation of the soul."

HARDUI CIRCUIT. Ambica Charan Paul, Native Preacher in Charge. Bible Women: Mrs. A. C. Paul, Eliza Paul. Native Preachers: J. W. M'Gregor, Chunni Lal. Native Christian Teachers: Bhola Singh, Wazir Singh, Dammar Singh, Ghasi Ram.

Bazaar Preaching. Bazaar preaching has been kept up more efficiently than last year, and has been unusually interesting, inspiring us with greater zeal than ever before. People listen to the word attentively; the moral and religious claims of truth are well understood by multitudes; now and then inquirers pay frequent and respectful visits to the minister's bungalow. The fields have been very hard, but now seem to be ripening all abroad for the harvest, and by the grace of God many will come to a knowledge of Christ and be saved.

Boys' Schools. There are three small schools containing fifty boys; they are improving both in the religious and secular instruction given. They are doing much more than last year; all the boys attend the Sunday-school.

Girls' Schools. The girls' schools are a great help to the Zenana work. On this circuit native females have become more easy of access than before to the Christians. There are six girls' schools within the mission bounds, containing one hundred girls; all of them are improving in religious instruction as well as in knowledge. These pupils also attend the Sabbath-schools.

Colportage. This work is not so fruitful as it ought to be; the people of this circle know very little of learning; there are few who can read Urdu perfectly or even fairly. Most of them know Hindi. Colporteurs go daily to the various towns and stations, and offer their books for sale. They try their best, and succeed in selling some books each day; they also go out with me on the circuit.

Building. The minister's building has been completed, but it is not quite all paid for. A good well has also been constructed in the Sadar station of Hardui for the use of the native Christian community,

Itinerating. Itinerating has been limited, owing to the want of funds. Still we have tried to see all the out-stations and to attend the melas;

and have made one trip to Dasahra and to Biligram and Dhanukjug; we have also made visits with our helpers to several other small melas. We, with our brothers and sisters, are always heard with great respect, and are sure the word will produce its desired effect hereafter.

There are in all sixty-one Christians, including children, within the bounds of the Hardui District. All of them seem to be people of promise in regard to their moral and religious conduct. The schools have made considerable progress both in numbers and in the matter of real education. Bazaar-preaching has been very encouraging; people listen to the word with greater interest than ever before. They gather together in crowds on the market days, on Sundays especially, being the day of general mart in Hardui. They often visit our church, which stands just close to the public road, as they pass by, and sometimes drop in for a little while.

Five persons were baptized during the year; one of these was a Hindu, and one Mohammedan; the other three were Christian infants.

ROY BAREILLY CIRCUIT. J. T. M'Mahon, Missionary. Assistant Missionary: Mrs. M'Mahon. Zenana Visitor: Mrs. Grant. Bible Women: Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Ransom, Salome. Native Preachers: Benjamin Luke, Isa Das, J. Barnabas, J. Ransom.

Mr. M'Mahon gives an account of itinerant and visitation work among the natives. We reproduce here a very interesting statement from Presiding Elder Waugh, which illustrates how much good our missionaries to the Hindus may incidentally accomplish among the English residents, and the manner in which the hearts of the latter are opened to the mission: "A most interesting and encouraging result of our efforts to do good to the few European residents of the smaller stations who are without any public means of grace besides the simple service we can give them, appears this year in Roy Bareilly. Brother M'Mahon has always kept up a small Sunday service for such as wish to attend, conducted in English. Among those who enjoyed this most were Major and Mrs. Orr; and here, through the teaching and prayers of Brother and Sister M'Mahon, those two good friends came to a knowledge of sins forgiven, and a far greater light than they had ever known or heard of, or had believed attainable. Major Orr is a large land-holder, with a great number of native villages on his estates. During the early months of this year, Mrs. Orr, a lady of excellent feeling and intelligence, was stricken down, and during her last hours her peace was so great, her joy in having learned so much about the Saviour from the missionaries, that she sent them special messages of thanks, though they were with her praying much of the time. She wished it put upon record that she had received her light and peace through their earnest teaching. She died in the triumphs of faith, happy even to leave her husband and children, her home of wealth, and all, for she saw it to be far better. Such death-bed scenes are rarely witnessed among English people in India."

A few weeks after this event Major Orr wrote Brother M'Mahon a letter, from which I take the following extract:

"MY DEAR MR. M'MAHON: You kindly promised to speak to Dr. Waugh in regard to my wish to have a native preacher or catechist attached to your mission, who would afford religious instruction to the people of those villages which were lately my property. I hope it may be possible to arrange this matter on so firm a basis that my wish may be strictly carried out, through the kind offices of the missionary residing at Roy Bareilly, and I trust that in succeeding years the object in view may not be lost sight of, namely, the preaching of the Gospel to the people residing on my late property. . . . In every way the native preacher would be attached to the mission and under its complete control, just as much as any other of the native catechists employed by the mission, only his special sphere of duties would be among the people of those villages.

"I propose to give Rs. 15 per *ensem* to the catechist, and will provide for the payment of that sum by a deposit of Government securities, paying four per cent. per annum interest. I would, therefore, lodge with the mission, or in the Lucknow Branch Bank of Bengal, Government-promissory notes to the amount of Rs. 4,500, which, at an annual interest of four per cent., would yield Rs. 180, or Rs. 15 per *ensem*. In case, in the lapse of years, the mission at Roy Bareilly is done away with, and my present wish can be no longer carried out, the interest on the money, to be still devoted to the entertainment of a native preacher in any other part of Oudh in which a missionary of your mission resides. Very sincerely yours,

"A. P. ORR."

I laid this proposition before our finance committee in July; they cordially approved it, and agreed to recommend the Board to send a man at the opening of 1881 to take up the duties. They also requested me to convey their decision to Major Orr. This I did without delay, and received a very kind letter from him in return, in closing which he says: "And now allow me to thank you, my dear Dr. Waugh, and all the other members of the committee, for their kind reception of my proposal. Unworthy as I deeply feel myself to be to make the offering, yet I trust that God will bless the work, for it is his."

The man for the place has been secured, the money is in the bank drawing interest, and the Secretaries, I am sure, will be pleased to join us in extending to Major Orr very hearty thanks for his generous endowment of a native preacher's salary.

CAWNPORE CIRCUIT. G. H. M'Grew, Missionary; Mrs. M'Grew, Assistant Missionary; Grace Jose, Zenana Visitor; Mrs. Farnon, Dinah, Bible Women; E. T. Farnon, Kanhan Singh, Native Preachers; J. Webb, Local Preacher.

The story of the year's work may be told in few words. At the last session of Conference Dr. Waugh, who, in addition to being principal of the Memorial School, had been in charge of the native work, was translated to a wider field of usefulness in the eldership. Brother Knowles, who had been pastor of the English congregation, was transferred to the native work in another station.

The Memorial School, under the joint management of the two Conferences, was placed under the charge of Brother Bowser, of South India. The two native helpers, both old and experienced men, were appointed to other fields of labor. With the exception of the Girls' School, the interests of our Church in Cawnpore were intrusted to the keeping of four men, no one of whom had ever lived in the station before, and no two of whom had ever worked together elsewhere.

As no special provision had been made for the English congregation, what should be done for it was naturally the first question which came forward for solution. Unless something were done by us the children of both the Memorial and the Girls' Schools, about 125 in number, many of whom had arrived at a critical time in their religious life, would be left without any regular public service. Moreover, the English congregation were willing to pay the salary of a helper, to have direct pastoral charge of the native Church, and to meet the current expenses of our native Sunday-schools, as well as to raise as much as possible of my own salary. In consideration of these facts, I concluded to continue the English services as I found them. At the same time the people of the congregation were publicly informed that they must expect from me no pastoral visitation or care whatever.

In spite of, or—as some, perhaps, would say—in consequence of this absence of pastoral care, the Sunday congregations have kept up well; the Sunday-schools and the social meetings have maintained a good degree of interest. At the late Dasahra camp-meeting in Lucknow several young people of both sexes belonging to the congregation were happily converted to God.

In addition to the services kept up in the Church, one has been held twice a week in a private house in Mirpur, and preaching has been done once a week, for the greater part of the year, at the East India Railway station. In all these branches of work the principal and teachers in the Memorial School have given indispensable assistance.

In August a Sunday-school was started for the English-speaking children living near the East India Railway station. It has been notably successful thus far, in the face of an attempt on the part of the High-Church chaplain to draw away the scholars, who are now thirty-five in number.

The lack of pastoral visitation has been remedied to some extent by Brothers Webb and Plumer of the Memorial School. But it is plain that the spiritual welfare of the congregation depends very much upon visitation from house to house. There are many people living most heathenish lives in the bazaars of the city, who can be reached in no other way than by calling on them in their houses and urging them to come out to service. Hence the demand for a thoroughly competent preacher and pastor to devote his whole time to the English congregation is imperative, and so long as we maintain the two schools a regular preaching service in English must be kept up. Moreover, with the conflict between ritualism and evangelical piety deepening all over the country, to abandon this outpost would be little less than criminal. But the English Church should be put

upon the same footing in relation to the Conference as the one at Nynee Tal—having a minister who can devote his entire time to its interests, and who shall receive his whole salary from the congregation.

The two English schools have been visited by me from time to time throughout the year. In both the religious welfare of the pupils appears to be carefully promoted.

In the native work the old lines have been followed, and in two or three directions a new departure has been made.

The leaflets in Hindi and Urdu published by the North Indian Tract Society have been given away in connection with bazaar-preaching. The effect has been excellent. The leaflets are eagerly sought for by all classes, and appear to be read by all who can get them.

A magic-lantern, kindly loaned me by Miss Ward, of the Union Zenana Mission, has been used in three places with good effect. The pictures were exhibited at the native preacher's house in Mirpur. The yard about the place was packed, the walls of the compound covered, and the roofs of the surrounding houses lined with the people. Six or seven hundred persons saw the exhibition, and many others went away because they could not find standing room. Most of the pictures drew from the crowd noisy expressions of wonder and delight. But there was one picture which produced an instant indescribable hush of awe. It was the head and bust of our Lord in the "Ecce Homo," delicately drawn and tastily colored.

Since then many invitations to exhibit the pictures in their houses have been sent us by respectable native gentlemen; but the borrowed lantern had to be returned to its owner, and has been sent to another station. Who will supply its place by sending out from America one of Marcey's Sciopticons with a hundred colored slides representing Scripture scenes and animals? Whoever shall do so will add a most potent mission agent to those already at work in Cawnpore.

During the greater part of the year a meeting for English-speaking natives has been kept up at the house of Mr. Oppenheim, a layman, by the teachers in the Memorial School and Mr. Oppenheim himself. Although the attendance has been small and irregular, the influence of this meeting has been excellent. Its informal character has given the babus an opportunity to present their objections to Christianity, and they have heard carefully considered replies. The clear and repeated testimonies of the Christians to the saving power of Christ cannot fail to have made a deep and lasting impression on the minds of those who know nothing of these things.

The statistical tables show that the number of pupils in the day-schools has increased considerably. This apparent increase is due to the fact that both of the English schools are now reported along with those for natives. In fact, the number of natives has decreased from 170 to 125. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that two Pundits who were subsidized in a small way by the mission, and whose boys were formerly entered in the statistics, have closed their connection with us. One of them found

more advantageous terms in the S. P. G. Mission. The other habitually reported a large number of pupils who could never be found in attendance. Hence, after he had been repeatedly admonished, his subsidy was withdrawn, and his pupils' names stricken from our rolls. In the two schools for natives which remain, English is taught up to the Fourth Book. They are inexpensive, and each forms the nucleus of a Sunday-school, as well as affording to Christian children the opportunity of education under Christian auspices. Into one of these schools the study of the Bible has been introduced during the year. There were the usual threats of withdrawal, but no one went away.

Our native schools in Cawnpore have always been of a low grade, and not very efficient. When our mission came it found the educational field preoccupied by the Government schools and those of the other mission. Hence, they have had a sort of infirm existence from the beginning; nor can they be brought up to an equality with their competitors without the expenditure of much time and more money. During the year an educated Hindu gentleman has given us, free of rent, the use of a very convenient house in his garden for one of our schools. He wishes thereby to testify to his interest in education under Christian auspices.

The number of children in the Sunday-schools has increased from 330 reported last year to 535 enrolled at this writing. This fact is the more gratifying as one of the Pundits above named took away from the Sunday-schools nearly thirty boys. This loss, however, is nearly balanced by the number of Mohammedan girls who are learning in the school which has been opened for them during the year.

Preaching and social meetings have been maintained for the native Christians in a part of the house occupied by one of the local preachers. The attendance upon these services has fluctuated greatly. This fluctuation is explained in part by the fact that the greater part of our members are not mission servants, but earn their living like other people. In consequence they are scattered over the city and in the cantonments. Some of them live nearly three miles from the place of service. There is no mission compound in which the native Christians are collected, and where the missionary can wield what Babu Ram Chandra Bose wildly calls "the rod of correction" with more than apostolic vigor and with less than apostolic discretion.

The shop in which our ordinary services are held is always crowded, and is much too small for even our present congregations. There is an urgent and growing need for a large and substantial church in the heart of the city, where, as is now done in Moradabad, Bareilly, and Shajehanpore, we can collect not only the native Christians, but also the different Sunday-schools and the native community generally for the public worship of God.

There are indications of slow but substantial growth in honesty, truthfulness, and intelligent piety among the native Christians. There have been five adult accessions by baptism, and thirteen by letter. There are a number of interesting inquirers, some of whom are progressing satisfactorily toward fitness for baptism.

The chief interest of the year's work has centered in the bazaar-preaching. For some years past both missions in Cawnpore have somewhat neglected this form of work. The native brethren and myself have gone regularly three times in the week into the bazaar for preaching. The crowds of listeners have been great, and commonly very attentive. At one place where large numbers of Mohammedans were accustomed to listen to us the Moulvies became disturbed, and tried to break up our preaching by drawing us into public discussion. Failing in this, they put up a young man with strong lungs to preach against us. For several months the two preaching services have proceeded within fifty yards of each other without collision or interference. The young Moulvie does not, I believe, pray aloud, but, with one or two others, he tries to sing, and certainly preaches most lustily. His hearers probably do not know what it is that makes this preacher such an object of interest to us. Soon after he and his companions had failed to draw us into discussion in the bazaar this young man came to my study to talk about religion. I found him very ignorant concerning what the Christian books taught. He was full of anxious and eager inquiries. Before we parted I gave him some of the books on the Mohammedan controversy. He soon came again, and eagerly asked for a Bible. I gave him one, and his subsequent inquiries have related chiefly to what he had read in it. Even after he began to preach in opposition to us, he continued to come to my house and to bring friends with him. But he is freest and frankest when alone. He speaks of the Lord Jesus Christ with a reverence which might well put many of us Christians to the blush. I do not count him an "inquirer" in the usual sense of the term, but plainly he is drifting away from the old moorings, and no man can tell whether he will swing back into the old port, or, after drifting wearily on the sea of doubt, finally land in the harbor of peace.

Other incidents of an equally interesting character might be narrated. It remains only to say in general terms that the closing year finds me, although wearied by preaching seven sermons a week, stronger than ever before in the belief that India will at no very distant day be converted to Christ.

STATISTICS OF THE NORTH INDIA MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.		Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Local Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Teachers.	Foreign Local Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day-schools.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Orphans.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other Property.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Bénévolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.		
<i>Rohilkhand District.</i>																																	
Bareilly.....	2	2	2	2	5	5	98	300	26	40	16	668	15	776	238	1	14,500	1,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Puthunge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	45	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Khera Bahera.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	30	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Shahjehanpore.....	2	2	2	2	7	7	115	305	8	26	22	755	22	63	259	3	6,700	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Panahpore.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	230	5	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Budaon.....	2	2	2	2	23	23	180	500	21	27	23	560	25	300	1	5	8,000	2,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Moradabad.....	2	2	2	2	13	13	76	225	27	16	8	260	8	230	1	1	1,500	500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sumbhal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	70	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Amroha.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	204	913	200	10	8	265	9	433	3	8,250	1,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bijnour.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	80	322	6	21	17	466	12	433	3	8,250	1,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Kumaon District.*</i>																																	
Nynee Tal-Native Church.	1	1	1	1	2	2	34	47	17	17	12	436	1	80	1	2,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
English Church.	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	5	4	10	676	1	138	1	900	1	1,250	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Eastern Kumaon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	1	1	2	63	2	253	2	150	2	1,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Palee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	1	1	2	63	2	253	2	150	2	1,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gurawal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	53	15	15	10	894	2	253	2	150	2	1,500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<i>Oudh District.</i>																																	
Lucknow-Native Church.	2	2	1	4	6	1	3	45	100	2	5	17	1,090	15	1,000	6	2,250	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Settapore and Lakhimpore.	1	1	1	1	6	6	11	24	115	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,250	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hurdul.....	1	1	1	1	6	6	25	14	75	8	9	115	9	190	1	1	300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonda and Bahraich.	1	1	1	1	6	6	25	14	75	8	9	115	9	190	1	1	300	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barabanki.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	46	13	21	648	21	648	21	648	3	2,635	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roy Bani.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	35	6	6	1	60	1	36	1	600	1	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cawnpore-Native Church.	2	2	1	6	1	1	21	20	45	5	2	125	2	130	1	406	1	6,250	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
English Church.	1	1	1	1	2	2	33	14	180	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

Rohilkhand District.....	8	8	2	9	74	7	47	31,088	908	2,645	110	170	126	4,058	132	5,043	497	14	83,352	17	18	183	1,970	85,320	....	436	00	10,654	00	1,688	50	
Kumaon District.....	4	4	1	13	28	2	106	106	106	36	46	34	1,469	16	770	7	9	3,550	2	15	15	200	2,000	43	00	11	30	4,557	28	850	62	
Oudh District.....	8	8	2	13	28	3	20	3	119	970	23	76	2,749	70	3,164	7	9	21,425	2	16	16	2,625	28,910	3,975	109	62	...	6,212	37	...	...
Total.....	20	19	5	22	104	12	67	11,337	1,382	3,615	168	245	236	8,281	218	8,977	504	27	145,327	19	49	473	735	104,230	3,375	428	63	21	30	421,408	50	1,699	12

* The statistics of the Kumaon District failed to appear in the report from India, and is defective in some of the columns, represents the year 1879, and is defective in some of the columns.

SOUTH INDIA.

Commenced in 1872.

BISHOP HARRIS HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

SOUTH INDIA Conference is a true missionary field. Those who preach the Gospel to the people there have to be sent unto them. Once in the field, these pastors are supported by their own people. Nothing has been paid from the treasury of the Missionary Society during the year except a small grant to relieve the Church at Allahabad. The General Committee, which met in November last, also appropriated to be paid during 1881 to the Church at Bombay the sum of \$2,500. This case was, however, peculiar, in that the brethren at Bombay conceived that they had a claim to it, arising from a clause in the will of Ira Macalister. The foundation for this claim was not at all apparent to the Missionary Society, but in order to satisfy these claims, and because of our interest in the noble Church erection at Bombay, the grant was cheerfully made. This amount, with the grant for Allahabad, makes \$3,000 appropriated to South India. A small amount is usually appropriated to this field not only to meet some possible want of the mission, but in order to keep it on the list of missions, without which certain peculiar privileges granted by the Discipline to foreign missions could not be applied to this field, and the work must be greatly embarrassed in consequence. The statistics report an increase for the year of eighty-seven probationers, twenty-eight members, four local preachers, \$10,799 in value of churches, four being new, and \$7,850 in value of parsonages, three being new. The work is mainly among English-speaking people, Eurasians and others, but is spreading to the natives. The Conference is doing a most important work, in which all should rejoice.

STATISTICS OF THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.

	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Nat. Ordained Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages or Homes.	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
<i>Bombay District.</i>																				
Bombay.....	11	190	20	5	20	3	294	1	\$38,000	..	..	\$13,000	\$180	\$1,000	\$6,530	.....
Baroda.....	8	5	..	2	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	517	.....
Alahabad.....	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	.....
Poona.....	6	78	..	..	5	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2301	30
Lanawli.....	170	..	8,000	1	\$2,700	..	80	100	118	..
Egtpoorah.....	4	46	11	1	..	..	38	..	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	1,902	..
Magnore.....	24	8	..	..	..	100	..	700	1	100	..	..	..	1,211	372
Kurrachee.....	1	32	..	..	..	..	47	..	5,600	1	2,400	..	50	..	1,360	75
<i>Madras District.</i>																				
Black Town.....	2	42	32	..	8	2	129	1	2,700	..	..	..	9	13	844	2,700
Perambore.....	10	..	..	1	1	26	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	800	..
Vepery.....	3	100	11	1	17	1	135	1	10,000	1	10,000	10,000	160	..	1,200	3,852
Bangalore.....	37	27	6	9	2	113	1	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,250	..
Memorial Church.....	31	3	8	..	..	150	2	13,570	..	..	..	28	..	1,055	..
Palani Church.....	3	9	..	..	..	115	..	5,000	..	..	1,110	8	..	667	..
Palani and Railway Line.....	37	10	1	3	1	80	1	13,000	1	6,500	1,700	18	..	2,138	76
Chidambaram.....	1	86	11	1	6	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	..
Secunderabad.....	23	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	3,494	..
Telegu Mission.....	38	17	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Calcutta District.</i>																				
Calcutta.....	2	180	71	8	9	2	317	2	80,000	..	..	20,500	423	1,005	7,502	..
Bengal Circuit.....	88	136	8	8	..	100	..	13,500	1	4,500	1,500	..	..	21,386	..
Seaman's work, Lal Bazaar.....	1	64	225	2	4	1	88	1	3,000	1	6,000	7,800	35	..	1,612	10,910
Rangoon.....	57	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Allahabad District.</i>																				
Allahabad.....	7	110	19	1	17	8	380	1	25,000	1	3,000	11,000	26	..	3,004	200
Hindustani Church.....	34	20	..	3	..	76	1	1,750	..	..	..	50	..	1,066	..
Jaipur.....	17	4	1	1	..	48	2	6,600	..	1,750	300	11	62	1,341	2,600
Mow.....	1	14	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	761	486
Amraw.....	17	1	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	1,531	..
Koo-kee.....	12	..	..	2	..	..	1	2,600	..	..	..	80	..	1,212	..

RECAPITULATION BY DISTRICTS.

Bombay.....	..	..	..	..	22	385	50	6	35	11	564	6	\$44,800	3	\$5,200	\$13,000	\$310	\$1,110	\$15,961	\$717
Madras.....	..	..	..	..	9	857	123	11	79	13	841	8	51,070	2	16,500	32,810	218	118	13,103	6,328
Calcutta.....	..	..	..	..	3	389	450	5	16	6	500	4	102,500	2	10,900	21,300	463	1,105	22,178	10,910
Allahabad.....	..	..	..	..	12	194	68	8	25	14	629	5	35,950	2	4,750	11,300	119	138	7,905	3,186
Total.....	29	5	2	1	8	46	1,355	686	30	153	44	2,434	23	\$23,320	9	\$26,950	\$67,010	\$3,112*	\$65,537	\$21,141

* Raised for and applied to Conference Transit Fund.

BULGARIA.

Commenced in 1857.

BISHOP ANDREWS HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

DEWITT C. CHALLIS, Acting Superintendent.

ALBERT L. LONG, D.D., *Professor in Robert College, Translator and Editor of Mission Books.*

Ordained Preachers.

E. F. LOUNSBURY,

J. J. ECONOMOFF,

JOHN S. LADD,

STEPHEN THOMOFF,

GABRIEL ELIEFF,

ADDISON R. JONES,

STEPHEN GETCHOFF.

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. D. C. CHALLIS,

Mrs. A. R. JONES.

THE Superintendent reports from Troian, November 25, 1880:

The past year of our mission has been unmarked by any very brilliant success, but we have by no means been left without encouraging tokens of the Lord's presence.

The statistics, which have been carefully scrutinized and pruned down, will show a small increase. That the increase is not larger need be no cause of discouragement to any friend of Bulgaria. None of us who are engaged in the work are in any degree despondent.

With a fair appropriation, and a competent force of missionaries and teachers, the evangelization of Bulgaria is but a matter of time; and, judging by the past success and present prospect of the other mission beyond the Balkans, the time need not be very long.

1. Until the beginning of October of this year, the superintendent served also as pastor of the Society of Sistof. There has been a decided improvement in the spiritual condition of this Society during the year, more especially during the last three months.

From the time of our return from America, we had found the maintenance of prayer-meetings a work of the utmost difficulty. But during the past summer they were almost the most highly prized services of the Church. A wave of spiritual influence—a sort of midsummer revival—was apparent in this Church, and to a considerable extent generally over the mis-

sion during the last quarter. Outsiders, who had hitherto avoided our meetings, began to attend our preaching and prayer services. Among the soldiers stationed in the city, two or three came out boldly on the Lord's side, and in the face of persecutions have continued faithful. One of them has since been discharged, and gone home to his native village to become a new center of influence for good. The Sabbath-school increased from four or five to twelve or fifteen, and new scholars were still coming in when we left Sistof.

Altogether we have good hopes for the future of the work in this place. The many improvements on real estate, showing the wealth of the citizens, and the prospective railroad, are additional reasons why we should proceed at once to plant ourselves firmly in Sistof. If a church building costing not over \$1,000 can be erected during the coming year it will give our work a decided impetus, and secure the respect of the people, who will thus become convinced that we mean to stay.

2. *Rustchuk* was re-occupied the last of March. Since that time Brother Lounsbury has held regular services in a "hired house." A decided interest was manifested from the first, particularly on the part of the boys in the city schools. But, doubtless at the instigation of the narrow-minded bishop, the teachers ordered the boys to stop attending the "Protestant" meetings, threatening to demerit them if they persisted. This has prevented the general attendance of this class of hearers, but the number has gradually risen to eighteen. "That is small enough," it may be remarked; but I will reply, Give us a meeting-house of our own in a public place, and there is but little doubt that it will be filled. We pay \$150 per annum for a portion of a private house not in the most public place.

Rustchuk is, and seems likely to remain, the metropolis of the principality. The population is more mixed and cosmopolitan in its character than in any other city in our field. It offers a fine opening for various missionary enterprises, such as we have in all our own larger cities; but the money and laborers must come from abroad. Morals are fearfully corrupt, and are becoming more so as the rapid growth and development of the city brings in more of that class of people who "care for none of these things." How long shall it be said that there is not a single evangelical Church in Rustchuk!

3. In *Tirnova* the clouds which have so long darkened our prospects are breaking away. A single member on probation, and a considerable increase in attendance upon the preaching services, were the sheaves Brother Thomoff was able to bring into the annual gathering.

At the Annual Meeting it was determined to place Brother Economoff and Brother and Sister Jones in this place, Brother Thomoff being called to the Sistof Charge. We were fortunate in securing one of the most eligible houses in the city, and we have lately been gladdened by the news that the meetings and Sunday-schools are crowded, and some alterations must be made in the rooms in order to accommodate the increasing numbers.

If we can be so fortunate as to secure this house for our own during the coming year, we can erect a church in the most conspicuous and attractive place in the city. Tirnova is "no mean city," and we cannot afford to occupy it weakly if we mean to do more than *play* at missions.

4. *Selvi*. Brother Gabriel Elieff has labored faithfully in the city of Selvi, and succeeded in bringing in two probationers as the visible result of his toil. The work here is not yet thoroughly established, nor has the period of persecution yet fully passed. Even the probationers are frequently so far intimidated that they dare not attend the Sunday services.

Brother Gabriel visits from house to house, as far as that is possible in this country, and keeps the people constantly aware of the presence of an evangelist among them. He found it impossible to work in a hired house, and has, at no small personal sacrifice, bought a place where he can bid people come without the fear of landlords before their eyes.

5. In *Loftcha* we have been troubled by the same perennial nuisance of hired houses. But this year Brother Stephen Getchoff has built a very pleasant parsonage, and as a result there is a considerable increase in congregations, and frequent calls from those who desire to converse on the Scriptures. Last May we held communion services in a small upper room overlooking a yard where a whisky still was running, and buying and selling were going on all day. Within forty feet of the door was a saloon in full blast, and the noise of the revelers disturbed our rest till long past midnight.

Now we have a pleasant house, with ample room for the present, in a quiet neighborhood in the central part of the city. A small grant to lift the debt on the house will secure it to us for ten years free of rent, and the deed of a lot adjoining with forty feet front, and sixty-six feet deep, where a church can be erected when it shall be needed.

6. In *Gabrova* we have not met with such success as we hoped for, and have determined to withdraw, temporarily, from the place. Fierce persecution was followed by the coldest indifference. The place does not seem utterly hopeless, yet the demands of other fields make it imperative that we should withdraw until we have more men at our disposal. That we ought to have a preacher there I do not doubt. It is the educational center of Bulgaria. It lies in the Balkan region, where the rural population are accessible, and hopeful subjects for evangelistic labors. The schools are large and prosperous, but there is an infidel element manifest among the teachers that bodes no good to the future of Bulgaria, and which the State Church is powerless to oppose.

7. The most marked success of the year has been met in *Orchania*. Brother Demeter Ivanoff was sent there with instructions to visit the whole circuit—including about fifty villages and twelve thousand people—as often as possible, holding meetings regularly in Orchania when not called to spend Sunday elsewhere. No worker has met fiercer persecution. He has been hooted at and stoned through the streets, and sent out of town under arrest. He has endured hunger and cold. He has visited villages where his friends feared for the safety of his life, and induced the inhabit-

ants to purchase numbers of New Testaments and Psalms, and he is frequently sent for to bring them books and tell them of Jesus. On some Sundays his rooms have been crowded with quiet hearers, and numbers stood outside and listened as he presented, as best he could, the word of life. We very much need a capable Bulgarian pastor to take charge at Orchania, while Brother D. devotes himself entirely to the work for which he is so well fitted—village colportage. We have thus far looked in vain for the man whom we can send to this place. It is not an easy appointment, is isolated from "society," but presents a promising field where an abundant harvest may be reaped for the Master. Who will go?

8. *Colportage*. No part of our work has given us more encouragement than that of colportage. We have had during the whole year two regular colporteurs, and the last three months another was added to the number. True, we have had but few books of our own printing to distribute, and no *Methodist* publications, yet we have distributed a good number of Scriptures, and of the various books and tracts issued from the Bible House in Constantinople.

Our booksellers are in one sense circuit preachers, and they are permitted to sow a great deal of seed that falls in good ground. The total number of books sold by us during the year ending October 1, is as follows: Scriptures and parts, 1,037 volumes; other books, 3,295; tracts, 5,894; total, 10,226, against a total of 6,248 of all kinds the previous year. It is greatly to be regretted that among all these books there are none distinctively Methodist. We hope soon to have ready an edition of Binney's Compend, and a little later the Discipline and Catechism. We shall, of course, continue to sell all books of value published by the other mission, but our people would like to know something more about our own Church. A printing-press of our own seems to us an absolute necessity. There is no press as yet in Bulgaria that can do decent work—such as is done at the Bible House. One of our missionaries is a practical printer. If now some friend will kindly donate us a press, we shall be able to furnish reading matter at a much smaller cost to ourselves than we now can. Our Scriptures are purchased, and a portion of the wages of our colporteurs is paid from the appropriation of about \$500, made annually by the American Bible Society.

By means of our colporteurs we are enabled to reach almost every part of the principality. During this year there has been a notable increase of sales of Scriptures among the villages. Very many have this year for the first time been permitted to know more of the contents of the New Testament.

9. We were much rejoiced last winter to learn that the Board had authorized the opening of a girls' school, and was desirous of establishing a school for boys.

Sistof is the central station of the mission, and, as compared with Rustchuk and other large cities, the most desirable place for a boarding-school.

Our first efforts were to secure a house and a Bulgarian teacher. We soon

fixed upon a Turkish house that seemed very well adapted for such a purpose, and could be bought for a moderate price. The Board authorized the purchase on condition that \$1,200 would secure a title and pay for the repairs needed for the current year. But we found that it would require not less than \$1,400 to purchase, pay for a legal title, and do the necessary repairing, and as the Board gave us no hope of getting any thing more, we abandoned the attempt and commenced negotiations for another house, but this bargain fell through, when a third party stepped in and offered a price which exceeded our means. This was our last hope, for the house we were living in could not accommodate the school and serve as a dwelling at the same time. In like manner we failed utterly to find a satisfactory Bulgarian teacher, and were brought to the end of our year with the school still in the future.

Meantime, feeling that the way was hedged up against us in Sistof, we turned our attention to the Balkan region, and visited Troian, with a view of locating the school there if it should seem best. After careful inquiry and personal examination, we determined to try the experiment. The place had been previously visited by all our associate missionaries, and our decision was unanimously approved not only by the foreign, but by the native associates and helpers.

Accordingly it was determined at the Annual Meeting to arrange the appointments so as to allow of the removal of the superintendent to Troian, where, with his wife, he could take personal charge of the school until other help could be found.

We removed to this place about the middle of October, and have so far completed our arrangements that on Monday, November 29th, we hope to open the school with about a dozen boarding pupils, and perhaps one or two day scholars, with the prospect of more coming in afterward.

The following considerations seem to us to justify our coming here:

1. *The Location.* We are in a beautiful valley in the midst of the Balkans, with abundance of pure water, and an atmosphere whose salubrity is attested by the healthy appearance of the inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, making it a most desirable place of residence.
2. *Wood* is not over one fourth as costly as in Sistof, and provisions generally are about half as dear as in the Danube cities.
3. We are free from the many objectionable features of city surroundings from a moral point of view.
4. We are surrounded by a dense rural population, who are physically and morally superior to the inhabitants of the cities, and afford a more promising field of missionary labor.
5. Troian is quite as accessible from the interior towns as is Sistof, and with missionaries at both Sistof and Rustchuk, we see no reason why the general interests of the mission should suffer by the removal of the superintendent to this place.

The chief difficulty here, as elsewhere, is in securing suitable buildings. We are crowded with the present limited number, and we must secure a lot and erect suitable buildings if we expect to make our work a permanent success. This, also, would have to be done in Sistof, or in any other

place, but here land is very much cheaper, and buildings can be erected for little more than half what they would cost in Sistof.

Whether we shall be finally successful the event will decide, and it alone can fully justify or condemn our course. We have constantly looked to the Master for guidance in this undertaking, which we believe to be fraught with great good for Bulgaria.

10. In conclusion, we would say, that if the Board will authorize a new departure in the matter of owning property, and will support us by timely appropriations, we shall feel assured that the darkest days of this mission are past. We are at present pretty well supplied with foreign laborers, except teachers; but we need a larger native force to occupy the whole of our ready field.

It is to be hoped that there may be no unnecessary delay on the part of the Board in authorizing a boys' boarding-school. We shall try this winter to start a day-school in Tirnova, and be all ready for larger activity in this line as soon as the Board so directs.

In the present aspect of the Eastern question, we see nothing that would counsel hesitation in carrying all our plans into execution as soon as possible.

A rumor comes to us from St. Petersburg that the Russian Church authorities are much disturbed by the success of American missionaries in Bulgaria, and were about to take steps to put an end to the spread of our work. This, to us, seems like a cipher message from heaven, assuring us of the approval of our divine Master, and urging us to greater activity in the work.

STATISTICS OF THE BULGARIA MISSION FOR 1880.

STATIONS.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.
Sistof	1	1	..	1	12	6	20	2	1	18	1	1	\$796 29	\$22 63	\$3 51	\$3 51
Rustchuk	1	..	..	1	1	1	16	1	1	11	1	1	143 73	8 80	97	19
Loftcha .....	..	1	..	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	1	1	103 50	..	..	..
Tirnova	1	1	1	..	1	..	10	..	1	3	1	1	93 06	..	..	..
Selvi .....	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	6	..	..	77 96	..	..	..
Orchania .....	..	..	..	1	7	3	20	2	1	8	1	1	112 71	3 17	1 76	..
Troian.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	10	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total.....	4	2	4	1	4	23	13	89	5	6	52	6	*\$1,327 25	\$36 92	\$6 95	†\$3 70

* This is all books and furniture. Books, \$1,105 83; furniture, \$343 51.

† Incidental expenses, as wood, etc.

JAPAN.

Commenced in 1872.

BISHOP PECK HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

R. S. MACLAY, D.D., Superintendent.

JOHN C. DAVISON,	W. C. DAVISSON,
JULIUS SOPER,	CHARLES BISHOP,
M. C. HARRIS,	M. S. VAIL,
I. H. CORRELL,	C. S. LONG,
G. F. DRAPER.	

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. LIZZIE S. DAVISON,	Mrs. W. C. DAVISSON,
" FRANK D. SOPER,	" O. W. BISHOP,
" FLORA B. HARRIS,	" FLORA I. LONG,
" JENNIE L. CORRELL,	" M. E. DRAPER,
Miss JENNIE S. VAIL.	

Missionaries W. F. M. S.

Miss M. A. SPENCER,	Miss E. RUSSELL,
" M. J. HOLBROOK,	" JENNIE GHEER.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1880-81.

YOKOHAMA, FIRST DISTRICT.—I. H. Correll, Missionary in Charge; Tenan, to be supplied; Hachoji, Abe Sozo; Matsushiro, Suzuki Noburo; Matsumoto, Matsumoto Sogo; Atsume, Miyabara Kusaburi; Iida, Kawamura Keichiro; Takayama, Ikeda.

YOKOHAMA, SECOND DISTRICT.—R. S. Maclay, Missionary in Charge; Onoyecho, Ohara Yeikichi; Nagoya, Kurimura Sayehachi; Nishiwo, Ohara Setsuro.

TOKIO, FIRST DISTRICT.—M. C. Harris, Missionary in Charge; Tsukija and Ginza Circuit, Kikuchi Takuhei, Hamada Koyotaro; Yamagata, Takahashi Untai.

TOKIO, SECOND DISTRICT.—Julius Soper, Missionary in Charge; Azabu and Shiba Circuit, Morohoshi Kiichi; Joso, Aibara Yeiken, Shiyoda Zenichiro, Miyajima.

NAGASAKI DISTRICT.—J. C. Davison, Missionary in Charge; Nagasaki, J. C. Davison, C. S. Long; Kagoshima, Asuga Kenjiro.

HAKODATI DISTRICT.—W. C. Davisson, Missionary in Charge; Hakodati, Onuki Bunshichi; Sappora, to be supplied; Matsumaye, Hira-

nama Sakai; Amomori, Hondo Itsuke; Hirosaki, Hondo Yoitsu; Kuroishi, Kosaka Keinosake.

METHODIST MISSION SEMINARY.—Milton S. Vail, President, etc.; G. F. Draper, Jennie S. Vail, I. H. Correll, R. S. Maclay, Instructors.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Missionaries	10
Assistant Missionaries.....	9
Native Helpers of all kinds.....	51
Total Agents of Society.....	70
W. F. M. S. Lady Missionaries	4
" Native Assistants	7
" Boarding Scholars	45
" Day Pupils	80
Members in full connection	478
Probationers	160
Baptized Children	63
Total Members, Probationers, and Baptized Children...	701
Collection for Missionary Society	\$100 00
" Self-support.....	136 47
" the Poor ("Benevolent")...	38 83
" Church Building.....	88 00
Total Collections	\$263 30
Number of Day-schools.....	13
" Day-scholars.....	407
" Sunday-schools.....	15
" Sunday-scholars	422
" Volumes printed during the year	2,500
" Pages printed during the year.....	117,400
" Parsonages	7
Estimated Value.....	\$23,000
" Church Edifices	6
Estimated Value.....	\$6,250
" School Buildings	3
Estimated Value.....	\$1,500
Total Value of Mission Property.....	\$30,750
Number of Preaching Places.....	83
Adults Baptized during the year.....	74
Children Baptized during the year.....	15

The Superintendent says :

The work of the Japan Mission during the past year has been marked chiefly by disaster and growth. December 7, 1879, our Church edifice in Hakodati was destroyed by a terrible conflagration, which reduced to ashes nearly the entire city. December 26, 1880, the entire property of our mission in Tokio, comprising church and parsonage, together with the property of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the same city, was burned to the ground. These crushing blows have seriously interrupted our operations in the above-named cities; and yet, thanks to the

unstinted generosity of sympathizing friends, to the energy and executive ability of the parties directly affected by these calamities, to the prompt and hearty co-operation of our missionary authorities, and, above all, to the overruling Providence of God, we have not only held our ground, but have, as a mission, made encouraging progress during the year.

Brother W. C. Davisson, in Hakodati, has already rebuilt his church and school-building, in the convenient auditorium of which he has already commenced public religious services, and in the educational portion of which he has re-opened his school with an attendance of twenty-six scholars. In Tokio Brother Soper has just dedicated his new church, occupying the site of the former one; Brothers Harris and Bishop have each built a comfortable parsonage, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has in process of erection a spacious and substantial building for its home. Brother Soper has also completed his arrangements for removing, with his family, to a position in Tokio, outside of the Foreign Concession, where he expects to have a most important and encouraging field for missionary effort in the large agricultural school conducted by Mr. S. Tsuda, a prominent Japanese gentleman who is a member of the Church under Brother Soper's care.

It has been our delightful privilege, since the date of our last Annual Report, to welcome to our mission the Rev. C. S. Long and wife, the Rev. G. F. Draper and wife, and Miss Jennie S. Vail; all of whom have entered on their duties in excellent health and with most cheering prospects. The mission of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been reinforced by the opportune arrival of Miss Russell and Miss Gheer, who have commenced work in Nagasaki. During the year Miss Schoonmaker, whose term of service had expired, and Miss Priest, whose health had broken down, returned to the United States. Miss Schoonmaker was the pioneer missionary in Japan of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and during the five years of her residence in Japan she labored in Tokio with a zeal and devotion worthy of all praise, and a success that evoked general admiration. Miss Priest's health failed during her second year in Japan, but during her brief term of service she not only won the highest esteem of all who knew her in Japan, but succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Japanese in Hakodati, where she labored to such an extent that she has laid there the foundation of a work which, with proper care, is certain to yield a precious return to the Society for its outlay.

In our Annual Report for 1879 we referred to the organization of our Theological Seminary, or training school, in Yokohama. The institution has completed its first year with very satisfactory results, and has now entered on its second year with an increased number of students and valuable additions to its corps of instructors. For further information on the subject I refer to the report of the president on a subsequent page.

We note with profound gratitude the completion, December 2, 1879, by the Yokohama Translation Committee, of the translation of the entire New Testament into the Japanese language. The standard edition of the work, under the supervision of the committee, has been published by the

American Bible Society. Two other editions of the translation, in different styles of the Japanese language—one prepared by Dr. J. C. Hepburn, and the other by the Rev. Dr. D. C. Greene—will immediately follow the publication of the standard edition; and simultaneously a Romanized edition, prepared also by Dr. J. C. Hepburn, will appear—all published by the American Bible Society. Arrangements have been made for making at as early a date as possible a translation of the Old Testament, and it is hoped that in due time the entire Bible will be given to the Japanese in their own language. The following are the reports from the districts of our mission as prepared respectively by the brethren in charge. For the sake of clearness we now use the word “district” to indicate our charges, instead of the word “circuit,” which has heretofore appeared in our Annual Reports:

Tokio, First District. M. C. Harris, Missionary in Charge. “During the past year I have had supervision of Azabu Circuit, in Tokio, and also of Yamagata and Hojotwo stations in the north-west of Japan. The work assigned to me in Tokio has held its own, and made, I think, some advancement. Although the addition to the membership has been small, yet most of the members have been faithful; at least, none have been subjected to discipline. The two stations in the north-west give promise of a fine development, provided we can properly man the work. I have made two visits to Yamagata, each time finding many willing to hear the Gospel. Most of the leading men of the city came to hear during my visits. Prejudice, at least, is fast wearing away, and most who understand the nature of Christian teaching look upon it with favor. Our helper stationed at this place was, owing to sickness and other causes, unable to do any work during the past year. We have just sent a good man in his place, who has met with a favorable reception. Some have already asked for baptism and private instruction.

“Mrs. Harris during the past year has conducted a Sunday-school in Azabu, under the auspices of the W. F. M. S. As this belongs to the report of that Society, it is not necessary to give any data concerning it. The meetings conducted in various parts of the city for women have met with a fair degree of success. At one point some of the women connected with a hospital school for nurses have attended, and a number of them have applied for baptism. This meeting she has abandoned in consequence of the disbanding of the nurses’ school, but she has merged it in another connected with a medical school for women in another part of the city. There is promise of an interesting work here. In addition, she has conducted a class-meeting for women. The interest has been well sustained throughout the year. The women speak and pray in this meeting in a way worthy of imitation. She has also done a good deal of visiting in the homes, making acquaintances and preparing the way for Christian teaching. This is a branch of work much neglected, but of great importance, and it is hoped that the W. F. M. S. will send out ladies for that special service, as the hands of the teachers are over-full of work.”

Tokio, Second District. Julius Soper, Missionary in Charge. “I was

appointed to this district at the annual meeting in July last. Brother Harris and myself have exchanged city work, our country work remaining the same as last year. The most important event during the year was the burning of our entire mission property, then in the city of Tokio, December 26, 1879, consisting of church and parsonage. We began holding services at once in the building rented by the ladies of the W. F. M. S., situated in the native city, No. 19 Sanhome, Ginza. The services at this place were well attended during the winter and spring—in fact, up to the time of our beginning services in our new church, which was opened and dedicated September 11, 1880.

“The additions to the Church during the year were fewer than could have been desired. Still we feel there has been steady and encouraging progress. In connection with our regular work we carried on during the year two day-schools, one for boys and young men, and one for children, with an average attendance of forty scholars. The boys and young men’s school was under the supervision of Brother Bishop and myself. Since the Annual Meeting Brother Bishop has taken entire charge, Brother Harris rendering some assistance. In this school there were also a few boarding scholars. We need for our work in Tokio a first-class day and boarding-school for boys and young men, with a foreign teacher who can give his whole time to this work. A school of this kind can be run very economically, as suitable buildings can be put up or rented at a small cost. Our work in Tokio will not be on a proper basis, we cannot accomplish that measure of success that is expected of us, until we have such a school. Nearly all the other missions have organized, or are contemplating organizing, such schools. Hundreds of young men can be reached through these schools who cannot be reached in any other way. Tokio is, moreover, the “Mecca” of the Japanese youth. Thither they flock by hundreds from all the provinces of Japan. The Government schools cannot begin to accommodate so many. The Church that gives most attention to educational work in Tokio, other things being equal, will be the most successful in the nation. May our Church arise and seize this golden opportunity, and thus become a mighty factor in Japan’s regeneration! O that the Church at home realized the situation!

“Our country work seems to be making steady progress. Our Josō Church consists of some forty members, a majority of whom are faithful. There is a church-building, and some six or eight preaching places besides, on the circuit. They paid during the year thirty yen toward the support of the gospel. At a place called Shimotsuma, in the Province of Hitachi, a good work has commenced. I hope to visit it in October. Our helpers, at the earnest call of a number of inquirers, have visited the place several times since the first of January, and some twenty-five have given their names as probationers.

“Besides my regular evangelistic work, I am giving considerable time to translation. We hope to have parts one, two, and three of the Discipline published by January, 1881. I am also at work on 1 Kings.”

Brother Bishop, referring to his work in Tokio, writes: “My time has

been for the most part spent in studying the language. Aside from that, I taught the English of our boys' school. We had about twenty boys through the year—all we could accommodate."

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Referring to the work of this Society in Tokio, Mrs. Bishop writes: "The work under the supervision of the W. F. M. S. in Tokio has during the year that is past met with serious disasters, but in the midst of them all the Lord has cared for it, and brought deliverance. December 26, 1879, the school buildings, with all their goodly contents, were burned; but within a single month another building was secured and fitted for use, the scholars assembled, and the school re-opened, where it is now being carried on with results gratifying to both teachers and scholars. There are in the school thirty-two boarders and five day-scholars, of whom nine are members of the Church, and give good evidence of sincerity in their profession. For the most part a gentle, Christian spirit seems to pervade the school, and we may hope all are learning of Him who is our peace,

"In connection with this school there is a Sunday-school, under the special charge of Misses Holbrook and Spencer, who are assisted by a Christian Japanese; also a weekly class-meeting, conducted by Mrs. Harris. Besides the school and the work connected therewith, Mrs. Harris has charge of a Sunday-school a few miles outside of the Foreign Concession, of which she says: 'Although the attendance is small, the scholars are good and attentive, worthy of some home schools.' Mrs. Harris expects soon to commence another meeting under the 'Woman's Board.' There is also a meeting for women and children in another part of the city, about three miles from the 'Concession,' which has been in progress for two years, and which becomes more and more promising. By means of the generous provision the ladies were enabled to make for the needs of the work, a new school-building, nearly on the site of the former building, is in process of construction, and is expected to be finished by February 1, 1881. Let no one think that the work among the women and girls of Japan is of minor importance. He who knows all things, and they who have labored among these people, know how great it is."

Yokohama, First District. I. H. Correll, Missionary in Charge: "Although we are not able to report as large an increase in the membership of the stations connected with the Tenan Circuit this year as we did some previous years, yet we rejoice to be permitted to say that we are not wanting in encouragement in this respect. We have, however, greater reason for encouragement in view of the spiritual growth of the members. A few have gone back, and we felt that they were no longer worthy to be numbered among the people of God; but this number is few in comparison with what might be expected in a country where Christianity is so young. Many of the members who were formerly connected with us have removed to other parts of the country, but their places have been filled by the theological students who have come to us, and who add much to the interest of our services.

"At Hachoji our work has not only held its own, but has made some

progress. We have had several additions to the membership, and during a recent visit to the place I was greatly pleased to learn that we are gaining an influence over the families of some of the most prominent citizens of the place. In the province of Shinshin the cause of Christ is rapidly spreading. Our greatest drawback there is the insufficiency of laborers to meet the urgent demands of the work. A number have been added to the Church there, and several important stations have been opened during the past year. A number are also now awaiting baptism and reception into the Church. The Lord has done wonders throughout that region, and greater things are yet in store for the people.

"The school work has also been carried forward with very encouraging success during the past year. The day-schools under our own jurisdiction have increased in the number of their scholars until we have on this circuit about 120 scholars. These receive daily instruction in Christian doctrines. On Sunday they are organized into Sunday-schools, which are very full of interest; and as the Sunday-schools are now more perfectly organized than they have been heretofore, we hope for still better results from them during the coming year.

"The schools supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of our Church, under the direction of Mrs. Correll, have continued in a healthy condition. The prospect is that these Christian schools will be one of the very best means of laying a firm foundation for the Christian Church. In the schools supported by the Woman's Board we have now about eighty-five scholars, giving a total of over two hundred scholars under our control on the Tenan Circuit.

"In reviewing the work of the past year we have, therefore, only to say, Thank God! We have again had marked evidence of his presence with us and abundant blessing. During the year we have printed 2,500 copies of tracts, making a total of 117,400 pages. The cost of publication has been met by funds granted to us by the Tract Society of our Church."

Yokohama, Second District. R. S. Maclay, Missionary in Charge. This district comprises the Onoye, (in Yokohama,) Nagoya, and Nishiwo circuits, together with a new appointment at Uye-no-Hara, where it is proposed to conduct the work from the first on a self-supporting basis. Brother Y. Ohara has charge of the new enterprise at Uye-no-Hara; Brother S. Kurimura conducts our work in Nagoya city; Brother S. Ohara takes care of the little Church in Nishiwo; while in Yokohama our evangelistic work is carried on chiefly through local preachers, exhorters, and theological students. During March, 1880, Brother Correll made a visit to Nagoya city, baptizing ten adults, and organizing the members of the Church. His visit was most opportune, and the results of it highly beneficial to the work of our mission there.

Methodist Missionary Seminary. Rev. M. S. Vail, President. Brother Vail reports as follows: "Our Theological School building (Methodist Mission Seminary) was completed last year at a cost of about \$5,000, including the land. The buildings are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were erected, containing four recitation rooms, and ac-

commodation for thirty-nine boarders, besides the apartments designed for the president.

"Having been appointed by Bishop Peck to take charge of the school, I left America in August, 1879, arriving in Yokohama September 13, and on the 1st of October following the school was opened with twenty students. Instruction was given throughout the year in theology, in the common English branches, and in Chinese. In all there were over seventeen branches taught. The president devotes all of his time to teaching and to the study of the language, and in the work of instruction is assisted by the superintendent of the mission, Dr. Maclay, Rev. I. H. Correll, and Rev. G. F. Draper, who give such time as they can, aside from their other duties. Besides these, Miss Jennie S. Vail gives her entire time to the English department, and there are two native teachers. For several months of last year Rev. M. C. Harris came from Tokio twice a week and taught. Altogether, the first year of the seminary has been a prosperous one. The number of students has increased, there being at present twenty-six, nine of whom are studying theology.

"The generous gift of Rev. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore, of \$10,000, twenty-five per cent. of the interest of which is to go to the library, and seventy-five per cent. to be used for scholarships, is a great boon, for many of the theological students are unable to support themselves; and yet it is mostly from such that we must select young men to be trained for the Christian ministry. Fifty dollars will support a student for a year, and these young men, while pursuing their studies, spend some of their time in missionary work. During the summer vacation just past the young men were sent to different stations in the interior, where they preached Christ, and one went to a district where as yet the doctrines of Jesus had not been heard.

"We hope that more money may be added to the Scholarship Fund. We have the beginning of a library—in all, perhaps, 150 volumes, about 80 of which were a present from Mrs. Eleanor Trafton, of Boston. Of course we wish for more, and would be very thankful for any theological or other suitable books, whether new or old. It is thought best that all instruction in theology should be given in the vernacular, and to be able to do so entirely the president and Rev. G. F. Draper are employing all the time they can get in the study of the Japanese. The students live in the simplest way of the natives, and we strive studiously to avoid any thing which tends to excite desires for those things in civilization which are unnecessary and impracticable in Japan, because of the limited means of the people. We desire our students to become earnest, practical preachers, and will do the best we can to make them such."

Rev. G. F. Draper, who has joined the mission during the past year, writes: "The first six months of my residence in Japan have passed rapidly away. Arriving in Yokohama March, 1880, Mrs. Draper and myself were cordially welcomed by the members of our mission here, and we found a very pleasant home with Dr. Maclay. During May, I accompanied the Rev. I. H. Correll in one of his regular inland trips. We were

absent from Yokohama four weeks. It was to me a very profitable time, though, of course, I was not able to take any part in the work. My time is now divided between teaching in the Mission Seminary, in Yokohama, and studying the Japanese language. I am very busy and very happy in my work, which I find to be even more interesting than I had anticipated. The best of all is, God is with us and blesses our feeble efforts to serve him."

Nagasaki, First District. Rev. J. C. Davison, Missionary in Charge. "The past year has not been without its signs of substantial encouragement; in fact, we occupy to-day a stand-point from which our future looks brighter than at any former period during our history as a mission. The late additions to our working force have added materially to our prosperity. Misses Russell and Gheer, of the W. F. M. S. of our Church, have done nobly. They have scarcely been here a year, yet they have gathered a school of fourteen girls, which adds much to the interest not only of our regular services at this point, but contributes to our influence at the centers from which they came, as most of the girls were from a distance.

"Brother and Sister Long are devoting themselves to this work in true missionary spirit, doing not only the usual labor in connection with acquiring the language, but giving several hours each day to instruction in English, preliminary to more enlarged plans for the furtherance of our educational interests. A few months more, and Brother Long will, I hope, be able to supply the regular services here during my absence in visiting our country work, which, in connection with my yearly absence at Annual Meeting, takes me away from home fully one fourth of my entire time; and to meet the demands which are now pressing in this direction not less than one third would be needed.

"In my late trip to Satsuma, of twenty days, I spent a whole week visiting the outstations on the bay which have been opened up by Brother Asuga, the native pastor of our Church in Kagoshima City, and found the outlook most encouraging. I have just now returned from an eight-days' trip to Shimabara, where I was accompanied by Brother Oba, one of our student-helpers. We left home at noon, walked seven miles over a pass one thousand feet high, then crossed a bay fifteen miles in a steam launch, and spent the night at a small village on the opposite side. The next day we walked eighteen miles over an extinct volcano, crossing the pass at an elevation of three thousand feet, where we took a hot sulphur bath at Ho-jigoku, (Little Hell,) during our rest for dinner; for there are numerous places in the crater where there are still constantly boiling cauldrons of sulphurous water overflowing and running down the hill-side. We reached the city at night-fall, and continued preaching for five consecutive nights to congregations averaging two hundred and fifty people. We sold a quantity of books, and went away leaving a number well impressed with our mission. Our great lack in all these regions is competent native assistants to carry on the work when started.

"We want to ask the Church for one more man in this field next year,

setting our limit at three men for our work in this island. With less we cannot work efficiently, giving just oversight to the country work and keeping up our regular services at home. We have all been remarkably favored with good health during the entire year, for which we are devoutly thankful to Him whose cause we advocate in this distant but interesting field."

Nagasaki, Second District. C. S. Long, Missionary in Charge. "On the 4th of April, 1880, I reached this place, and was kindly received by Brother Davison and family. The evangelistic work of the mission I found to be well inaugurated by Brother Davison and his helpers, but little had been done in the educational line. After thoroughly surveying the field I was convinced that the most pressing need of the mission was a school in which to train helpers and young men desirous of a Christian education. I have therefore been devoting my time, in part, to the establishment of such a school. The success that has attended my efforts fully convinced me that the work can be accomplished. Indeed, the only thing necessary to complete success is a suitable school building. The last Annual Meeting applied to the Board for \$1,000 to be used in this building. We have on hand, gathered from various sources, about \$500. Besides this, I have a class of seven Chinese, whom I teach at night, and who pay me a tuition fee of \$1 each per month, and a class of fifteen Japanese, whom I charge twenty-five sen per month. In addition to this Mrs. Long has a class of foreign children, which pays her \$15 per month. Thus our building fund receives from this source an increase of about \$25 per month. The enterprise, set on foot before I left America, still brings in a few dollars and promises more. If I had room for them I could get many more students, but my house is full, and I cannot make any more efforts in that direction until I get better accommodations.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Miss Russell reports for the work of her Society in Nagasaki as follows: "After looking over the situation, we believed a normal school was the need of this island, or, at least, the most effective aid to the gospel; accordingly, we have marked out a course of study in two departments—preparatory and normal. The preparatory includes the same branches in Japanese and Chinese that are taught in the primary, intermediate, and grammar schools of the Japanese educational system; and reading, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar and penmanship in English, besides. The normal department is modeled partly after the Empress's Normal School in Tokio, but has an English course added. Our best class will be ready for the normal school department in the April term.

"We commenced our school December 1, 1879, with one pupil, and closed the scholastic year April 30, 1880, with nine. September 8, 1880, we commenced a new year with no increase, but a very hopeful outlook. We have an enthusiastic school, and have been very fortunate in securing a Japanese teacher, a graduate of one of the government Normal Schools, who is devoted to his work. Best of all, he has fallen in love with Christ, and will be baptized at our approaching quarterly meeting. Two of our

girls have been baptized since coming here, and give evidence that they are trying to do right, as far as they know. We have a Bible-class each Sabbath afternoon, to which we require all our pupils and servants to come. It is conducted much like a Sabbath-school at home. The girls who can read know most of the Catechism and the commandments; and are now learning lessons in the life of Christ. We formerly taught through the uncertain tongue of an interpreter, but during the last three or four months we have had the assistance of Mr. Oba on Sabbath afternoon. I ought to have said in the right place that the Scriptures form part of our daily lessons.

Hakodati District. W. C. Davisson, Missionary in Charge. "The past year has brought to Hakodati a serious calamity—the great fire which occurred December 7 and 8, 1879. We lost the beautiful church erected by the Rev. M. C. Harris, and the house in which our school was being conducted. As soon as possible we opened our house for the native and English services, which were conducted there for about four months. In May, 1880, we opened a new chapel built upon the site of our former church; and from that date services have been held six times during each week, besides services conducted in a street chapel once each week. During the year four adults have received baptism, also five children of foreign parents. *Fukuyama.* This is the castle-town of the Prince of Matsumaye, and is an interesting and promising field. During the year Shiranama Sakaye has labored there with good success, six adults and one child having received baptism. The attendance at the preaching services is excellent, and much is to be hoped for from the work in that place. *Sapporo*, the capital of Yesso, is the seat of the Agricultural College, and of various industries conducted under foreign supervision. Some two or three years ago, under the leadership of the president of the college, several young men became believers, and, at their own request, received baptism for Rev. Mr. Harris, and were organized into a Methodist Episcopal Society. Since that time several have graduated from the college, but we still have eight members and one probationer. Our great needs there are a resident helper and a church building. Funds for the latter have been provided, so that we hope soon to see the work extending beyond the college limits. *Hirosaki* and *Awomori* have had fair success during the year. Rev. Y. Honda is proving himself to be a true man of God, 'rightly dividing the word of truth.' Our school for boys in Hakodati is fairly on its feet again, and now has an attendance of about thirty pupils. We have built a cheap, but substantial, school-house, and may truly say that the prospects for the school's success are more promising than ever.

"Miss Priest, of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, was doing noble and successful work up to January, 1880, but from that time her health began to fail, and she was compelled early in the spring to start for home. Two urgent needs exist in our work here—a second man and a school for girls. If our Board grants the first, and the Woman's Board the second, we may expect greater results than heretofore."

MEXICO.

Commenced in 1873.

BISHOP MERRILL HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

CHARLES W. DREES, Superintendent.

JOHN W. BUTLER,	JOHN M. BARKER,
SAMUEL P. CRAVER,	GEORGE S. UMPLEBY,
SAMUEL W. SIBERTS,	ALMON W. GREENMAN,
HERMANN LUDERS.	

Assistant Missionaries.

Mrs. C. W. DREES,	Mrs. S. W. SIBERTS,
" J. W. BUTLER,	" J. M. BARKER,
" S. P. CRAVER,	" G. S. UMPLEBY,
Mrs. A. W. GREENMAN.	

Missionaries W. F. M. S.

Miss MARY HASTINGS,	Miss S. M. WARNER,
" MARY F. SWANEY,	" CLARA L. MULLINER,
Miss MAGGIE ELLIOTT.	

APPOINTMENTS, 1880.

C. W. DREES, Superintendent.

MEXICO CITY CIRCUIT: J. W. Butler, Missionary in Charge; one to be supplied, (Agustin Palacios;) Exhorters employed as assistants, Camilo Arrieta and Luis Garces.

Mission Press and Book Depository: Publishing Committee, C. W. Drees, S. W. Siberts, and J. M. Barker; Editor of "El Abogado Cristiano," and other publications, C. W. Drees; Agent, J. W. Butler.

Girls' Orphanage: Misses Mary F. Swaney, Clara L. Mulliner, and Maggie Elliott, Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

MIRAFLORES CIRCUIT: S. W. Siberts, Missionary in Charge; Assistants, Crescencio Ramirez, Local Preacher; Abundio Tovar, Exhorter; and ——— Monroy.

PUEBLA CIRCUIT: Hermann Luders, Missionary in Charge; Emigdio Coronel, Local Preacher; Pedro Balderrama, Exhorter; M. Arias, Instructor in Boys' Orphanage and Day-school.

ORIZABA CIRCUIT : G. S. Umplesby, Missionary in Charge ; Francisco Montero, Deacon elect ; L. Baillet.

PACHUCA CIRCUIT : J. M. Barker, Missionary in Charge ; Conrado Gamboa and Marcelino Euroza, Deacons elect ; Doroteo Mendoza, Local Preacher.

English Congregation : Served by J. M. Barker and four local preachers.

Mexican and English Female School : Misses Mary Hastings and Susan M. Warner, Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

GUANAJUATO CIRCUIT : S. P. Craver, Missionary in Charge ; Simon Loza, Deacon elect.

QUERETARO CIRCUIT : A. W. Greenman, Missionary in Charge ; Felipe N. Cordova, Elder elect.

The following is the Superintendent's report :

From the statistical returns for the year 1879 and those of the closing year we draw the following comparative summary, which will indicate the progress of the mission in many of its most important interests, since the last Annual Report was rendered :

	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Missionaries.....	6	8	2	.....
Assistant Missionaries.....	6	7	1	.....
Missionaries of W. F. M. S.....	4	5	1	.....
Mexican preachers and assistants, including teachers.....	17	29	12	.....
Members in full connection.....	241	337	96	.....
Members on probation.....	308	398	95	.....
Total members.....	544	735	191	.....
Average attendance on worship...	876	1,098	222	.....
Orphans : boys and girls.....	70	66	....	4
Day scholars.....	473	544	71	.....
Sabbath scholars.....	479	609	130	.....
Churches owned by the Society....	5	8	3	.....
Halls hired or gratuitously provided.....	14	16	2	.....
Parsonages.....	7	11	4	.....
Probable value of property, including that of the Mission Press and the W. F. M. S.....	\$94,400	\$110,505	\$16,105	.....
Moneys collected for various purposes.....	\$4,253 32	\$4,069 45	....	\$183 87

This statement demonstrates the following facts :

1. A considerable increase in the working force of the mission.
2. A rapid growth of the Church as to the number of members and probations.
3. An increase of twenty-five per cent in the average attendance upon public worship.

4. Large additions to the numbers of children and youth enrolled in the day and Sabbath-schools.

5. Enlargement of the accommodations provided for the work and workers of the mission, shown by the acquisition of three additional places of worship and two parsonages, with an increase of \$16,105 in the value of church property.

We may be permitted to say that, so far as circumstances would permit, the work has been regularly visited by the Superintendent.

Some progress has been made toward the more perfect organization of the mission in accordance with the provisions of the Book of Discipline. Quarterly Conferences have been formally organized in Guanajuato, Orizaba, and Miraflores Circuits, so that these Conferences are now regularly convened quarterly in all the mission charges save that of Queretaro, where there is as yet no organized society or class. In consequence of the efforts of all the missionaries there has been notable progress in securing the active interest and co-operation of the membership of the Churches in all matters concerning the prosecution of the work of evangelization in Mexico.

There has been during the year, we are sure, some growth in spirituality, and many of the people in some of the charges are coming to desire and experience the vital power of godliness. In consequence of the earnest effort to exercise pastoral oversight and to administer discipline in cases requiring it, the character and life of those composing the membership are becoming more and more worthy of the Church. We are persuaded that the lists of probationers are composed more largely than formerly of persons who will be likely to persevere in their profession and come to be useful members of the Church.

Mexico City Circuit. J. W. Butler, Missionary in Charge. Since the last Annual Report the work of putting a new roof over the Central Church has been completed. The audience room has thus been greatly improved, and may be confidently said to have no equal among the churches occupied by Protestant congregations in Mexico. This central organization has considerably increased during the year.

The Sunday-school of this Church has received special attention from the pastor; its organization has been perfected; the number of scholars connected with it has reached about two hundred, of which a large proportion are adults, who form a peculiarly interesting class under the direction of Rev. A. Palacios. A second Sunday-school has been organized under favorable auspices in connection with the congregation in Santa Inez.

Three other congregations are connected with this circuit: those of San Vicente Chicoloapam, Tulyehualco, and Ixtacalco. It will be remembered that the chapel in the first-mentioned place was built without assistance from the Missionary Society. The people have now taken another step, and have built a neat and graceful tower, in which has been hung a bell, presented by a friend in Syracuse, N. Y.

Miraflores Circuit. S. W. Siberts, Missionary in Charge. Brother

Siberts writes as follows concerning his work : "We began this year under very unfavorable circumstances, but we have succeeded, by God's help, in overcoming and removing most of the obstacles in our way, and, all in all, we have had a very prosperous year. In Miraflores, especially, God has wonderfully blessed our work. I think I can say that our people are entering more fully into the spirit and power of our holy religion, and comprehend more fully than ever before what it is to be a follower of Christ, and not a mere Protestant.

"Our great work has been in our school. Our list now reaches one hundred and eighty-five, and all these children have come under our influence more or less during the year, while our average attendance is from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty-five. The majority of these children are from Roman Catholic families, and through their influence many parents have been converted, although they have not openly joined us yet. Our influence is felt, not only in this place, but all over this valley; and many come from other villages to our school.

"Our work in Ayapango has met with great opposition during the year, but it has prospered amid all the difficulties. The Catholics, and even the authorities, of the place have persecuted our people bitterly this year. Four have been imprisoned for sending their children to our school. Two have been imprisoned twice and fined heavily for the same thing. Many threats have been made, many have lost their employment and for a time have been forced to live on the charity of the brethren. Senor Ramirez has stood by his brethren faithfully during all these trials. Our school is prosperous, the scholars numbering over forty. Our chapel is going forward slowly to completion. We shall carry on the work as our means may justify, and we hope to dedicate it this year. When finished, it will be a very neat and beautiful place of worship. We need it now very much, as there were forty at service yesterday in the small room where we worship."

In Ameca Meca our work has suffered serious embarrassment from a variety of causes; but it is beginning to recover. The school is composed of fifty pupils, and public services are regularly held.

Besides the regular work of his charge, Brother Siberts has occupied during the year the responsible post of instructor of the theological students. Of this department of his work he writes : "We began the year with five students; we have received one during the year, and there is a young man teaching in the school who takes lessons with them—seven in all." One has been dismissed, one returned home temporarily, and a third was called into the active work to meet an emergency. "There has been some progress during the year. I have had great difficulty in arranging the classes, as there is such a wide difference in the acquirements of the students. I hope to be able to remedy this next year. The students have pursued the following branches: Geography, Grammar, History of Mexico, Ancient History, Church History to the time of Augustine, Essays on Christianity, English, Hurst's 'Outlines of Bible History,' and Nast's 'Larger Catechism.' These last two I have translated this year.

The students copy them from the manuscript and study them thoroughly. I have also finished translating Claude's 'Essay on the Composition of a Sermon,' and they have already begun to study it. This was suggested by yourself, and I find it very appropriate for the present needs of the students, and am confident that it will be of great benefit to them in their preparation for their life-work. The spiritual necessities of the students have not been neglected. We have our regular meetings for reading God's word, prayer, and experience during the week, and our class-meeting on the Sabbath. There has been a gradual growth in the spirituality and devotion of the students."

No department of our mission work is more important than this of the training of young men for the ministry. The attention and the means devoted to it at present are entirely disproportionate to the extent and demands of our work. The number of students should be largely increased.

Puebla Circuit. H. Luders, Missionary in Charge. The work of this circuit, comprising the City of Puebla and the town of Apizaco, has been carried forward regularly during the year. The attendance upon public services in Puebla has somewhat increased. A new impulse was given to the congregation in Apizaco by the erection of a plain but substantial chapel. The building is forty-eight feet in length by twenty-one in width, with rooms for a native preacher and family in the rear. The entire cost of land and building, including wall about the premises, has been approximately \$1,600, nearly all of which has been paid or provided for.

The chapel was dedicated on the 25th of June, the services being very numerous attended and accompanied with great interest.

New and very inviting openings have offered in Cholula and in the district of Tecamachalco.

The Boys' Orphanage has continued under favorable auspices, and has owed much to the care of Brother A. W. Greenman and wife, temporarily resident in Puebla.

Orizaba Circuit. G. S. Umpleby, Missionary in Charge. It is gratifying to record the fact that all the interests of our mission in Orizaba have been greatly prospered during the year, so that the work there is recovering in a good degree from its long-continued prostration.

The great need of our mission in that city is that of a permanent home. The present accommodations, both for the public services and the missionary's residence, are very insufficient, and held by a very insecure tenure. The fact that a sister Church, which established itself there after we had for some time occupied the city, has already secured property and begun the work of fitting up a suitable place of worship, has given rise to invidious comparison and unfavorable remarks with reference to our work. This is a very serious hinderance to permanent prosperity.

In the city of Cordova our congregation has largely increased since a new and more accessible place of worship was secured.

Pachuca Circuit. J. M. Barker, Missionary in Charge. The length to which this report is already extended forbids any adequate statement

of the many points of interest connected with this mission. The work has been sustained with great success in Tezontepec. Services have been opened in El Chico by Dr. Rule, a devoted Christian layman, who labors entirely without compensation. Brother Mendoza has held in Ixmiquilpan, a very difficult and dangerous outpost. An effort is being made to build a much-needed place of worship in Real del Monte. The land has been secured, and a considerable subscription has been taken toward the expense of construction.

Guanajuato Circuit. S. P. Craver, Missionary in Charge. Brother Craver's annual report has not been received. We may, however, record the crowning blessing of the year in the purchase by the Missionary Society of a most eligible property in the center of the city. This purchase was consummated in February, under the personal supervision of Bishop Harris. Actual possession could not be secured till early in September, when Brother Craver began the work of repairs and adaptations necessary to its occupancy. The new chapel was dedicated to the worship of God on the 24th of October. The concourse of attentive hearers was very large. The immediate effects of this advance step have been all that we had hoped. A very large measure of influence in that important city has been acquired by our Church, and it has been greatly increased by the fact of this purchase.

Services have also been held in the second chapel in the city of Guanajuato, and in the adjacent towns of Silao, La Luz, and Marfil.

Queretaro Circuit. A. W. Greenman, Missionary in Charge. Much space would be required to relate the vicissitudes of the history of the year's work in this charge. Brother Cordova has stood alone in the face of unnumbered foes during the year, until recently when Brother Greenman has been with him. Yet the Lord has stood by him to sustain and protect him. Brother Cordova's life has been almost continually threatened, his home has been besieged, the foulest slanders have been circulated about him; yet he has stood firm and witnessed a good confession before many witnesses.

As results of his labors large numbers of tracts and copies and portions of the Scriptures have been circulated; he has won the respect and confidence of many, even of his foes; he has drawn about him a little company who love the truth, and some of whom are willing to bear open testimony to the faith. Brother Greenman has a difficult field to cultivate.

The Mission Press has continued its labors with great activity throughout the year. The more important books issued have been the following: "Memoir of Hester Ann Rogers;" "Salvation: An Essay," by Bishop Merrill; a new edition of our small Spanish Hymn Book; the "Life of John Wesley," by Richard Watson. Numerous tracts in very large editions have been printed for general circulation. "El Abogado Cristiano Ilustrado" has been issued monthly, as also the Berean Leaves. Illuminated texts and leaflets have carried words of life into many a home.

The influence of our Mission Press is, we believe, very rapidly extending, and is exerting great power upon the public, though in its incipency. The

gratitude of the mission is due to the Tract Society and the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to the American Tract Society, and to the Religious Tract Society of London, for valuable aid.

WORK OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Girls' Orphanage in Mexico City, under the care of Misses Swaney, Mulliner, and Elliott, has been continued in the midst of many difficulties. The number of beneficiaries has fallen from fifty to forty-five. Many of the girls are grown to an age when they may be expected to manifest some fruits of the training of years.

The Mexican and English School for Girls in Pachuca has been under the care of Miss Warner during the greater part of the year, Miss Hastings having been home on leave of absence.

Girls' schools or departments are sustained in Puebla, Ameca Meca, and Miraflores. Bible-women are supported in Mexico City, Pachuca, Puebla, and Guanajuato.

The whole mission was greatly blessed in the visit and ministrations of Bishop Harris in the early months of the year. The influence of his counsels and sympathy has been with us continually.

Two or three facts as to the outward environments of our mission are of special significance.

1. The rapid multiplication of means of communication with other nations by means of new lines of steam navigation in the Pacific and the Gulf.

2. The unprecedented activity now shown in the construction of lines of railway. The City of Mexico will speedily be in communication with the Pacific and with the United States by four great lines of railway. Other lines now authorized or in process of construction will, with the former, soon open speedy access to all the important towns of the Republic.

3. The peaceful succession of General Gonzalez to the Presidency.

These facts seem to presage:

1. Great stimulus to industry and commerce, bringing about increasing contact with foreign nations, particularly the United States.

2. The more rapid civilization and enlightenment of the masses, destroying fanaticism and ignorance.

3. The end of the era of revolutions and anarchy.

4. The creation of a better understanding and more favorable disposition toward Protestantism.

5. The lessening of the cost of the missionary work.

6. Greater facilities for coming in contact with the more distant portions of the field.

The intimate relations destined to subsist between the United States and Mexico roll a vast burden of responsibility upon the Churches. Shall the Methodist Episcopal Church fully meet her portion of that responsibility?

STATISTICS OF THE

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Local Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Local Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day Schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.
Mexico City Circuit:																			
Trinity Church.....	2	2	3	2	1	..	1	1	*6	48	80	180	17	..	..	..	..	1	200
Santa Inez.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	19	85	..	..	..	..	34	1	88
San Vincente.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	25	20	50	..	8	1	15	1	30	1
Tuyahualco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	59	50	20	..	..	..	..	1	20	1
Ixtacalco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
Miraflores Circuit:																			
Miraflores.....	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	8	1	20	6	50	..	5	2	185	1	30	1
Amecameca.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	49	1	15	1
Ayapango.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	25	20	..	..	1	44	1	10	1	10
Puebla Circuit:																			
Puebla.....	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	79	8	105	..	8	8	63	1	41	1
Apizaco.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	1	10	1	10	1	10
Orizaba Circuit:																			
Orizaba.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	37	18	60	..	5	1	27	1	45	1
Cordova.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pachuca Circuit:																			
Pachuca.....	1	1	2	3	..	8	1	2	4	23	28	50	..	22	2	60	2	30	1
Real del Monte.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omitlan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	10	1
El Chico.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ixmiquilpan.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alfahiyucan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tezontepec.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	40	..	1	17	..	..	..	..	..
English Cong'n, Pachuca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	3	40	..	14	..	..	1	30	1
Guanajuato Circuit:																			
Trinity.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	75	56	200	10	9	..	..	1	80	1
St. Paul's.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	80	..	1	40	..	..	..	..
Silao.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
La Luz.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marfil.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queretaro Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

SUMMARY

Mexico City Circuit.....	2	2	3	2	1	..	8	1	*6	89	178	335	..	25	2	49	5	308	1
Miraflores	1	1	..	2	..	5	..	4	1	20	81	35	..	5	5	278	3	55	1
Puebla	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	79	8	130	..	13	4	73	2	51	1
Orizaba	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	37	89	80	..	5	1	27	1	45	1
Pachuca	1	1	2	3	..	4	1	2	5	12	36	76	194	..	36	3	77	4	70
Guanajuato	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	75	64	262	10	3	1	40	1	80	1
Queretaro	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	8	7	5	10	2	14	4	9	5	25	337	898	1098	10	98	16	544	16	609

* Employees of the Mission Press.

MEXICO MISSION FOR 1880.

No. of Orphans.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other Property.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Volumes Printed during the year.	Pages printed during the year.
45	1	\$35,000	1	3	\$15,000	\$11,000	...	\$51 50	\$277 69	\$362 99	\$182 73	24	2,645,100
..	1	1,100	1	..	..	350	..	..	..	..	100 00	..	..
..	..	150	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 00	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4,000	..	2	2,300	300	..	15 00	14 50	275 00	425 00	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1	..	..	2	15,000	350	..	5 50	..	342 66	..	..	..
..	1	1,100	..	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	74 15	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	250	..	15 00	21 00	93 91	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2,500	..	2	8,000	..	..	61 00	35 00	95 27	836 64	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	220 00	169 91	..	..	..
..
..	1	6,000	..	2	6,000	..	\$404 10	55 00	97 00	240 00	18 00	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	1	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BY DISTRICTS.

5	2	36,250	4	3	15,000	\$11,380	..	51 50	277 69	362 99	262 73	24	2,645,100
12	1	4,000	2	2	2,300	575	..	15 00	14 50	275 00	425 00	..	..
..	2	1,100	..	3	15,500	350	..	5 50	..	342 66	74 15	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	250	..	15 00	21 00	98 91	..	..	..
..	2	3,700	5	2	8,000	..	..	61 00	255 00	265 18	836 64	..	..
..	1	6,000	2	1	6,000	..	404 10	55 00	97 00	240 00	18 00	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	8	\$51,050	16	11	\$46,800	\$12,655	\$404 10	\$203 00	\$665 19	\$1,584 74	\$1,616 52	24	2,645,100

† \$11,000 property of the Mission Press.

‡ 7 Book volumes=1,817,800 pages. 17 Periodicals, Tracts, etc.—827,300 pages.

ITALY.

Commenced in 1871.

BISHOP FOSS HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

LEROY M. VERNON, D.D., Superintendent.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rome*, Alceste Lanna, Andrea De La Ville; *Naples*, Vincenzo Ravi, Emilio Borelli; *Narni*, Crisanzio Bambini; *Terni*, Daniele Gay; *Foligno*, supplied; *Perugia*, Enrico Caporali; *Arezzo*, Giovanni Gattuso; *Florence*, Teofilo Gay, Teodoro Gay; *Bologna*, Enrico Borelli; *Modena*, Eduardo Stasio; *Milan*, Silvia Stazi; *Venice*, Francesco Cardin; *Forli*, Dovadola, and *Faenza*, Amedeo Guigou.

BIBLE WOMEN.—*Rome*, Amalia Conversi, Giuditta Folchi; *Milan*, Camilla Mattioli; *Venice*, Carolina Cardin.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.—Teofilo Malan.

WE are compelled by the fact that the superintendent's report has failed to reach us, to simply add the statistics heretofore published. Dr. Vernon spent some time during the year in the United States, and his exhibit of the mission as given to the Board and to numerous Conferences and congregations was very satisfactory. His late return to Italy and many pressing duties have made it impossible to prepare his report in time for this issue. Since his return we have advised the purchase of real estate in Naples, and hope it is accomplished.

STATISTICS OF THE ITALY MISSION.

STATIONS.	AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY.						CHURCHES.					Sunday-school Scholars.	Churches.	Probable Value.	Debt.
	Missionaries.		Italians.				Baptisms.	Deaths.	Members.	Probationers.	Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Italian Preachers.	Theological Students.	Bible Women.	Total Agents.									
Arezzo.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	12	25	37	5	..	..	..
Bologna.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	35	4	39	15	..	..	..
Dovadola.....	1	5	2	7	..	..	..	..
Faenza.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Forli.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
Florence.....	2	..	..	2	..	..	40	31	71	18	..	..	..
Foligno.....	5	..	..	..	..	..
Milan.....	1	..	1	2	1	..	15	38	53	..	..	..	..
Modena.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	10	5	15	..	..	..	..
Naples.....	2	..	..	2	2	2	49	12	61	11	..	..	..
Narni.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	9	11	..	..	..	..
Perugia.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	83	92	175	..	..	..	..
Rome.....	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	1	134	18	152	46	1	\$25,000	\$8,000
Terni.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	18	29	47	21	..	..	..
Venice.....	1	..	1	2	..	1	11	9	20	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1	1	15	2	4	21	13	9	430	279	709	122	1	\$25,000	\$8,000

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1812.

EVERY dollar of the money distributed to Domestic Missions can be traced, by means of the detailed reports hereinafter inserted, from the treasury directly to the individual receiving it; and in this statement the minute accounting made under the head of Domestic Missions is of very great interest to many of the best friends of missions. There is no more important part of our work than these fields in our own land, peopled as it is, by an influx from many nations, which is spreading with exceeding rapidity over our vast uninhabited public domain.

It is well known that, while immigration from the various countries of Europe had for a few years abated, during the last year it has attained a remarkable increase. The immigrant arrivals at the port of New York for 1880 were nearly treble the number for 1879, being over three hundred thousand, and more numerous than in any year since 1854. Seventy-five per cent. of these immigrants now make their way at once to the West for agricultural pursuits. It has been said that out of all the arrivals from Germany at the port of New York, scarcely more than twenty families were uncertain as to their destination. Indeed, there is an advance in the character of the immigrants generally for the past year. A good authority states that sixty per cent. of them are of the most valuable class for the material development of the country. In the heart of every intelligent Christian an intense interest will be awakened to see that the Church does its duty toward these stalwart and self-helpful strangers who come in such numbers to join themselves to our body politic. Thus only can the power of the infidel and immoral element whose presence is dreaded, be counteracted. The public schools and *Church mission work*, vigorously and prayerfully prosecuted, are

the grand and indispensable means by which the nation may absorb into a healthy growth these varied foreign forces, and secure the confirmation and expansion, rather than suffer the decline and overthrow, of its free institutions. Patriotism as well as religious principle will, therefore, prompt our people, especially in these times, to prayer and contribution in behalf of our Domestic Missions. What we have here said concerns particularly the claims of the foreign immigrant element upon our attention; while it will always be remembered that the great West—we should now say the grand central region of our continent—is receiving the daily influx of another and prodigious immigration, that of our own sons and daughters. Our Domestic Missions, as they are mapped out in the new States and Territories, are most emphatically “*home missions*.”

The Treasurer's report for the year ending November 1, 1880 shows that \$254,904 71 were disbursed for Domestic Missions, against \$279,622 08 distributed to other lands throughout the whole world. Home missions, as from the beginning, are still esteemed by us as unsurpassed in importance by the claims of the foreign field. All who specially desire to see home interests cared for will be furthermore gratified if they consider how the Church Extension Society, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and our Sunday-School and Tract Societies are joining their forces to this cause. Estimating upon the basis of the actual disbursements of these other societies in the year 1879, (exclusive of the Church Extension Loan Fund), the Church contributes to the domestic work an aggregate of \$412,170 53.

We repeat the words already used in one of the calls made to the Church:

“In our home fields the demands far exceed our possible ability to supply them.

“The South is now open. Methodism, with a Gospel for the poor man, white or black, can go anywhere with her northern ideas and New Testament experience.

“The West, filling up with youth and enterprise from the East, is annually building towns by the hundred, while hun-

dreds of thousands of settlers are seeking homes and planting the great States of the near future.

“In these vast and open fields our brethren are working on the merest pittance, and perpetuating the heroic age of Methodism. From information gathered in our office from these home fields, we believe that a thousand additional workers, preachers, teachers, and Bible readers, could be advantageously used in these fields, in places where they are greatly needed, where the people would now do something for themselves, and where we might soon have self-supporting Societies, if we only had \$150,000 more to expend in this part of our work. From these calls the General Committee were compelled to turn away.”

It is well for us to mark carefully the action taken by the Church in respect to Domestic Missions.

The Discipline, ¶¶ 79 and 80, says :

It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to examine strictly into the state of the Domestic Missions within its bounds, and to allow none to remain on the list of its missions which, in the judgment of the Conference, is able to support itself.

Each Annual Conference shall report through its Secretary, annually, to the Secretaries of the Missionary Society at New York, the name of each District, Circuit, or Station within its bounds, sustained in whole or in part by said Conference as a mission, together with the amount of missionary money appropriated to such for the year.

The General Conference, in order to secure information in respect to our Domestic Missions, has issued the following instructions :

1. Each Superintendent of Missions, and, where there is no Superintendent, each Missionary, shall make a Quarterly Report to the Corresponding Secretary at New York, giving information of the state and prospects of the several missions under his care.
2. Each Missionary shall report to his Superintendent once a quarter in writing the state and prospects of the special work in which he is engaged.

Blanks for this purpose are furnished from the Mission Rooms.

The following resolution was adopted by the General Con-

ference on the 26th of May, 1876, to which we invite very particular attention :

Resolved, That paragraph 108 of the Discipline be so changed as to require the Annual Conferences, in reporting the missions and appropriations, to report also the number of years that each mission has received appropriations from the Missionary treasury, and whether consecutively or otherwise.

According to the Discipline the duties of the preacher in charge are : 1. To see that each Sunday-school is organized into a Missionary Society. Dis., ¶ 258. 2. To act efficiently as Chairman of the Committee on Missions for his charge. Dis., ¶ 264. 3. To provide for the diffusion of missionary intelligence to the Church and congregation. Dis., ¶ 266. 4. To institute a Monthly Missionary Concert for Missions. Dis., ¶ 267. 5. To call in person, or by a collector, upon every person in his congregation for a contribution to missions, and to keep a record of the same in a book, and report the same to the Annual Conference. Dis., ¶¶ 268 and 269. 6. To preach at least once a year on the subject, and take a public collection, with special injunction to give a whole day to the cause of missions. Dis., ¶ 270.

For a long time certain of our missions in this country have been administered as foreign missions, the same being outside of Annual Conferences, and the preachers holding their relations to various Annual Conferences. The finances of all such missions are administered by the Board of Managers. Such were Arizona and New Mexico ; but the list has been greatly increased, and the following are now missions of this class :

ARIZONA, including the territory of Arizona.

BLACK HILLS, bounded as follows : Beginning on the southern line of Dakota Territory at one hundred and one degrees west longitude ; thence north to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, thence west to one hundred and five degrees west longitude ; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning ; thence due east to the place of beginning.

DAKOTA, including that part of Dakota Territory lying south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and east of the meridian one hundred and one degrees west longitude.

INDIAN, including the Indian Territory.

MONTANA, including the Territory of Montana, except so much as is included in the Black Hills Mission; including also so much of the Territory of Wyoming as lies directly north of the Territory of Utah, and north of the forty-third parallel of north latitude; and also so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies directly north of the Utah Mission; and it includes also the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

NEW MEXICO, including the Territory of New Mexico.

UTAH, including the Territory of Utah and that part of the Territory of Idaho lying directly north of the Territory of Utah, and south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude, excluding the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

WEST NEBRASKA, bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-east corner of Hall County, thence south to the south-west corner of Nance County; thence east to the north-east corner of Merrick County; thence south to the Platte River; thence up said river to the north-west corner of Phelps County; thence south to the north line of the State of Kansas; including all that part of the State of Nebraska lying north and west of said boundary line.

The reports of our Superintendents, from which we give full extracts below, show how rapidly the work in these new fields is expanding. Nothing can surpass in thrilling interest for our whole Church and for the American people, this fresh record which each year is making of spiritual enterprise in a region of magnificent promise. Severe trials and hard struggles with the worldliness and unrestrained spirit which many of the settlers bring with them, are not wanting; but, on the other hand, we see the steps of a triumphant advance in the Gospel warfare which but repeats the chivalric ardor and glorious successes of our spiritual fathers. Read, we beseech you, attentively, prayerfully, thankfully, these reports, to which we gladly give much space, and rise from the perusal with renewed inspiration for the work of spreading scriptural holiness through the land.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

Commenced in 1814.

There has been of late a great revival of interest in the civilization of the aborigines of our country. The Government has brought to the East the most promising youth of several of the tribes, and is educating them at Carlisle and Hampton. It is also giving greater encouragement to schools within the Agencies. Under this new movement the Board during the past year has been encouraged to enter into arrangements for the establishment of a school at Fort Peck, in Montana, having scholastic and industrial departments. In early spring the teachers will probably go forward. A grant from the Government for the support of this school has been supplemented by an appropriation by the General Missionary Committee.

Our excellent agent, John Young, at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, has recently transmitted to us some interesting statements concerning the Indians under his charge. We quote from him as follows :

From four years' residence among these tribes I can say that they present, by their numbers, (7,500,) their efforts to improve their condition by changing from a wandering to a settled life, and their general docility and obedience to the white man's instructions, a most favorable field for missionary cultivation. . . . You will be glad to know that the desire to live as the white man does is spreading among these heathen—log-cabins are being built, and efforts made to furnish them with stoves, chairs, beds, etc., not omitting the Yankee clock. Small farms are cultivated, and a change from former wandering habits is steadily progressing. They do all the work about the Agency—haul and cut our fire-wood, assist in the labors on the Agency farm, and willingly help at such work as there is to do. The children within reach regularly attend the school, where they make fair progress, being fond of the exercises and their teachers.

As a rule, these Indians are kind with each other, obedient to control, and commit few breaches of law and order. I try to keep up a semblance of Sabbath service, Sabbath-school, and drop a few Scripture facts or gospel truths, to give them something to talk of in their cabins and lodges better than heathen traditions.

The agent pleads for a more systematic and vigorous mission at this Agency.

From the fourteen Agencies under our care we have in

general received but little information. Those to the west of the Rocky Mountains are more especially cared for by the Conferences within the bounds of which they are located, and we here quote from the Conference journals.

The Columbia River Conference speaks in deservedly high terms of the Yakama Agency. They say :

Our Conference has a peculiar relation to this Indian question. The representative Indian Agency of the whole service is within our bounds, and under the charge of one of our number, Rev. J. H. Wilbur. It is detracting nothing from any other work or workman to say that the work of this Agency has been the most successful of any. This has demonstrated to us two things :

1. That Agencies and agents controlled by Christian feelings and principles, and inspired with zeal for the salvation of the Indian, can alone be successful.

2. That keeping the Agencies under the control of the right man, with authority to surround himself with right men, for long periods, so that he can carry out his own Christianizing and civilizing plans, is all-important to their success.

We are gratified to report that in all departments the Yakama Agency, under the care of Brother Wilbur, has had probably its most prosperous year. *Over \$8,000 of the appropriation made by the Government for its support during the present year has been returned to the Treasury ;* while, at the same time, 1,000 Indians—Bannacks, Piutes, etc.—among the wildest on the western slope, have been added to the Agency. These have already begun to travel the upward way to better conditions and life, by substituting the plow for the bow, the grain fields for the chase, the school and the meeting for savage roaming and carousal.

The religious work among the Indians the past year has been of a very encouraging type. The members of the Church have generally continued steadfast, and 155 probationers, largely from the Indians admitted on the Reservation, have been received. Under the Christian influences of the Reservation the enmities heretofore existing between the Yakamas and Piutes and Bannacks have been buried, the pipe of peace taking the place of conflicts of war.

The Oregon Annual Conference speaks of its Agencies as follows :

Of the five Agencies placed under the supervision of this Conference, but two of the agents are members of the Methodist Church, namely, the agents at Siletz and at Klamath. Siletz is, probably, the most promising field. Our Conference has taken a deep interest in the Indians on this Reservation, and kept a missionary there ever since the Reservation passed under the supervision of our Church. He, in connection with the agents and *employés*, has usually labored faithfully to civilize and Christianize

these Indians, and the Lord has owned and blessed their labors. These Indians were formerly the most cruel and bloodthirsty on the Pacific Coast. At the close of the Indian war of 1855-56 five thousand of them were placed upon this Reservation. As they were brought in contact with the worst class of whites, their numbers rapidly diminished, until at the time of the inauguration of the present policy but 1,500, all told, remained. Now our Church has a membership of 130, including probationers, and a large per cent. of them are deeply pious, exhibiting all the fruits of the Spirit. So rapid has been their advancement in all that pertains to civilization that they are scarcely like the same people. Their sanitary condition has also so improved that the number of births annually, according to the report of the resident physician, has been slightly in excess of the number of deaths for the past two or three years.

Your committee has no report from Neah Bay or Quiniault, as the Agents in charge of these Reservations are not members of the Methodist Church, and were not recommended by the Missionary Board.

The Indians of the Klamath Agency Reservation are making commendable progress in civilization. They very readily accept the facts connected with the Christian religion. Several of them have a clear Christian experience. Nearly the whole tribe are slowly and yet surely growing toward a better social and moral condition. They are emphatically an industrious and temperate people. One omen for good is the diminishing influence of the "medicine-men." More than one half of these have recently, by the actions of the chiefs, been forbidden to practice. This will lead to good results. The "Boarding School" is prospering as never before. The outlook for the future was never as good as now. Religious services, consisting of one sermon, an interesting Sunday-school, and a prayer-meeting, are held each Sunday. There is no tribe on this coast that bids fair to civilize and Christianize more readily and easily than these Indians.

The Southern California Conference took action as follows :

Resolved, 1. That two ministers should be appointed from this Conference to labor among the Indians ; the first on the Reservation at Round Valley, devoting all his time to them ; the second to serve as missionary in the communities outside the Reservation.

Resolved, 2. That we respectfully ask the General Missionary Committee to make the appropriation for this work \$2,500.

The other territory in which our Agencies are located was at the last General Conference taken out of the relation of Conferences to the Church, and erected into missions, to be administered by the Board. The Conferences have not succeeded very well in their supervision of this department of work. It remains to be seen whether the direct supervision of the Board will be attended with better results. It is to be

hoped the onward move at Fort Peck may be only one of a series of like nature.

Before this peace policy was adopted the Methodist Episcopal Church had been carrying on extensive work among the Indians, and numbered members by the thousand among the various tribes. Some of this work yet remains, and some of it where we have no Agencies. In Michigan, especially, we have very important circuits and stations, and some very excellent native preachers. The Michigan and Detroit Conferences take great interest in this work.

On the Onondaga Reservation, in the Central New York Conference, and the Cattaraugus Reservation, in the Genesee Conference, we have interesting societies and schools. Concerning the former locality the last report to the Conference says :

The Onondaga Indian Mission is prospering more than for several years. The school is more largely attended, the congregations are larger, and the interest in religion seems deeper. The property, under the care of Brother C. W. Lane, the missionary, has been repaired, fenced, the grounds graded, and the parsonage and fences painted, giving to the whole an inviting and cheerful look. The promise for our work on the mission is good.

We quote the Conference report on the Cattaraugus Reservation Mission :

There are 1,700 Indians upon the Reservation. About one in sixteen of these is professedly Christian. The rest are divided between those who sustain their old pagan religion, and the larger number who, imitating the majority of white people, follow their own inclinations, and are simply worldly and godless. There are three missions among them—a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and our own. Nearly or quite half the Christians belong to the Methodist Mission Society. During the year our congregations have been good, a dozen or more have been received into the Church, and the interest of the Indians in their own Church has seemed to increase.

The General Missionary Committee at its last session placed among the Domestic one which they called "Indian" Mission, because it is located within the Indian Territory. It should rather have been styled the Wyandot Mission, for it is really to a remnant of those people among whom we had sixty years ago such triumphs for missionary labor as thrilled the whole Christian world. Rev. J. M. Iliff is in charge of this mission,

and there are twenty-one members and probationers. The missionary says :

I have had charge of the above mission Church in the Indian Territory, in connection with a charge at Baxter Springs, Kansas, the present year, and have preached once in each month at the mission. Had one sacramental meeting or service with them, which they seemed to enjoy very much, and thirty-seven persons joined in the sacrament. I have received four into the Church. They have not had the care and attention that they needed for their good or for the success of the Church. Since their removal to the Territory, in 1869 and 1870, they have been without a resident pastor, and only receiving such services as were afforded them by the pastor at Baxter Springs, twenty miles distant. I do not know of any other work being done in the Territory by our Church.

The Wyandots are a small tribe on a small Reservation in the Quapaw Agency, well advanced in civilization, with a mission school now controlled by Friends. We have a very good church centrally located upon their Reservation, with a reserve fund of \$800 in bank, which was appropriated by Congress in 1866 to rebuild their church destroyed by fire at Wyandot, Kansas, but before said church was rebuilt they removed to the Territory, and the funds followed them. We are now trying to secure lands on which to invest said money in improvements as a home for a missionary.

The fund has been injudiciously used, causing much trouble and dissatisfaction. With a good pastor residing among these Indians I think it would be a successful mission field, and a point from which other tribes may be reached. Its location is on the southern branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

A portion of our Indian work is found in connection with circuits and stations in the white work, and not separately reported, and so that it cannot be tabulated. The statistics that follow are only an approximate exhibition of our work for these sons of the forest :

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

California.		Detroit.		Northport Indian Mission..	
Round Valley.....	\$400	Taymouth Indian Mission..	\$110	Big Rapids District.....	100
Traveling Expenses.....	100	Saganing Indian Mission...	115	Isabella Indian Mission....	200
Missions, 1; Money, \$500.		Kawawenon Indian Mission	100	Riverton Indian Mission....	125
		Iroquois Indian Mission....	50	Missions, 6; Money, \$700.	
		Hannahville Indian Mission.	100		
		Superintendent Indian Miss.	200		
		Missions, 6; Money, \$675.			
Central New York.		Genesee.		Northern New York.	
Onondaga.....	262	Gowanda.....	300	St. Regis.....	320
Oneida.....	283	Mission, 1; Money, \$300.		St. Regis Superintendent...	80
Missions, 2; Money, \$500.				Missions, 1; Money, \$350.	
Columbia River.		Michigan.		Wisconsin.	
Yakima Indian Mission....	250	Grand Traverse District....	75	Oneida Indian Mission....	200
Missions, 1; Money, \$250.		Indian Mission Circuit.....	175	Mission, 1; Money, \$200.	

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN INDIAN MISSIONS FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.	Foreign Missionaries.	Native Local Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages.	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.
<i>California Conference.</i>														
Round Valley Mission.....	1	..	44	62	6	3	2	153	..	.....	..	.....	..	\$17 85
<i>Central New York Conf.</i>														
Oneida Mission.....	1	..	55	10	3	4	2	60	2	\$2,000	1	\$800	\$19 00	5 00
Onondaga ".....	2	..	40	13	6	3	1	25	1	2,000	1	1,000	14 00	5 00
<i>Columbia River Conf.</i>														
Yakama Mission.....	3	1	507	141	20	25	2	365	2	5,000	..	.....	160 00	510 20
<i>Detroit Conference.</i>														
Bridgeport & Taymouth Miss..	1	..	50	..	..	..	4	200	..	.....	..	.....	8 45	2 00
Penconning and Saginaw.....	1	6	97	5	..	10	1	30	1	1,600	2	200	5 00	3 22
Kewawenon Mission.....	1	2	115	3	..	11	..	..	1	400	1	200	4 40	..
Hannahville Mission.....	1	3	39	11	1	5	1	50	..	.....	..	.....	..	..
Iroquois Mission.....	1	..	58	5	1	3	1	30	1	200	1	100	..	..
L'Anse and Kaw Mission.....	1	..	19	1	..	8	1	65	1	6,000	..	.....	16 10	..
<i>Genesee Conference.</i>														
Gowanda.....	1	3	115	2	4	2	2	120	2	3,000	1	2,200	13 00	18 50
<i>Michigan Conference.</i>														
Isabella Mission.....	1	8	184	3	1	17	1	45	2	2,000	..	.....	5 00	5 00
Riverton Mission.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Charlevoix Mission.....	1	3	..	69	..	3	..	..	1	100	..	.....	5 00	..
Elk Rapids Mission.....	1	..	35	3	..	2	..	..	1	300	..	.....	..	..
Northport Mission.....	1	..	37	1	..	6	..	..	1	2,000	..	.....	..	..
Petoskey Mission.....	1	..	32	10	..	3	..	..	1	550	..	.....	..	..
<i>Northern New York Conf.</i>														
St. Regis Mission.....	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	..
<i>Wisconsin Conference.</i>														
Oneida Mission.....	1	4	188	21	..	11	..	..	1	1,500	1	1,000	50 00	..
<i>South Kansas Conference.</i>														
Baxter and Wyandot.....	1	..	100	25	5	3	2	200	2	1,000	1	300	7 00	4 00
Total.....	19	33	1,790	384	47	120	20	1,343	20	\$32,650	9	\$5,800	\$306 95	\$570 77

GERMAN DOMESTIC.

Commenced in 1836.

THE German congregations in this country connected with our Church are a constant joy and encouragement to us. None are more zealous, more Methodistic, more systematic, or more liberal.

No money expended by the treasury yields a better return than that spent in our German Missions. A comparison of results year by year will demonstrate this, and those who

would make it will find the necessary material in the minutes of Conferences, which can be compared with the table below.

Credit should be given to our German brethren in America for the fact that their average contributions per member to the missionary treasury surpasses the most liberal average in any of our English-speaking Conferences, except the Philadelphia Conference. This statement should be also a stimulus to our own people in exciting them to a truly Christian emulation in the great cause of missions. It should also be added that this liberality of the German membership comes not of their wealth, for they are poor; but of their more faithful carrying out of the plan for the support of missions laid down in the Book of Discipline.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

California, (<i>German</i> .)		Chicago German.		Brooklyn, Wyckoff-street	
German District.....	\$100	Portland Avenue.....	\$40	Brooklyn, Yates Place..	50
St. Paul's, San Francisco.	650	Emanuel.....	225	Mount Vernon and New	
Folsom.....	800	Center-street.....	150	Rochelle.....	200
Oakland.....	450	Leyden.....	100	Danbury.....	100
San Jose.....	800	Long Grove.....	150	Bridgeport.....	100
Stockton.....	300	Cedar Lake and Lakeville.	60	New Haven.....	50
Missions, 6; Money, \$2,100.		Frankfort.....	40	Hartford.....	300
Central German.		South Bend.....	100	Turner's Falls and Green-	
Hamilton and Mt. Pis'nt.	175	Valparaiso.....	100	field.....	250
Greenville.....	200	Michigan City.....	90	Philadelphia District....	550
Aurora and Milan.....	100	Roberts and Melvin.....	150	Philadelphia, York-street	350
Ripley.....	150	Champaign.....	140	Baltimore, Penn Avenue.	100
Waverley and Greenfield.	100	Danville.....	60	Baltimore, Light-street..	550
Ironton.....	250	Milwaukee: Third Church	170	Elizabeth.....	100
New Palestine.....	175	Iron Ridge, and Union		Newark Mission.....	400
Brookville.....	50	Junction.....	70	Hudson City and Jersey	
Cleveland: Scoville Ave-		Madison.....	70	City.....	350
nue.....	175	Arena.....	75	Hoboken and Tappan....	475
Pittsburgh: 40th-street..	125	Sun Prairie.....	50	Rochester Circuit.....	100
Canal Dover.....	175	Burlington.....	125	Buffalo.....	50
Newark.....	100	Janesville.....	200	North Buffalo and Sweet	
Alleghany.....	100	Portland and Johnson's		Home.....	200
Pittsburgh Mission.....	275	Creek.....	25	Dunkirk.....	175
Detroit: 16th-street.....	115	Fort Atkinson.....	75	Missions, 23; Money, \$6,000.	
Caseville.....	180	Fond Du Lac District....	140	Louisiana German.	
Grand Rapids.....	115	Oshkosh.....	75	First German Church....	700
Montague and White Hall	180	Kewaunee.....	80	Second German.....	806
Toledo: Segar Avenue....	210	Sheboygan.....	75	Third German.....	700
Perrysburgh and East To-		Clayton and Appleton....	75	Thibodeaux.....	40
ledo.....	200	Eureka and Rush Lake..	80	Assumption and Wood-	
Bay City.....	150	Manitowoc and Newton..	50	lawn.....	50
Petosky.....	200	Green Bay and Pittsfield.	140	Houma.....	40
Auburn.....	100	Menomonee and Pensau-	175	Morgan City.....	25
Louisville: Market and		kee.....	115	Springfield and Mandeville	50
Breckenridge-streets...	152	Ahnepee and Sturgeon	75	Pearl River and Shady	
Henderson and Salem...	175	Bay.....	115	Grove.....	50
Goconda and Metropolis.	175	Almond and Steven's Pt.	125	Missions, 9; Money, \$2,455.	
Nashville.....	230	Warsaw.....	125	North-west German.	
Jeffersonville.....	84	Missions, 34; Money, \$8,500.		Decorah.....	100
Charlestown.....	50	East German.		Dubuque.....	125
Louisville: Jefferson-st..	84	New York District.....	400	Elkport.....	75
Missions, 80; Money, \$4,500.		New York, St. Paul's ...	650	Freeport.....	100
		New York, 158th-street..	200		

Winona District.....	\$50	Southern German.....		Southern California.....	
Hokah.....	100				
La Crosse.....	100	Austin District.....	\$700	Southern California.....	\$600
Menomonee and Ceylon.....	50	Austin.....	525	Mission, 1; Money, \$600.	
Minneola.....	50	Giddings.....	100		
Rochester.....	50	Giddings, Supply.....	150		
Tomah.....	100	Brenham.....	350		
Waseca.....	100	Spring Creek.....	250		
St. Paul District.....	50	Bear Creek.....	400	West German.....	
Clear Water.....	100	Honston.....	500	Kansas District.....	200
Crow River.....	75	Galveston.....	600	Lawrence and Topeka.....	200
East Minneapolis.....	75	Round Top.....	250	Wichita.....	100
Fargo.....	225	San Antonio District.....	700	Halstead and Kingman.....	60
Marine and Prescott.....	75	San Antonio.....	500	Sterling and Peace Creek.....	50
Minneapolis.....	100	Medina.....	250	Great Bend.....	190
Morris.....	125	Seguin, Supply.....	200	Lacrosse and Hayes.....	200
St. Paul; Second Church.....	50	Cibola.....	175	City Center.....	150
Wadena.....	125	Flatonia.....	175	Junction City.....	200
Charles City District.....	225	Columbus.....	275	Council Grove.....	200
Alden and Webster City.....	100	Cuero and Hochheim.....	200	Salina.....	50
Algona.....	75	Victoria.....	300	Weston.....	100
Eldora.....	150	Fredericksburgh.....	250	Lexington.....	90
Fort Dodge.....	200	Leano.....	150	Cameron.....	180
Gladbrook.....	150	Dallas District.....	500	Booneville.....	80
Nora Springs.....	150	Dallas and Palmer.....	250	Kansas City.....	500
Storm Lake.....	100	Fort Worth.....	250	Nebraska District.....	150
West Side.....	200	Waco.....	250	Lincoln.....	200
Mankato District.....	170	Waco, Supply.....	200	Omaha.....	200
Beaver Falls.....	50	Falls.....	250	Westpoint.....	200
Danville.....	120	Williamson.....	300	York.....	125
Mankato.....	210			Columbus.....	120
Marshall.....	100	Missions, 28; Money, \$9,000.		Furnace.....	120
Mountain Lake.....	100			Harrison.....	100
Sheldon and Spencer.....	100			Nebraska City.....	100
Sioux Falls.....	100	Oregon.....		Hebron.....	85
Watertown.....	200			Jerusalem.....	50
Yankton.....	250			Papillion.....	50
Missions, 41; Money, \$4,700.		Mission, 1; Money, \$800.		Missions, 23; Money, \$4,000.	

SCANDINAVIAN DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1845.

OUR Scandinavian missions are fewer in number than the German, but not less thrifty and prosperous. They are not so well supplied as the German with real estate, schools, presses, and other material aids, but are steadily advancing in all these respects. We invite an examination of these missions in the light of the minutes of the Conferences to which they belong. It will be seen that the Missionary Society has ample return for its expenditures on their account.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

California, (<i>Scandinavian.</i>)	North-west Norwegian.	Manitowoc and Sheboygan.	\$200
Scandinavian Mission.....	Chicago District.....	Manistee and Frankfort....	175
Mission, 1; Money, \$1,250.	Chicago: Second Church.....	La Crosse and Lansing.....	200
	South Side Mission.....	Coon Prairie and Richland....	100
	Milwaukee.....	St. Paul District.....	600
New York East, (<i>Swedish.</i>)	Whitewater and Oconomowoc.....	Round Prairie and Wilmington.....	800
Swedish.....	Neenah and Oshkosh.....	Grand Meadow and Adams....	150
Norwegian.....	De Pere and Fort Howard....	Forest City.....	150
Missions, 2; Money, \$2,700.		Sioux City.....	150

Danville and Saybrook.....	\$150	Jamestown and Chandler's	Oakland.....	\$90
Minneapolis and Waseca.....	240	Valley.....	Minnesota District.....	440
St. Paul and Faribault.....	160	Galva and Wataga.....	St. Paul Circuit.....	200
Deer Park Circuit.....	70	Moline.....	Minneapolis.....	140
New Centerville Circuit.....	60	Iowa District.....	Carver Circuit.....	100
Atwater Circuit.....	150	Burlington.....	Scandia Grove and Clear	
Scandia Grove Circuit.....	150	Keokuk, Melrose, and New	Lake.....	170
Montevideo.....	150	Sweden.....	Kandiyohi.....	80
Red Wing and Belvedere.....	70	Des Moines and Belinda.....	Murdock.....	200
Missions, 25; Money, \$4,800.		Swede Bend.....	Center City and Marine.....	140
		Kansas and Nebraska Dis-	Grantsburgh and Trade	
		trict.....	Lake.....	100
		Lindsburgh.....	Redwing.....	200
		Clay Center.....	Vass and Goodhue.....	80
		Randolph.....	Maiden Rock.....	80
Haven-street, Chicago.....	200	Scandia and Seapo.....	Escanaba, Norway, and Me-	
Evanston.....	150	Sutton.....	nekaune.....	140
Rockford.....	150	Stromsberg.....	Ishpeming.....	100
Geneva and Batavia.....	75	West Hill.....	Missions, 86; Money, \$5,700.	
Chesterton.....	125			

North-west Swedish.

CHINESE DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Commenced in 1866.

OUR work among the Chinese in this country shows some expansion. Nothing could seem better adapted to stir the missionary zeal of all Christians than the presence with us of these representatives of the vast Asiatic Empire. What but the special providence of God, speaking in most unusual tones to the Church, has brought these people to our land? The God whom we serve, and for the coming of whose kingdom we often pray, seems hereby to ask us, why that ancient and populous country, whence these children come, has been suffered for so many centuries to be enveloped in spiritual darkness; and the question is furthermore urged upon our hearts whether we truly possess that love of Christ which will extend at once an open hand to these strangers as to veritable brethren for whom Christ died; which will move us to pray and speak and teach, and give of energy and means, till their souls are delivered from heathen bondage into the liberty of the sons of God. We are pained at every instance of cruel treatment to which the Chinese are here subjected, and may rejoice that the opportunity is ours of conveying to them, in a far different spirit, the measureless blessings of the Gospel. Our Church possesses earnest hearts ready for this work, and no one has so greatly distinguished himself in defense of the

abused Chinese immigrants as our missionary in California, Rev. Otis Gibson.

Oregon, where, at our last Report, there was a prospect of movement in this direction, now has a systematic mission, cherished by the Oregon Conference, as well as supported by our Board. The California work goes on, in some respects with increasing prosperity. The Woman's Missionary Society of the Pacific Coast is vigorously active, and furnishes us with a full report quoted below. Of the work opened last year in New York City, we are able to present some definite account.

I. CALIFORNIA.

Missionaries.

O. GIBSON,

A. J. HANSON.

The detailed and systematic report for this year, drawn up by Rev. Otis Gibson, our missionary, has failed to reach us. Mr. Gibson is prosecuting his work with undiminished ardor and courage. We quote below from some general statements furnished by him; and for a clearer view of the different forms which the work has assumed, must refer the reader to our Report of last year.

A special advance has been made this year in the regular occupation of Sacramento. Rev. A. J. Hanson will probably remain in settled charge of the work there. The number of Church members in this charge is seven, and many inquirers are reported. One of the Chinese members, U Kai Wing, teaches an interesting evening school.

Foke Yam Tong Chapel is a historic spot for our labors among the Chinese in San Francisco. It has been the scene of cheering successes for the course of eight years. From some cause, however, on which we are not fully advised, the attendance at the services so far diminished during the past year, that the locality is for the present abandoned, in order that the missionary labors may be bestowed in other directions, where they are more specially demanded.

"Thousands who have heard something of the Gospel in this chapel," Mr. Gibson writes, "are now scattered all over

the land, and we hope to reach some of them by schools in other towns." This is the origin of the school in Sacramento.

No mission work has ever gone forward without some hindrances, and in many cases very severe trials are suffered to test the faith of the workers. Mr. Gibson is not the man to be overcome by difficulties. He thus writes concerning one of them in the history of this year :

The year has been full of trials, not altogether through persecutions from without, but partly from dissensions within the Church. The defection of one of our native preachers early in the year caused us much trouble and anxiety. The man seemed possessed with an ambition to set up an independent Chinese Church, with himself at the head. He nearly destroyed our class in Oakland, and retarded all spiritual growth in the Church for a number of months. He was finally excluded from the Church, and four or five of his adherents have since been cut off from membership. This experience, though a severe trial to our little Church, has resulted in a better knowledge of our economy, and more respect for our Discipline. Our membership is now at peace, and a general growth in Christian knowledge and experience is observable in all our classes.

We are not disheartened in our work, because we believe it is God's work; and we see, amid all the discouragements and opposition with which we have to contend, evident tokens of the Spirit's presence.

Mr. Gibson further writes :

Our regular Church services on Sundays have been very well attended. My little congregation will average sixty, more than one half of whom are Chinese women. Our praise service and Bible-classes have increased in interest, and show good results. We now have classes and regular services in San Francisco, San José, Oakland, and Sacramento.

Our schools have been well attended, and the scholars in all of them have made commendable progress. These schools are great elevators, because they are emphatically and constantly Christian schools. Nearly all the fruit that we have thus far gathered has come from these schools.

The beginning of a Japanese work in connection with Mr. Gibson's mission was reported last year. He recently writes as follows :

Our Japanese class has been a source of pleasure all the year. The Japanese Gospel Society, which, of itself is undenominational, yet is in some sense an adjunct of this mission, now numbers thirty-six. We have also a class of eight probationers in the Church, besides seven or eight full members from the Japanese. These meet and worship with the Chinese in our English-speaking services in perfect harmony. One of these young Japanese is studying for the ministry with us, and another has just gone to Greencastle, Ind., to pursue a collegiate course.

There is, on the whole, no advance in membership. It has happened that many letters of dismissal from the charge have been given. The table stands as follows :

Expelled from the Church.....	5
Dismissed by letter.....	13
Died	■
Received from probation.....	9
Present membership.....	97

II. WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Organized in 1870.

MRS. LOY YAN, Bible-reader.

This Society continues its work of truly Christ-like love and self-sacrifice in behalf of the Chinese women. Our Missionary Board has adopted this work, receiving the collections made on the Pacific coast in its behalf, and engaging to support the operations of the Society. We present here, as a feature of special interest, a considerable portion of the formal Report transmitted from Mrs. Eliza C. Gibson, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society :

The past year has been one of peace and prosperity. The work among the Chinese women of San Francisco has never been as promising as now. With heathen women there seems to be a better understanding of our work and the motives that prompt us to help them to a better life. There is a marked improvement in the girls of our school in kindness and thoughtfulness for each other, and in striving to make as little trouble as possible to their teacher and friends. The influence of the Christian girls is very salutary on those who come as strangers into the school. They are constantly increasing in their knowledge of the Scriptures and Christian duties.

The weekly prayer-meeting in the mission-house, led by Mrs. Walker, the teacher, averages about twenty. The attendance of Chinese women at divine service every Sunday morning averages forty or more. The outside prayer-meeting with Christian women numbers from five to nine. There were twenty-two women and girls in the school at the beginning of the year. Eleven have been received during the year, two have gone to China, and five have married, leaving twenty-six in the school at present.

We have two women from Oregon sent to us by the Baptist missionary there, as they have no place of refuge for such women.

Though the work sometimes seems difficult, and the results small, yet

we have reason to thank God, and take courage for what we do see of the influence of the Spirit in the hearts of the people. We know that now is the time of seed-sowing, and we or other laborers will in due time reap if we faint not. I will mention one case which has interested us: Ah Gum was living with a man, Haw Cheung by name, for whom she had formed an attachment, when her old master found her whereabouts, and undertook to get her back to a life of shame; she took refuge in the mission-house, and very soon evinced a desire to learn the teachings of Jesus. She was constant in her attendance, and always took part in the prayer-meetings.

When she left the mission she married Haw Cheung, who, by the way, is a doctor, but did not lose her interest in religious things. She kept on learning of Jesus, being taught by our Bible-reader and other Christian women. The husband also became interested, and attended church services quite regularly, and asked for instruction, which was given him by the Chinese preachers. The result is, that last Sunday Ah Gum, her husband, and little infant, were baptized and received into the Church.

At the beginning of the year we found it difficult to secure the services of a woman who was willing and suitable to act as Bible-reader, as they meet with much that is disagreeable in their visits to Chinatown.

We at length prevailed on Mrs. Loy Yan, (formerly Mon Yan,) who was in the school over five years, to take the place of Bible-reader to the women who live in their own houses.

In her report she says that she has generally been well received by the women whom she visits. She has visited eleven houses in all; sometimes she will have two women to listen to her, sometimes eight or ten in each house. Some are anxious to have her visits, others tell her that they believe the doctrines she reads and teaches, but their husbands will not allow them to worship God; that they must worship the gods their husbands worship. She tries to visit each woman once a week.

One man ordered her out of his house, said he was not going to have his wife's mind disturbed by her teachings; in fact, he would throw her down the stairs if she came there again.

The women of Newark, N. J., pay \$120 into the treasury in New York, for the support of the Bible-reader. The Sunday-school of Trinity Church also supports a girl in the school by the payment of \$60 a year. The Sunday-school of Howard-street, San Francisco, also supports one; the ladies of the Church and congregation support two; Central Methodist Episcopal Church one; and Mrs. Goodall, our beloved President, Mrs. Walker, our efficient teacher, Miss Johnson, of Baltimore, Mrs. Finch, of Oakland, and Mrs. Hill, of Newark, N. J., each have assumed the support of one girl in the school.

We realize that we have great reason to thank God for his protection and blessing, and pray that we, the women of this Society, may consecrate ourselves anew to the work the Master has given us to do.

Expenses of boarding girls, and incidentals.....	\$1,151 90
Teachers' salary.....	750 00

III. OREGON.

REV. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Missionary.

Our Chinese work in Oregon has been carried on chiefly at Portland and Seattle, under the charge of Rev. Wm. Roberts. Something has been already said of its origin. To exhibit its present condition we quote from Mr. Roberts' late report to the Oregon Annual Conference, which offers an exceedingly interesting illustration of genuine interest and self-helpfulness on the part of the Chinese :

To encourage the Portland school, I have furnished a school-room at an expense of \$10 per month since October 13, 1879. It is centrally located, in the same building with the Chinese Home, for which they pay \$15 per month. The school is held six nights in the week, from seven to nine o'clock, except on Sabbath, when it is held an hour and a half before time for service.

The teachers are mostly graduates from the High School in Portland, under the supervision of Rev. Thomas B. Maxwell. At the last term there were fifty scholars, with an average attendance of about thirty. When the school was started, nearly three years ago, there were ten boys who assumed the financial responsibility, of whom Moy Ling was the principal. The "*original ten*," as they were called, has dwindled down to seven, and some of these are expected to leave. These boys have fitted up the school, paid for books, light, fuel, \$150 for an organ, the whole rent up to last October; and for the Home since that time they have hunted up scholars, and done a good deal of missionary work. The deportment of the scholars is excellent, treating their teachers with much kindness, and paying them, when they are able, one dollar each per month. These strangers are slow to assume financial responsibility, and some relief is needed very much to aid the school. The much-needed appropriation it is hoped may now be used. In the absence of any one better qualified, I shall willingly look after this interest another year.

IV. NEW YORK CITY.

J. JACKSON, Missionary. LOCATION, 14 MOTT-STREET.

The origin of this work was noted in last year's Report. We give below Mr. Jackson's account of his field of labor :

During the last year the number of Chinese in this city has increased considerably. The late census places the number at 2,500. Most of the new arrivals have been from the West, but some have come direct from China. The Chinese population of the city and neighborhood is as yet composed entirely of men, a great proportion being married men whose

wives are left in China. It will be convenient to speak of our work under the following heads—Preaching, School Work, Visiting :

1. *Preaching.* Service has been held in our mission room on each Sunday evening during the year, when we have preached and read the Scriptures to the Chinese in their own tongue. Our object has been to set forth, as plainly as possible, the chief facts of the Gospel history, the life and work of Christ, and the great object of his incarnation. Our audiences have varied considerably in numbers; sometimes we have preached to about forty persons, and sometimes to only three or four, but almost without exception we have been listened to with deep interest, and have found, by questioning those present at the service, that some of them have given proof of having carried away some knowledge of Gospel truth. Sometimes questions have been asked upon the subject of the sermon by those present, which, in one or two cases, have led to discussion. This preaching service we regard as the important feature of our work, and we are very desirous that the number attending should be very much larger.

2. *School Work.* A school has been held every Sabbath afternoon during the year. The object of this has been to teach the Chinese to read the Scriptures in the English language. In this department of our work we have met with varying success. Our great want has been earnest and self-denying men and women who would give themselves to the rather tedious work of teaching the Chinese to read and spell. We are sorry that as yet our people have not seemed to be alive to the importance of the work. One or two have been faithful workers in this branch, notably Wm. H. Orton, of St. Paul's Church; but we sadly need more workers.

Week-evening school: The mission room has been open on week evenings for instruction in English, but, owing greatly to the fact that most of the Chinese are employed in laundry work, which occupies them late in the evening, we have not found this part of our work very successful. There is also a large proportion of them too old to learn to read and speak English, or, as they themselves put it, "they have no heart to try."

Jersey City School: In addition to our New York school we have succeeded in commencing work in Jersey City, through the efforts of Brother La Rue, of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. He now takes the Chinese whom he can collect to his own home, and gives them instruction on Sabbath afternoons. He has two or three very interesting boys in his class.

3. *Visiting.* We have paid attention during the year to the work of visiting the Chinese in their own places of business. This is somewhat difficult, as they are scattered all over the city, yet we have succeeded in visiting most of the laundries. We have found Sunday evening before the service a good time to see large numbers, and invite them to the mission. They, for the most part, receive us kindly, and sometimes respond to our invitation.

Results. In conclusion we may speak of the results of our labors. One convert has been baptized during the year, who is now being educated at Pennington Seminary, at the expense of a gentleman who has taken an

interest in him. He has expressed a desire to be instructed, in order that he may be the means of preaching the Gospel to his own countrymen. We have felt much the need of a native Chinaman to help us in our work. Without such assistance it is almost impossible to accomplish what we desire. There is one candidate for baptism, whom we expect to baptize shortly. He has been under Mrs. Jackson's care for nearly a year, and is well instructed in the essentials of Christianity. One has also been received by letter, who was formerly a member of the Church in California.

Mr. Jackson feels greatly the need of suitable books and tracts for distribution among the Chinese in New York, a means of Gospel work which has proved very effective in China itself. He pleads, as it would seem very justly, for a supply in this direction; and we hope that those in New York city who are filled with missionary zeal will present themselves for Sunday-school and other work, till every lack shall be supplied.

CHINESE BIBLES.

Through the influence of the Missionary Society, and by the special exertion of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, the attention of Congress was called to the importance of relieving the missions of duty on Bibles in the Chinese language imported for their use. A bill was reported to this effect, (Bill H. R. 4,424,) and the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred Bill H. R. 4,424, reported as follows:

That it is stated and believed that the Bible and other religious books are printed in China in the language of that country, and are not printed in this country.

For distributing these books gratuitously among the Chinese population in this country, it is proposed to admit these books in Chinese language to be imported duty free.

This Government cannot fail to respond to this application favorably. Your committee report back said bill, with a recommendation that it do pass.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONFERENCES.

California.	New York.	Oregon.
San Francisco District...\$11,016	Mission, 1; Money..... \$1,500	Seattle..... \$500
Mission, 1; Money, \$11,016.	Special, Contingent Fund 234	Portland..... 500
		Missions, 2; Money, \$1,000.

STATISTICS OF THE CHINESE DOMESTIC MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Native Local Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day-schools.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.
California Conference:																	
Chinese Mission.....	2	8	97	10	8	9	..	1	83	1	\$2,500	..	1	\$8,000	\$18 50	\$179	\$250
New York Conference:																	
Chinese Mission.....	1	..	8	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon Conference:																	
Portland.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seattle.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	4	8	100	10	4	9	1	2	83	1	\$2,500	1	1	\$8,000	\$18 50	\$179	\$250

ARIZONA.

Commenced in 1869.

BISHOP SIMPSON HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Rev. G. H. ADAMS, Superintendent.

Missionaries.

G. H. ADAMS, Prescott.

I. H. COX, Phoenix.

D. B. WRIGHT, Florence and Picket Post.

J. J. WINGAR, Globe City.

G. F. BOVARD, Camp Verde.

WILLIAM G. MILLS, Tucson.

W. P. M'INTYRE, Tombstone.

THIS is a most interesting and important field, but it has hitherto been so inaccessible as to make it a difficult one in which to prosecute our work. The following report of the superintendent will afford evidence that the mission has entered upon a new era. These new countries must not be permitted to crystallize into godless communities, to prove a festering sore upon the extremities of our body politic that may eventually endanger its life. The superintendent says:

Some progress has been made in the Arizona Mission since submitting my last annual report, but it does not come up to the standard of success we hoped. The great difficulty in the way has been the inaccessibility of Arizona, except by long and expensive journey via San Francisco. This has rendered it almost impossible to obtain the ministers needed to pros-

ecute the work because of the expense involved in the way of transportation. Very soon this obstacle will be surmounted by the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad to a junction with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, which will open a direct line of communication with the East.

Something has been done, however, during the past year, for which we are profoundly grateful.

At *Prescott* we have repaired the church and have built a parsonage during the year, which, when finished, will be worth \$3,000. It is now worth \$2,500, though not entirely completed. By the end of the coming year it will be finished, and the entire cost provided for by the people without aid from abroad. The congregations have been large and interesting, though the Society is feeble and the accessions have been few. I have managed with the little transient help I could obtain to fill the pulpit during the year, besides doing the work of superintendence.

At *Phoenix* we have raised the money to build, and shall soon erect a handsome brick church. The town is growing, and we have there a fine congregation and Sabbath-school. Rev. I. H. Cox is pastor.

At *Florence* and *Picket Post* we have made but little progress. A small Society has been organized, but for want of a place of worship the interest has not been equal to the importance of the field. Rev. D. B. Wright has been the pastor during the year.

Globe City, under the pastorate of Rev. J. J. Wingar, has had a year of great prosperity. The town has grown marvelously, and the Church has fully kept pace with the growing population. A beautiful church, worth about \$3,500, has been built and paid for. Brother Wingar toiled hard to this end, and labored with his own hands, besides soliciting subscriptions and superintending the work. The people contributed liberally, and showed an intense interest in the work. Mrs. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, has endeared herself to the people by raising funds among her friends in the East, besides her own liberal contributions to the enterprise. It was dedicated Sunday, November 7, and though there was an indebtedness of more than \$1,000, it was all raised, and a handsome margin besides. A good Sunday-school has been organized.

At *Tucson*, under the pastorate of Rev. W. G. Mills, we have held our ground and more in the face of grave obstacles, the chief of which is the want of a church building. We have the best lot in the city for a church, and shall soon begin the erection of a building. At present our people are worshipping with the Presbyterians, who have given us the use of their house half the time.

At *Tombstone* Rev. W. P. M'Intyre has had a year of splendid success, which has resulted in building a church thirty by fifty feet in size, which will be ready for dedication in a few weeks.

Rev. G. F. Bovard is a new accession to our ministerial working force, and has been for three months only engaged on *Camp Verde Circuit*. It is a field of promise, where next to nothing has been done in the way of cultivation, and we anticipate good results.

This is a brief *résumé* of the work in detail. In general, we may say that considerable has been done in the way of growth. Our Church property in the Territory has been enhanced in value, in the way of buildings and real estate, to the amount of about \$15,000 during the year. One of the principal items of interest in this connection is the fine lot in Tucson, 138 by 150 feet, on the best corner in the city, obtained and paid for last year for \$500, and is now quoted at \$2,500.

At times we are discouraged by the manifest, and often outspoken, indifference of many people in relation to the salvation of their souls. The missionary in the West must often be content to toil on for years with little visible fruit as the result of his labors. This is especially so in Arizona, whose population is largely made up of people from California and other points on the Pacific Coast, who have all their lives been but little accustomed to Church privileges, and who in consequence cannot know their advantages. As an illustration of this fact we would instance the case of a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, twenty-four years of age, who attended church at Prescott last year regularly, and who up to that time *had never seen a religious service in her life!* It seems incredible, but hundreds of people boast that they have not attended church for from fifteen to twenty years! Under these discouraging circumstances human inclination often suggests "Abandon the field," but divine command says, "Work in my vineyard," and to the toiler it is a matter of no consequence how apparently hopeless the field assigned him may be as to the promise of a harvest—his duty is to "work." The harvest is the Master's, and the reward will be his whether the harvest comes or not. But the harvest *will* come, whether the sower gathers it or another.

During the coming year we hope to make a much more satisfactory showing than now. Two great trunk lines of railroad will cross Arizona from east to west, and a tide of emigration will roll in upon us that will rapidly fill our valleys and mountains with a busy, active population. Our mines are becoming developed, and will soon astonish the world. New towns are springing up on railroads and in the mining districts, and it will be our aim as ministers to occupy these as fast as they are built, and secure for the people Church privileges and accommodations. We need ministers of intelligence and culture, but above all filled with the Holy Ghost, to faithfully preach the word to perishing souls. Some such men we now have; more we hope to obtain, and during the year to witness the conversion of souls in this field, where conversions have hitherto been almost unknown.

We crave the sympathy and prayers of God's people every-where, that we may be able faithfully to do the work assigned us, and win many souls to Christ.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

G. H. Adams, Supt.....	\$1,500	Tucson	\$600	Verdi Circuit.....	\$150
Phoenix.....	600	Tombstone.....	800	Incidental expenses.....	69
Florence and Pickett Pond	800	Traveling expenses of Su-		Missions, 6; Money, \$5,558.	
Globe City.....	500	perintendent.....	239		

STATISTICS OF ARIZONA MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.	Missionaries.	Local Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Children Baptized.	No. of Sabbath schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missi-ary Society.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
Prescott.....	1	6	2	200	3	1	60	1	\$3,000	1	\$2,500	\$600	\$35	\$2,200	
Phoenix.....	1	2	12	2	150	4	2	100	..	..	..	..	25	1,500
Florence and Picket Post.....	1	1	5	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Globe City.....	1	1	12	1	150	2	1	50	1	3,500	1	150	30	2,500	
Tucson.....	1	1	10	..	100	1	1	60	..	..	1	200	25	700
Tombstone.....	1	1	12	..	125	1	1	40	1	3,000	1	250	400	2,000	
Camp Verde Circuit.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	7	457	5	755	10	6	310	3	\$9,500	4	\$3,100	\$1,000	\$150	\$8,900	

BLACK HILLS.

Commenced in 1878.

BISHOP WARREN HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

R. H. DOLIVER, Deadwood.

WILLIAM FIELDER, Central City.

W. B. PHIFER, Lead City.

IRA WAKEFIELD, Crook City.

WE have but little to report of this mission, as it was only made a mission by the General Conference in May last, and did not fall under the administration of the Mission Rooms until the meeting of the Mission in August last. It is a most interesting and growing field. The value of its mines has scarcely begun to be appreciated, and the population will be great. Already there are many thrifty and important cities. In a very little while we will have strong, self-supporting Churches in this region, and our next report will present its condition for the year. The moneys of the mission were distributed at its session, by the Bishop, for six months, so as to make the financial year tally with the calendar year, as is usual in foreign missions; but we give below the appropriations to be used during 1881, as in no other way could the expenditures for the year be represented:

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent.....	\$1,200	Crook City.....	\$400
Deadwood.....	500	South Hills.....	300
Lead City.....	600	Missions, 5; Money, \$8,000.	

STATISTICS OF THE BLACK HILLS MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.	Missionaries.	Local Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
Deadwood.....	1	2	25	5	80	1	50	..	....	1	\$500	\$350	\$500
Central City.....	1	..	50	..	125	1	80	1	\$8,000	1	800	1,000	700
Lead City.....	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....
Crook City.....	1	..	18	..	50	1	30	..	....	..	....	....	....
Total.....	4*	2	105	5	255	3	160	1	\$8,000	2	\$1,300	\$1,350	\$1,200

* With Superintendent. Total, 5.

D A K O T A .

Commenced in 1873.

BISHOP FOSS HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

WILMOT WHITFIELD, Superintendent.
W. M'CREADY, Yankton.
DE WITT CHAMBERLAIN, Vermillion.
SEYMOUR SNYDER, Elk Point.
W. B. HASTINGS, Lodi and Mount Zion.
C. W. BATCHELLER, Swan Lake.
A. J. BENJAMIN, Canton and Beloit.
L. HARTSOUGH, Sioux Falls.
G. R. OAKE, Dell Rapids and Madison.
L. W. MILLER, Flandreau.
J. JEFFREY, Brookings.

DAKOTA Territory has increased in population during the decennial at a more rapid rate than any other of the Territories of the United States, having advanced from 14,181 in 1870 to 134,502 in 1880. Ten thousand of this population

are south of the 46th parallel, while the valley of the Red River north of this parallel is very inviting to immigrants. The territory is of vast area, sufficient to make four States equal in extent to Ohio.

The remarkable railroad enterprise of the past year has displayed itself in Dakota as well as in the other trans-Mississippi regions. There were but 65 miles of railroad in the territory in 1870, against 1,124 miles to-day. The 724 miles built last year only represent the pressing needs of the growing population.

The superintendent says :

Our Dakota Mission includes thirty-three circuits and stations, besides unoccupied territory, and, like the Black Hills Mission, was taken from the North-West Iowa Conference.

Ten of these circuits, viz : Brule, Bijou Hills, Big Stone City, De Smet, Fort Pierre, Huron, Mitchel, Montrose, Wanboy, and Wessington have only just been formed, and there is but little to be reported of them save to say that we find Methodists in all these fields, who stand ready to take hold and help advance the work. They hail the coming of the itinerant with joy, and give him a hearty welcome ; but, unfortunately, have little else to give to aid him in his arduous duties.

At *Fort Pierre* Brother Tackabury found it very difficult to find a place in which to hold services, but has now surmounted that obstacle, and is pushing valiantly forward.

At *Huron* and *De Smet* the work opens encouragingly.

Ashton Circuit began its career early last summer under the earnest efforts of Brother J. M. Rogers, who speedily organized a circuit where a few months before there had been only unbroken prairie, the joint inheritance of the rabbit, the wolf, and the wild Indian.

Brother Rogers was among the first to pitch his tent in this region, and immediately he erected an altar to the living God, unfurled the banner of the Lord, and began earnest work for the Church, and now we have a vigorous young circuit there.

At *Watertown*, sixty-five miles to the east of Ashton, Brother Seymour Snyder began work early in November, 1879, and soon worked up and organized a very fine Society, so that when we visited him a few weeks later we found the young Society vigorous and hopeful. Watertown at the time of Brother Snyder's entrance was only about six months old. During the summer of 1880 the Society, working in harmony with its pastor, grew rapidly, and erected a neat little parsonage, and began also a church building enterprise, which was prevented from completion by the sudden and severe advent of winter in the middle of October. Brother A. D. Chase succeeded Brother Snyder in the last of September,

and has been advancing the interests of the Society steadily ever since. We hope to be self-supporting soon there.

Gary, forty miles south-east of Watertown, was also under the care of Brother Snyder. It is now the head-quarters of a circuit under the pastoral care of Brother G. E. Huntley, who has been in charge since November, and under whom this promises to become a strong circuit very soon.

South of Watertown fifty miles is *Brookings*, which began a year ago under Brother J. W. Dibble. This Society erected in Brookings during the summer a fine church edifice, worth about \$1,500, which we dedicated in November. Brother J. Jeffrey is in charge now, and the work still goes forward.

Thirty miles south is *Flandreau*. This was also under the care of Brother Dibble last year, but is now a separate work, under the care of Brother L. W. Miller. The Society is growing, and promises well for the future. We hope to build in the spring, the subscriptions being already secured.

Medary Circuit lies south and west of Flandreau, with which it was connected last year. Brother J. W. Dibble is pastor, and at Egan he has already secured a subscription of \$600 or \$700 for a church, which they will begin quite early in the spring. The whole work is prosperous.

South comes *Dell Rapids*, under the care of Brother G. R. Oake. The Society owns a neat parsonage, and the interests of the Church are generally on the advance. Quite a number of conversions have taken place already this winter, and we doubt not but that there are more to follow. We will try to build in the coming summer.

Twenty miles south is *Sioux Falls*, where we have a real beauty of a church, worth \$5,000, nearly out of debt, and funds secured to build a parsonage, which will be begun just as soon as workmen can stand out-door work. A number have been converted and added to the Church, besides which the whole Society has been greatly quickened under the judicious labors of the present pastor, Brother L. Hartsough, who proves to be emphatically the right man in the right place. We hope to be self-supporting next year.

In the immediate neighborhood of Sioux Falls lies the circuit of the same name, which, together with *Valley Springs* to the east, is under the care of Brother K. Amburn, who has already had a fine revival this winter, resulting in the conversion of some thirty souls. We purpose building at Valley Springs at an early date.

South-west lies *Lenox*, under the care of Brother T. O. Kent. A church worth about \$1,200 was erected at Lenox during the autumn. We were prevented from plastering it by the sudden approach of winter.

East from Lenox is *Canton* and *Beloit*, in each of which we erected a fine church during last summer and autumn, and we are looking forward to a prosperous future.

South from these is *Eden Circuit*, with Brother W. S. Withrow in charge. Eden, at the junction of the railroad, is a growing village. A

good subscription has been secured, and we hope to build the coming summer. Work is generally prosperous.

West from Eden is *Silver Lake Circuit*, under Brother G. J. Corwin. This field is quite alive, and making an advance. We expect to secure a parsonage soon.

Lodi and Mount Zion, still farther west, has already a parsonage and one church. No marked advance, as yet, this year. Brother W. B. Hastings, preacher in charge.

West, again, is *Swan Lake*, Brother C. W. Batcheller, pastor. At Swan Lake they are preparing to build in early spring.

Tyndal, thirty miles west of Swan Lake, has a parsonage, a church at Bon Homme nearly completed, a church at Scotland, and they are preparing to build at both Tyndal and Fairview. Brother J. L. Gray, pastor.

South-east of Tyndal is *Yankton*, Brother William M'Cready, pastor. Our church at this place is worth about \$5,000. The Church is out of debt and moving hopefully forward. Brother M'Cready is indefatigable in labor, and we hope soon to become self-supporting.

East of Yankton is *Gayville*, a small circuit under the care of Brother L. B. Wiles. There is a small church on the circuit. The work is in fair condition.

Vermillion comes next. This charge has been much weakened by deaths and removals during the last three months. We have a small parsonage and a good church almost out of debt. Brother D. W. Chamberlain, the pastor, is doing a good faithful work, and we hope to regain strength there.

Next comes *Richland*, under the pastoral care of Brother M. Miller. This field has not, as yet, shown any signs of progress since Conference. There is a small parsonage.

Last, though not least, comes *Elk Point*. Here we have a small church and two parsonages; one occupied by the pastor, Brother S. Snyder, and the other by the superintendent. Congregations are large, the Society is out of debt and hopeful, and there is a probability of its being self-supporting another year.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent.....	\$480	Lenox	\$70	Big Stone City.....	\$100
Yankton.....	150	Canton and Beloit.....	50	Ashton.....	100
Gayville.....	40	Sioux Falls.....	100	Waubay.....	80
Vermillion.....	80	Sioux Falls Circuit.....	50	Montrose.....	50
Elk Point.....	40	Valley Springs.....	50	Fort Pierre.....	200
Richland.....	70	Dell Rapids.....	50	De Smet.....	100
Eden.....	80	Madison.....	50	Bijou Mills.....	100
Silver Lake.....	60	Flandreau.....	100	Wessington.....	80
Lodi and Mt. Zion.....	40	Medary.....	50	Brule.....	100
Swan Lake.....	50	Brookings.....	70	Huron.....	100
Tyndal.....	50	Watertown.....	60	Missions, \$3; Money, \$3,000.	
Mitchel.....	50	Gary.....	100		

STATISTICS OF THE DAKOTA MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.	Missionaries.	Members.	Probationers.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages or "Houses."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
Yankton.....	1	55	1	80	1		\$4,000				\$1 10	\$1 70	\$4 40	\$1,600
Vermilion.....	1	40	2	47	1		2,500	1	\$800	\$80	8 08	16 50	8 20	125
Elk Point.....	1	60	3	80	1		800	2	1,000	100	12 06	19 50	8 50	200
Sioux Falls.....		60	1	90	1		5,000			250	10 00	12 65	8 50	
Gayville.....		60	9	100	1		200				6 00	7 00	2 80	
Eden.....		25	1	20							3 00	1 00	75	
Beloit and Canton..	1	60	6	50	2		2,500				5 50	7 90	8 00	2,200
Dell Rapids.....	1	45						1	400		5 00		8 00	800
Flandreau.....	1	25	1	80							5 00		85	
Watertown.....		44	6	80				1	400			5 50	2 50	800
Medary.....		30	1	25							1 45		80	
Brookings.....	1	45		1			1,500			250		1 00	65	600
Gary.....		35											1 15	
Ashton.....		30	2										8	
Varbay.....		30												
Big Stone City.....		40												
De Smet.....		40												
Huron.....		80												
Montrose.....		35												
Lenox.....		60	10		1		1,200			250	2 00	1 25	1 00	600
Silver Lake.....		35	12	2	50						1 50	3 00	1 00	
Lodi and Mt. Zion..	1	95	5	3	90	1	700				4 28	4 25	8 00	25
Swan Lake.....	1	20												
Tyndal.....		125	33	8	100	2	800	1	800	200	7 00	9 78	8 25	150
Mitchel.....		40												
Wessington.....		30												
Fort Pierre.....														
Brule.....														
Bipon Hills.....														
Richland.....		25	1	85				1	800				85	
Sioux Falls Circuit..	1	20											50	
Valley Springs.....		25												
Madison.....		25											2 00	
Total.....	10*	1,299	90	19	877	12	\$18,700	7	\$2,700	\$1,130	\$70 95	\$92 28	\$42 78	\$6,100

* With Superintendent. Total, 11.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Commenced in 1879.

BISHOP HAVEN HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

J. M. ILIFF, Missionary.

WE have sufficiently referred to this mission in our remarks under the head of American Indians. It differs not at all from our other Indian work, except in one particular, namely: that this mission will be hereafter administered as a foreign mission, and not by the Conference. We refer for statistics

to the above-named head, remarking that the statistics for this mission probably also embrace the English-speaking work. Next year we hope for a distinct report for the Indian work.

One mission, \$500 appropriated for 1881.

MONTANA.

Commenced in 1864.

BISHOP WILEY HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

F. A. RIGGIN, Superintendent.

J. S. GARVIN, Butte and Deer Lodge.

W. C. SHIPPEN, Sheridan and Bannock.

HUGH DUNCAN, Glendale and Jefferson.

M. J. HALL, Sun River and Fort Benton.

WILLIAM A. SHANNON, Virginia City.

GEORGE COMFORT, Bozeman.

S. P. LONGSTREET, Helena.

L. C. ALEY, Salmon City and Lemhi Valley.

This region is quite inaccessible at present, but its resources are large, and will open to the world with the advancing railroads now projected. The North Pacific Railroad will soon penetrate the Territory for four hundred miles up the valley of the Yellowstone. We are there to welcome it. The recent census gives the Territory a population of thirty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-seven. There will soon be material within the bounds of this Territory for two States: it is too immense for one. Superintendent Riggin presents the following exhibit of the mission:

The boundaries of the Montana Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as defined by the Discipline of 1880, include the Territory of Montana, except so much as is included in the Black Hills Mission; and also so much of the Territory of Wyoming as lies directly north of the Territory of Utah, and north of the forty-third parallel of north latitude; and also so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies directly north of the Utah Mission, and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. That part of Montana included in the Black Hills Mission is between the one hundred and fourth and one hundred and fifth degrees west longitude, and the forty-fifth

and forty-sixth degrees west latitude—a small portion of the south-east corner, more easily reached from the Black Hills region.

The extremes of our work, by the usual routes of travel, are seven hundred miles apart east and west, and five hundred miles north and south. At most of the important centers we have preachers in charge, to whom are committed the oversight of our Churches and the membership of the same. They are supported in part by funds appropriated by the Missionary Society, and in part by the people. Our support from the people is becoming more permanent, and gradually increasing. Whenever a charge is able to support its own preacher, the mission funds are withdrawn, and go to build up a new work unable to bear its own expenses. We have several charges on nearly a self-supporting basis. One, the Lemhi Circuit, starts out as a self-supporting charge. Its pastor, Rev. L. C. Aley, is a man of family, and ought to have a little aid in bringing his family to the field.

The following are the fields we occupy :

Helena. Rev. S. P. Longstreet, pastor. Here we have a fine brick church, and a neat, nice parsonage ; a membership of ninety-five, with a flourishing Sunday-school of over one hundred scholars. Church property worth about \$10,000.

Bozeman. Rev. George Comfort, pastor. In this charge we have the largest Protestant church in the territory—a brick edifice that would do credit to a much larger place—also a membership of about thirty, with a flourishing Sunday-school. Church property worth about \$10,000.

Glendale and Jefferson Valley. Rev. Hugh Duncan, pastor. We have a neat frame church at Glendale, built under the supervision of Brother Duncan. It is located on Main-street. The Hecla Mining Company have generously aided in our work. Brother Duncan also preaches at Fish Creek, Waterloo, Iron Rod, and Twin Bridges. At some of these places we have live members and interesting Sunday-schools, with a Church membership of thirty-five. Church property worth about \$3,000.

Sheridan and Bannock. Rev. W. C. Shippen, pastor. There are seven preaching-places and two church edifices, one at Sheridan, and the other at Bannock, with a membership of seventy-five, and several flourishing Sunday-schools. \$1,500 have recently been raised for the erection of a church at Dillon, which will be completed as rapidly as possible. Church property worth about \$5,000.

Virginia City. Rev. W. A. Shannon, pastor. This is a prosperous work. There are six appointments. In the farming settlements contiguous, Meadow Creek, Madison Valley, Ruby Valley, Adobetown, and Rullers Hot Springs, we have good congregations and liberal supporters. Our preacher travels from fifteen to twenty miles between appointments, reaching Virginia City every Sabbath evening. There is a membership of about thirty-five, with several Sunday-schools. Church property worth about \$5,000.

Butte. Rev. J. S. Garvin, B.D., pastor. We have a beautiful brick church nearly completed—the gem of the mountains. It is like a city set

on a hill—it cannot be hid. Membership about seventy. Our Sunday-school is as prosperous as any in Montana. The entire Church work under the efficient management of our pastor is exceedingly hopeful. He has recently completed a parsonage on the church lot in the rear of the church. Church property worth about \$10,000.

Sun River and Fort Benton. Rev. M. J. Hall, pastor. This work is new, organized a little over one year ago by Rev. W. W. Van Orsdel. Our pastor travels almost constantly. His circuit is about one hundred miles long. At Sun River and Chestnut we have good congregations and liberal supporters; as also at South Fork of Sun River. We have four fine lots in the center of trade in Fort Benton, destined to become of great value. We have ten members.

Salmon City and Lemhi Valley. Rev. L. C. Aley, pastor. Recently organized with fine prospects. Our membership is about fifteen. The people of this locality are in hearty sympathy with our work, and have contributed liberally to the support of the Church.

Miles City. Rev. George Alderson, a local preacher, has maintained religious services for some time. Owing to the pressure of other engagements, I have been unable to visit that section, and cannot speak from personal observations. It is our purpose, however, to aid in a vigorous work in this locality. It is about four hundred and fifty miles from my home. I expect to visit it in February.

Missoula and Bitter Root. We have a neat frame church here, but no pastor. Other denominations occupy the building, and are keeping it in repair. Our property is worth about \$2,000. This is indebted to the Church Extension Board. It is a promising center, and should be occupied.

There are other and important fields which we ought to occupy. Our mission funds are inadequate for so large a mission. We have now nine regular preachers, and eight church edifices, and over three hundred members. Brother Van Orsdel, a worthy local preacher, gives his entire time to the work.

Our Church work has been well planned. We have occupied the most important centers of trade and growth. We have more churches and a more extensive Church work than any other denomination in the Territory.

Our brethren are heroic. Some of them are young, active, and cultured. Our older ones, pastors of large experience. On the whole, they are the peers of their co-workers of other denominations. I believe they will add to the wealth of the Church more than is expended of Mission or Church Extension funds in Church property and edifices of which Methodism may justly feel proud.

We are passing through the severest winter known in our Territory. The spirit thermometer has indicated in places from thirty to fifty degrees below zero, with much snow, and yet our brethren have crossed mountain ranges that have detained mails and frozen drivers, unharmed, except in a few instances of slight frost-bites. Energy and heroism unsurpassed in earlier Methodist heroes characterize our brethren in Montana. God bless them!

I have traveled myself as superintendent 2,000 miles since July 23, and been at home but little over a month. God has been very kind and gracious to us and our loved ones, preserving us in health and keeping us from harm. I have visited every field where we have pastors twice, except Sun River and Benton, and so urgent are the demands of our work that I will probably be from home nearly the entire time till our next Annual Meeting. When it is known that most of our travel is by private conveyance and the remainder by stage, it will show that Montana Methodism is true to the spirit of our fathers. We are having the out-pouring of God's Spirit in some of our charges. We are praying for extensive revivals of religion all over our mission.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent	\$1,000	Virginia City	\$300	Bozeman and Helena Dis-	
Butte	600	New Work	1,000	tricts	\$700
Sheridan and Bannock...	400	Butte and Butte Distriet.	700	Sun River and Smith	
Glendale and Jefferson...	500	Sheridan and Bannock...	300	River	325
Helena	300	Glendale and Jefferson		Virginia City Circuit....	325
Sun River and Ft. Benton	400	Valley	325	Missions, 14; Money, \$8,000.	
Bozeman	500	Missoula and Bitter Root	100		

STATISTICS OF THE MONTANA MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.	CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.																		
	Missionaries.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day Schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
Butte and Deer Lodge Circuit.....	1	50	10	60	..	..	..	..	1	125	1	\$5,000	1	\$500	\$1,500	\$15 00	\$10 00	\$150 00	\$300 00
Bozeman Station.....	1	35	8	50	..	..	..	..	1	60	1	7,000	..	....	600	8 00	..	165 00	45 00
Helena Station.....	1	55	8	75	..	8	..	..	1	80	1	6,000	1	1,500	1,000	5 00	13 00	525 00	100 00
Glendale and Jefferson Valley Circuit.....	1	86	2	50	2	1	..	..	8	80	1	2,000	..	....	500	10 00	10 00	308 00	500 00
Sheridan and Beaverhead Circuit.....	1	65	6	50	1	2	..	..	4	100	2	3,000	..	....	....	10 00	25 00	800 00	50 00
Virginia City Circuit.....	1	25	5	75	5	2	..	..	2	60	1	4,000	..	....	....	31 25	63 00	625 00	200 00
Sun River and Fort Benton Circuit.....	1	5	5	50	1	5	..	..	1	25	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	222 00	..
Lemhi and Salmon City Circuit.....	1	6	10	65	..	3	1	40	2	40	..	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..
Missoula and Bitter Root Circuit.....	1	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	1	30	1	3,000	..	....	....	..	5 00	..	..
Total.....	9	307	49	505	9	16	1	40	16	600	8	\$30,000	2	\$2,000	\$2,700	\$79 25	\$126 00	\$2,295 00	\$1,195 00

NEW MEXICO.

Commenced in 1850.

BISHOP HAVEN HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Superintendent.

H. H. HALL, Santa Fé.	N. H. GALE, Albuquerque.
D. W. CALFEE, Las Vegas.	L. FRAMPTON, Peralta.
BENITO GARCIA, Ciriulita and Gallina.	THOMAS HARWOOD, Socorro.
O. P. M'MAINS, Cimarron and Springer.	B. GUTIERRAS, Val Verde.
J. H. CALLEN, La Junta.	M. BARILA, Las Cruces.
JUAN GARCIA, Manzana and La Joya.	PAMFILO GONZALES, Dona Ana.
E. H. BROOKS, Silver City.	

THE material prospects of this Territory have been greatly enhanced of late by the growth of railroad enterprises. The near prospect of the completion of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé road, and its junction with the Southern Pacific, crossing the southern counties, already puts the Territory on a career of prosperity which may henceforth be unchecked. The population is now reckoned at 118,430, and not many years will elapse before we shall here have a new State.

Our mission work in the Territory exhibits progress during the past year, especially in the way of church building, wherein the Church Extension Society has co-operated, and the people have exerted themselves toward self-support. The mission work is still directed chiefly toward the Spanish-speaking population, though the new American settlers are justly claiming our attention and efforts. The superintendent has sent us faithful accounts of his field during the year and a full annual report, from which we here give extracts. It will be seen that the work has its features of discouragement as well as of cheer.

In *Santa Fé*, a very old city, Methodist mission work has an early history. It began with the year 1850, the date of the establishment of the Territorial government. Rev. E. G. Nicholson and Rev. W. Hanson (with his valuable school at Tecoloti) and R. Cardenas were connected with these

original efforts. The work at Santa Fé was at a later period abandoned. Rev. J. L. Dyer labored here successfully in 1869, but the new opening was not followed up. Other evangelical denominations entered upon the ground, and it seemed advisable then to spend our energies elsewhere. In 1878, however, the annual meeting of the Mission being held here, a very earnest desire was expressed for stated Methodist preaching. The expected advance of the railroad added force to this application. Rev. H. H. Hall, a returned missionary from China, was sent to Santa Fé, and our superintendent writes concerning him: "He proves to be the right man in the right place." Our operations in Santa Fé seem to be now fixed on a substantial basis.

We quote at length from the superintendent's report:

Santa Fé. Mr. Hall has organized a Church of some fifteen members, and a Sunday-school of about fifty scholars. A neat church building is now being put up, which will be ready for dedication in a few weeks. The Church Extension Board aided to the amount of \$1,000, and the people have already contributed as much as \$1,500.

Las Vegas. This is a new and important field; Dr. D. W. Calfee is in charge. He has good congregations, quite a good membership, and a fine Sunday-school. A church building and parsonage have gone up during the year. The people are doing much toward self-support, having raised \$2,000 for the new church.

La Junta. This is where our mission school is located, known as La Junta Mission School. The school is doing well under the management of Miss Mary E. Brown. The Boys' Orphanage is also located here. Dr. J. C. Callen is now in charge of the mission.

Ciruilita, Gallina, and Santa Clara. Rev. Benito Garcia is in charge of this work. It is all Spanish-speaking work. He is doing well. We dedicated a church building at Gallina during the year. We have also a school at this place.

Coyote. We purchased a parsonage property at Coyote during the year. The property consisted of a piece of land, with house of four rooms, and a beautiful site for church building. We also erected and dedicated a neat church building, forty by twenty-four by fourteen feet, with shingle roof, belfry, etc., finished up in modern style. The Board of Church Extension aided us to the amount of \$300. There is no debt left on the property. We have no preacher there.

Cimarron, Springer, and Otero. Rev. O. P. M'Mains is in charge of this work. The people pay but little; the Missionary Board pay nothing, and the work done is about in the same proportion. Brother M'Mains is on his own farm, and makes his own support. The country is but

sparsely settled with stock raisers and some miners up in the mountains. It was on this work that Brother F. S. Tolby was assassinated by two cowardly Mexicans, probably led on by a third man, all of whom soon met a tragic end by Lynch law and violence. We had a church building at Elizabethtown on the same work dedicated in 1870. It was blown down in a storm last July, and the timbers all broken.

Albuquerque. Rev. N. H. Gale is in charge here, and is doing a good work. This was an old Mexican town with a few Americans before the railroad came. It is now quite a lively place, and bids fair to become one of the best business towns in the Territory. We have a small membership here, and a very good Sunday-school. Rev. Mr. Gale is well liked, and is doing a good deal of hard work. Rents are high, and an effort is being put forth to build. A site has been purchased at a cost of \$150. Brother Gale has raised a few hundred dollars on subscription.

Peralta. We have here quite an extensive church property and school. Rev. L. Frampton is in charge. This work, like Ciruelita and Gallina, is wholly Mexican. The work is doing very well, but we are often pained to see the manifest ingratitude of these people. We have, for the most part, given them a good school and a good American preacher. Miss Hilton has done much hard work in the school during the past year. She is a well educated, refined, and talented lady; yet her services are but poorly appreciated.

Manzana and La Joya. Rev. Juan Garcia has had charge of this field. He has done, no doubt, the best he could, but the work is hard and but little progress has been made. At La Joya we took in ten Mexican probationers, but, such is the pressure from the Romanists, we fear we shall not be able to get any further with the work, for a while at least.

Val Verde. This is also Mexican work, and is in charge of Rev. Blas Gutierras. He is a faithful, heroic man, and has done well. We have put up and dedicated a church at that place during the year; also purchased a good parsonage property, including about fourteen acres of good land.

Las Cruces. This place is in charge of Rev. Marcos Barila. He has done a good work, and has added to his membership, Sunday-schools, and church improvements. A neat church site has been secured, and a house of worship is up, but not finished; a good parsonage property also, consisting of a house with four rooms, stable, *corral*, and garden. The church building will soon be ready to dedicate. The work is all Mexican. The railroad will soon reach it, and it is likely to be a fine business place. We ought by all means to have an American preacher there for the incoming American people, but where are our means for the extension of our work?

We have passed by *White Oaks*, a new and promising mining camp of several hundred people, who are anxious for a preacher; also several other places.

Silver City. This place is in the south-west part of the Territory, about 220 miles a little north of west from Las Cruces and Nesilla. It is

in charge of E. H. Brooks, a graduate from Asbury University. He has good congregations, and claims the "banner" Sunday-school, especially as to numbers. He has about seventy scholars. The church at this place was dedicated during the year. It cost some \$3,000.

All our Church property thus far described, except Las Vegas, is *now* out of debt. We do not know how it will be with the Church at Santa Fé. Our intention is to guard against indebtedness.

Socorro. We come at last to the town in which I reside. I moved here last July, so as to fill the appointment the best I could, when not absent visiting the work of the Territory. I did this because we had not the means to pay a preacher's salary, and if we had, it would be difficult to find any one who could preach in Spanish and in English. It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Mathieson has formerly been in charge here. He served the mission until July 1 of this year, and was then employed in the Bible work by the American Bible Society. He is superintendent of the work in New Mexico and Arizona for said Society. Brother Mathieson still resides here in Socorro, and preaches much of the time when here.

We have here quite a good church property, consisting of church-building and school-building with several rooms. The school is composed of American and Mexican scholars. Have an interesting Sunday-school. The English school has about thirty scholars. The Mexican about twenty-five. It is a place for a strong and educated man.

The report gives us a full account of a sad tragedy which occurred at a Christmas festival of the united Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Socorro. This was a difficulty with some Mexicans in the congregation, which resulted in the killing of Mr. Conklin, a prominent American citizen and Presbyterian. The affair is quoted as an illustration of the spirit of violence which from time to time manifests itself among the population with whom our missionaries labor.

The Superintendent sums up the year's record as follows :

1. A burden of prayer for a revival of religion noticed more or less at nearly all the points in the Territory.
2. We have, during the year, dedicated five churches, all free from debt except one, which can be easily managed.
3. We have also purchased and built four parsonages during the year.
4. We are already building and planning to build three other churches. They will be up, we hope, before spring.
5. Our general increase in membership in the Sunday-schools and day-schools is very encouraging. With fair appropriations for next year and the blessing of God, our anticipations having also in view the expected junction of the railroads, we shall look for a year of great prosperity.

MISSION SCHOOLS AND ORPHANAGES.

At *La Junta*, or *Piptonville*, as it is now called, the school has been lately taught by Miss M. E. Brown, (formerly by Miss L. Turner,) who has also had charge of the Orphanage. In the absence of a pastor this teacher has superintended the Sunday-schools and the prayer-meetings. The schools, for the neatness, politeness, and general appearance of the scholars, thirty in each, are models.

At *Peralta* Miss A. E. Hilton has forty scholars, all Mexicans, who make some progress in English studies. She also cares for the Girls' Orphanage. Miss Hilton is a real missionary with her school and the people generally. The words she spoke in the Sunday-school were listened to (on one occasion particularly) with marked emotion by the Mexican children, whose eyes were moistened with tears as they sang :

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

At *Socorro* a school of fifty pupils, half Mexicans and half Americans, is taught by Mrs. Harwood and Mrs. Fulton.

Smaller schools have been maintained for a portion of the year at *Coyote*, *La Ellina* and *La Joya*. The superintendent pleads for the strengthening of the schools, as a slow way in point of immediate results, but a sure way of doing missionary work in that country. The schools of the country, though public in name, are generally Roman Catholic in fact.

The Orphanages, one for boys at *Piptonville*, the other for girls at *Peralta*, under the charge of the above mentioned lady teachers, are on a small scale and regarded as an experiment. The superintendent pleads strongly for their permanence and expansion, as the best means for training up young men and women, free from the superstitions of Popery, and fitted to carry forward the work of evangelization among their own countrymen—a work which concerns also the 50,000,000 Spanish-speaking population of the continent.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Cimarron	\$600	White Oaks.....	\$600	Palomas	\$400
La Junta.....	600	Albuquerque.....	800	Las Cruces.....	400
Ciruelita	400	La Joya.....	400	Silver City.....	600
Coyote.....	600	Manzano.....	400	Georgetown.....	600
Las Vegas.....	400	Socorro.....	600	Superintendent.....	1,000
Santa Fé.....	600	Val Verde.....	400	Missions, 17: Money,	\$10,000.
San Juan.....	600				

STATISTICS OF THE NEW MEXICO MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUITS OR STATIONS.		Missionaries.	Local Preachers.	Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day-schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Orphans.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other Property.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
Santa Fe.....	1	..	..	..	..	10	6	50	..	6	..	..	1	52	..	1	\$2,500	1	\$1,000	..	..	\$25	\$400	\$1,100
Las Vegas*.....	1	..	..	..	..	35	4	150	2	5	1	40	1	34	10	1	4,000	..	..	..	\$600	30	200	1,500
La Junta and Watrous.....	1	..	..	1	..	15	2	30	..	4	1	40	1	30	5	1	4,000	2	2,000	\$8,000	415	10	..	..
Churilla, Gallina, and Coyote*.....	1	..	..	2	1	40	2	85	..	4	2	40	3	44	..	8	8,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cimarron and Springer.....	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	25	..	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	100	..
Albuquerque.....	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	35	..	..	..	..	1	20	2	1	..	..	..	8,000	..	10	..	..
Peralta.....	1	..	1	1	..	70	4	75	..	2	1	44	1	15	..	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cubero*.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Marzano and La Jota*.....	1	..	..	..	..	4	12	25	..	..	..	42	1	10	..	1	5,000	..	..	1,500	548	25	..	100
Socorro.....	1	..	1	1	..	89	2	85	..	..	1	14	1	45	..	1	1,000	1	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Val Verde*.....	1	..	..	..	..	22	2	25	..	3	1	..	1	12	..	1	1,000	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
Las Cruces*.....	1	..	..	..	..	20	10	24	..	8	..	..	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palomas.....	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	25	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White Oaks.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver City.....	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	125	..	2	..	..	1	75	..	1	5,000	..	..	..	..	25	200	2,000
Hillsborough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	13	2	6	1	319	45	639	2	81	6	180	16	508	12	11	\$28,000	5	\$4,600	\$12,500	\$1,558	\$160	\$900	\$4,700	

* Denotes the Mexican preachers and Mexican work.

UTAH.

Commenced in 1870.

BISHOP WILEY HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

LEWIS A. RUDISILL, Salt Lake City.	ERASTUS SMITH, Jun., Beaver.
MARSHALL B. HYDE, Ogden.	THEOPHILUS B. HILTON, Bingham.
GEORGE E. JAYNE, Provo.	F. W. LINCOLN, Blackfoot.
J. P. MORRIS, Tooele City.	G. M. PIERCE, Agent Tract Depos'y.

Teachers.

THEOPHILUS B. HILTON,	} Rocky Mountain Seminary, Salt Lake City.
Miss C. STRICKLAND,	
Miss WILSON,	
Miss SMITH,	
F. W. LINCOLN,	} Ogden Seminary, Ogden.
Miss ADA SMITH,	
IDA E. BARDWELL, Beaver Seminary, Beaver.	
NELLIE M. MORRIS, Tooele Select School, Tooele City.	

UTAH has already a population of 143,907, or nearly three times the number given in the census of 1870, and her numbers entitle her to rank as a State of the Union. This, however, would be to perpetuate polygamy, and a long period of preparation will probably elapse before we can consent to her admission.

The report of the superintendent will be read with interest. It is as follows :

At *Salt Lake City* we have the largest and best church edifice in the Territory, the auditorium having a seating capacity of one thousand. During the month of October Bishop Wiley appointed Rev. Lewis A. Rudisill pastor, *vice* Dr. Fisher, appointed General Superintendent of the American Bible Society for the Territories. In the latter part of the quarter Messrs. Moody and Sankey held union revival services in our church. The "Rocky Mountain Advocate" spoke of the meetings as follows :

"The Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, large as it is, was not built in vain. Twenty-one times has the spacious auditorium of this edifice, during the Moody and Sankey meeting, been taxed to its fullest capacity. And each Sunday evening, not less than one thousand persons were turned away for want of room."

Recent improvements have been made, viz. : the roof has been painted ;

four large iron stoves have been placed in the auditorium ; pleasant rooms for Sunday-school and social purposes have been made under the gallery, and the whole interior much improved as to acoustics, appearances, and comfort. The past year there have been thirty-five accessions and ten removals by letter, and one deceased. There has been raised for current expenses and repairs, \$680. One thousand dollars indebtedness was paid by Chaplain M'Cabe. We were very much cheered by a visit on Thanksgiving day from General Clinton B. Fisk and Hon. A. V. Stout, of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society. The attendance at our Sunday-school has increased, since last July, from twenty-nine to one hundred and seventy-four. The Rev. G. M. Pierce has proven himself to be a good superintendent.

The Rocky Mountain Seminary. Our Church school was under the care of Sister Fisher, (the wife of the former pastor,) who kept up the primary department until the arrival of Rev. T. B. Hilton, November 14. Brother Hilton is a graduate of the North-western University, and also of the Garrett Biblical Institute. Brother Hilton began the winter term with thirty-two students on the roll, and at this time reports fifty-seven students in attendance. Three lots east of the church have been purchased by the Board of Trustees for the sum of \$2,500; of this amount \$1,000 was cash. We expect to pay the balance during the next year. New departments have been added to the school and teachers employed for them, and arrangements have been made to add others when needed. The school will shortly be known as The University of Utah—the name given to it by Brothers Fisk and Stout, of your Board of Managers, during their visit here.

The "Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate" is published at Salt Lake City by Rev. G. M. Pierce, who is also agent of the Tract Depository. The paper and depository are of no little value to Methodism on this frontier.

Rev. M. B. Hyde, pastor at *Ogden* and *Corinne*, reports their church property unincumbered, and incidental expenses paid up to date. The prayer-meetings are well attended and the congregations are increasing at every service. The Sunday-school is in a prosperous condition, supplied with the necessary helps, and monthly gives a collection for missions. Our Church school, The Ogden Seminary, is doing well. Brother Lincoln has taken hold with determination to succeed. The fall term opened with twenty-five students ; there are now sixty-eight enrolled. Many of the scholars are on the free list. This charge has a bright outlook.

At *Provo* there has been much to discourage. The forces of error are so well organized, and the head of the Mormon Church so controls the people, that it was thought nothing could be done here ; but, by hard work and strong faith, the pastor, Brother Jayne, reports twelve additions—the result of a revival effort. Class and prayer-meetings are well sustained. The Mormon priesthood tell the people that we are their enemies, and caution them against permitting our pastors to enter their homes ; notwithstanding this, he has visited seventy families during the

past two weeks, and will, during the week of prayer, commence special revival services. Our day-school is quite an important part of the work at Provo, and plans are being laid for a year of rich harvest to the Church.

Brother Morris arrived at his appointment, *Tooele City*, September 3, and on the following Sabbath preached his first sermon in that "Mormon Stake of Zion." At the close of the sermon a gentleman said he was "thankful he could hear the Gospel preached in Tooele again." Within ten days after the pastor's arrival he opened a day-school with ten pupils; there are now twenty-nine in attendance. Brother Morris also preaches at Stockton. At each point there are good Sabbath-schools.

Brother Smith, in charge at *Beaver*, writes: "The interest in our temperance work, the day and Sunday-schools, public and social meetings, is very encouraging. God's spirit is at work among the people, as manifested by a spirit of inquiry that I have never before seen in this place. There have been three accessions to the Church the past quarter, and one removal.

Blackfoot is a new point, and is supplied by Rev. F. W. Lincoln, who expects to organize a society shortly.

At *Bingham* we have a Church and a few members. Brother Hilton will take charge of this place in January.

Frisco and *Milford* are two points at which we expect to begin work shortly. There is no evangelical Church at either point, consequently no religious services. A Sabbath-school was to have been organized at Milford on the 19th. I have not heard the result.

The great need of this beautiful, productive Territory—filled with rich minerals—is earnest ministers of the Gospel, live teachers, and means to carry on the work. Mormonism has its stronghold here, and its power is felt. The people look to the Church of our Redeemer for deliverance from this foul curse. We can fill our day-schools with Mormon children if we will furnish free tuition, and from the day-school they go to our Sunday-schools, and are taught the "way of life." Mormonism is losing its hold upon the young people. The Methodism of our Fathers will take this Territory for God. Our preachers and teachers are all hopeful of a successful future, and are arranging for special religious efforts during the coming month. May the Lord of the harvest wonderfully baptize us for the work!

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Salt Lake School.....	\$600	Salt Lake.....	\$1,000	Frisco.....	\$500
Ogden ".....	400	Ogden.....	750	Blackfeet.....	250
Tooele ".....	100	Tooele.....	500	Bingham.....	300
Provo ".....	200	Provo.....	750	Missions, S; Schools, & Money, \$6,200.	
Beaver ".....	200	Beaver.....	550		

STATISTICS OF THE UTAH MISSION FOR 1880.

CIRCUIT OR STATION.		Missionaries.	Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day-schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other Property.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
Salt Lake City.....	2	4	3	68	12	200	4	1	1	57	1	225	1	\$55,000	..	....	\$2,750	\$5,500	\$15	\$5	\$570	\$240
Ogden and Corinne.....	1	2	..	30	3	150	..	1	1	68	1	125	2	6,000	1	\$500	....	....	20	7	..	700
Tooele.....	1	1	..	8	..	50	..	1	1	29	2	85	1	2,000	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Provo.....	1	1	..	19	6	100	..	1	1	40	1	80	1	1,500	1	500	....	2,000	14	4	20	..
Beaver.....	1	1	..	11	8	90	..	1	1	63	1	70	1	2,400	..	....	....	....	..	..	50	..
Blackfoot.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Bingham.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	800	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Prisco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Total.....	8	9	8	131	29	590	4	5	257	6	585	7	7	\$67,700	2	\$1,000	\$2,750	\$7,500	\$49	\$16	\$910	\$940

WEST NEBRASKA.

Commenced in 1850.

BISHOP HURST HAS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION.

Missionaries.

T. B. LEMON, Superintendent.

J. TURNER, Sidney.	J. HILDEBRAND, Chapman.
P. C. JOHNSON, North Platte.	S. WOOD, Central City.
T. AIKMAN, Cozad.	A. G. BARTHOLOMEW, Clarksville.
J. M. DRESSLER, Plum Creek.	M. S. STORER, St. Paul.
Z. S. RHONE, Kearney.	W. ESPLIN, Ord.
G. S. MINER, Pleasant Hill.	L. STEVENS, Loup City.
A. H. SUMMERS, Gibbon.	J. H. HARDING, Higgins.
J. MARSH, Wood River.	C. W. F. COLE, Sargeant.
C. RIDELL, Zurich.	W. B. BACHTELL, Beaver City.
G. G. LENSER, Grand Island.	W. S. D. WILSON, Blackbird.

The superintendent reports as follows:

I have been holding quarterly meeting and organizing the new missions formed at our late Conference, and putting things in working shape.

Since November 27 I have held ten quarterly meetings, beginning at *Sidney*, an important station on the Union Pacific Railroad, with a population of some twelve hundred, and no Protestant organization or Church except ours, and one Roman Catholic. Rev. Jonathan Turner is the supply at this place. We purchased for Church purposes a hotel building, twenty-five by fifty-five, and two lots, sixty-five by one hundred and thirty-two each. The house is two stories high, the lower part being divided into three rooms, the front room twenty-five by forty, to be used as an audience room, and off the end are two rooms, twelve and a half by fifteen, to be used for pastor's study and lodgings; the upper part is divided into rooms which can be rented to clerks for lodging at low rates of rent, and aid in our expenses. This gives us a good hall for worship and Sunday-school purposes. We only paid \$400 for it—the Church Extension Society paid \$300—and the balance was in hand. They are fitting it up for worship and Sunday-school. This charge is one hundred and twenty-five miles from any other charge.

North Platte is a very important point on the Union Pacific Railroad, with a population of sixteen hundred. Rev. P. C. Johnson is the Pastor here. Our people have been using the Baptist church building, but since Conference the Baptists here have had a pastor sent to them, giving him \$300 from the mission fund, and have taken the church. We are worshipping in the Court-house at present. We will build early in the spring. We give but \$50 here from the mission fund. We think this contingency may require some addition. Our Presbyterian friends have a fine church here, but we have the Sunday-school, a good congregation, some good

workers, and a most excellent parsonage. This place was never taken up as an appointment until I went there on my first round on the Kearney District.

Cozad Mission is a part of old Plum Creek Mission. We had a good quarterly meeting here. Rev. T. Aikman is the pastor here, a probationer in the Nebraska Conference. There are four appointments in this mission using school-houses. The country is good, and the future is promising.

Plum Creek has five or six appointments along the Union Pacific Railroad, and north, in the town of Plum Creek, we have two beautiful lots on which we propose to build a church the coming season. Rev. Jas. M. Dressler is the supply on this charge, and doing well.

Rev. Z. S. Rhone is doing well at *Kearney*. The church is in debt on the building and for recent repairs. It occupies a central position, and has the first Sunday-school in the town. We held our Mission Conference here, and at our late quarterly meeting had a grand season. Our people are poor, and need more help than they are getting from our mission fund for a year or two, until they can stand.

Pleasant Hill is north from Kearney, is purely a country work. Rev. George S. Miner, a young man of fine education, is the pastor, and doing a good work. Some revival influence. Brother Miner was admitted on trial at our late Annual Conference.

They are doing well on the *Gibbon* Charge, having finished and paid for a parsonage at Gibbon, which is a town on the Union Pacific Railroad, having some five appointments out on the same road. At Shelton, where steps are being taken to build a church, Rev. A. H. Summers, a probationer of the Nebraska Conference, is the pastor.

Wood River, a charge east of Gibbon, on the same road, has some four appointments, or preaching places; was formed last Conference. Rev. J. Marsh, an elder in the Nebraska Conference, was appointed to it. They recently finished a neat church in this town, and are taking steps for one at Alda, east from that on the same road.

Zurich is a charge in the country north from Wood River. Rev. Chas. Ridell was a supply to this charge, but resigning it on account of his wife's health, I have procured an excellent young man by the name of James S. Carr, from whom I look for good results. I organized their work on December 29, and we elected a Board of Trustees, and expect to build a church there the coming season if the promise in early spring justifies it. An excellent people are filling up this country.

Grand Island is doing well under the labors of Rev. G. G. Lenser. We have a church here with some debt on it due the Church Extension Society, a neat parsonage, a good Sabbath-school, a town of some three thousand population, a great railroad center on the Union Pacific Road. The company are engaged in building machine shops to employ some two hundred or more men. We are talking about selling the old church and building a larger one, believing we can do more toward building a new

one and paying off the old debt, than by trying to pay off, and only improve. I was there last week.

Chapman is a new work. I go there to-day if the storm will let them come in town for me. There are five or six appointments in the country. Rev. Josiah Hildebrand is the supply on this work.

Rev. Samuel Wood is Pastor at *Central City* and they have a church building, but need a parsonage, and will soon begin. There are many reasons why a small increase of missionary money should be given at this place. A little more help will enable them sooner to become self-sustaining. I may, after awhile, apply for some further aid.

Rev. A. G. Bartholomew was appointed to the *Clarksville* Charge and since finds that he cannot serve them. I will have to get another man. I wrote to the Bishop, and presume in a week or so will have the matter arranged. We have a good church and parsonage under the same roof. I go there in two weeks to hold my quarterly meeting; have been there in their interest.

I have no man as yet for *Silver Creek*. I go there on the 24th, and see about the supply I have been looking for. This never was a charge before, except one year, years ago, but I think we can make something out of it. It was, until since Conference, in the Omaha District, and not being attended to, our people united with the Congregational Church. I recommended the forming of the mission, being in the mission territory, to see if we cannot recover the lost ones, and re-establish ourselves.

Rev. M. S. Storer is the Pastor of *St. Paul*, which lies in the Loup country, and the present terminus of the St. Paul and Black Hills Railroad from Grand Island. We are building a good church at this place.

Scotia is the county seat of Greeley County—a mission we formed at our late Conference. I have a fine young man for this work of some four appointments, and will go there on the first or second of February.

Ord is the county seat of Valley County. Rev. William Esplin is the Pastor. We have no church, but have a parsonage. This is a distant north-west point.

Loup City is doing well under the pastorate of Rev. L. Stevens, a young man just admitted on trial in the Nebraska Conference. He served under me last year, and is of deep piety and fine promise.

Higgins is situated north from Loup City, in Sherman and Custer County. Rev. J. H. Harding is the supply, and is doing well.

Sargeant receives no aid from the mission fund, but is supplied by Rev. C. W. F. Cole, a good man.

Black Bird is in Holt County. Rev. W. S. Delos Wilson is the supply. He writes me that the county is filling up rapidly, and the openings are grand. I go up there in the spring; it is about one hundred and fifty miles from here.

Rev. Jas. M. Stevenson, an ordained elder, is at present occupying *Beaver City*, the post which the appointed preacher forsook. Our friends on this charge, at Wilsonville, are building a church, or taking the necessary steps for it.

The Rev. Geo. O. Streeter has been serving the *Indianola* work since the Conference. I have engaged Rev. E. G. Fowler, a noble man, for this charge, who will enter upon the work if his health will permit.

Our winter is more severe than any I have seen since I have been in the State, now nearly twenty-five years, beginning earlier and continuing more severe.

I have given you a running sketch of the mission, neglecting, I believe, to give you the location of Beaver City and Indianola. Take your map and look for Furnas County in the Great Republican Valley, and you will see Beaver City lying south from the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Two appointments are on the railroad, to wit, Arapahoe and Cambridge, which, with the filling up of this Territory north of the line of the road, will make another charge ere long—and enough will be left of Beaver City and Wilsonville for still another charge. Indianola is the present terminus of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Red Willow County, and extends along the surveyed line to the town of Culbertson, in Hitchcock County. There is some scarcity in that country now, owing to the dry weather last winter, spring, and summer; but the rains in the late part of the summer, and the snows, are putting that fine soil in good condition for the next season.

STATISTICS OF THE WEST NEBRASKA MISSION FOR 1880.—Missionaries, 21; local preachers, 13; members and probationers, 1,309; number of Sabbath-schools, 30; number of Sabbath scholars, 1,294; number of churches, 7; number of parsonages or homes, 5.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Superintendent.....	\$680	Wood River.....	\$60	Scotia.....	\$50
Sidney.....	150	Zurich.....	40	Ord.....	50
North Platte.....	50	Grand Island.....	60	Soup City.....	80
Coyad.....	40	Chapman.....	80	Higgins.....	40
Plum Creek.....	40	Central City.....	50	Black Bird.....	70
Kearney.....	100	Clarksville.....	60	Beaver City.....	150
Pleasant Hill.....	80	Silver Creek.....	40	Indianola.....	150
Gibbon.....	60	St. Paul.....	70	Missions, 22; Money, \$2,250.	

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONFERENCES.

MISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

VARIOUS Conferences, as indicated below, receive appropriations from the General Committee, and establish missions within their bounds, to which they distribute these appropriations. See "Book of Discipline," ¶¶ 80, 81, and 264. Below we present a list of these missions, with the distribution to each.

Alabama.		Fort Worth.....	\$150	Irondale.....	\$20
Lebanon District.....	\$300	Eastland.....	100	Blount Spring.....	20
Paint Rock.....	100	Waco.....	125	Missions, 54; Money, \$2,500.	
Sand Mountain.....	50	Rice.....	200		
Marshall.....	50	Jacksonville.....	50	California.	
Wills Valley.....	50	Palestine.....	450	San Francisco District:	
Gaylesville.....	100	Denison District.....	875	Kentucky-street.....	150
Big Spring.....	100	Denison.....	100	Half Moon Bay.....	100
Wedowee.....	38	Sherman.....	125	Mayfield.....	50
Flat Rock.....	100	Lawrence.....	150	East Oakland.....	180
Hanceville District.....	300	Terrell.....	150	West Oakland.....	180
Hanceville.....	63	Whitesborough.....	175	Berkeley.....	90
Irondale & Village Springs	50	Henrietta.....	200	Ione.....	180
Rocky Mount.....	50	Clarendon.....	100	Sonora.....	40
Rock Spring.....	80	Wichita.....	175	Vallejo.....	800
Cedar Creek.....	50	Gainsville.....	250	Lakeport.....	150
Sipsey.....	50	Cambridge.....	175	Middletown.....	150
Winston.....	50	San Antonio District.....	50	Arcata.....	200
Morgan Valley.....	90	San Antonio.....	500	Rhoneville and Hydenville	150
South Alabama District..	300	Kerrville.....	200	Kingsley.....	100
Gravella.....	75	Mason.....	200	Roseville.....	100
Brewton.....	75	Missions, 29; Money, \$6,000.		Sacramento City Mission.	100
Yellow River.....	74			Placerville.....	100
Rose Hill.....	75	Central Alabama.		Dutch Flat.....	100
Newton.....	100	Huntsville District.....	300	Red Bluff.....	100
Henry.....	75	Huntsville and Jones.....	25	Oroville.....	200
Missions, 25; Money, \$2,440.		Lincoln.....	25	Williams.....	150
Arkansas.		Triana.....	25	Redding.....	80
Little Rock District.....	300	Pond Beat.....	25	Oriand.....	50
Little Rock.....	500	Courtland.....	25	Missions, 23; Money, \$3,000.	
Russellville.....	100	Decatur and Trinity.....	25		
Greenbrier.....	40	Limestone.....	25	Central German.	
Clinton.....	20	Claysville and Honeycomb	25	Money.....	\$3,800
Springfield.....	25	Warrenton and Gunters-	25	(No report of distribution.)	
Polk Bayou.....	20	ville.....			
Center Valley.....	35	Scottsborough and Belle-	25	Colorado.	
London.....	40	fonte.....		Northern District.....	400
Dalton.....	20	Stevenson and Bass's Sta-	25	Greeley Circuit.....	100
Amity District.....	100	tion.....		Laramie.....	150
Silver City.....	40	Boyd's Switch.....	25	Ft. Collins Circuit.....	125
Locksburgh.....	20	Madison Station.....	18	Loveland.....	190
Prescott and Texarkana..	80	Dadeville District.....	300	Platteville.....	150
Nashville.....	20	Bluffton and Opelika.....	20	Longmont.....	150
Fort Smith District.....	300	Lafayette and Fredonia..	20	Boulder Circuit.....	25
Ft. Smith and Hackett City	100	Chambers.....	150	Golden Circuit.....	100
Cedarville.....	40	Dadeville.....	100	Caribou.....	100
Mulberry City.....	40	Pleasant Hill.....	25	Bald Mountain.....	75
Ellsworth.....	30	Roanoke and Tallapoosa..	25	Gold Hill.....	75
Magazine.....	40	Alexander City.....	25	Idaho.....	150
Waldron.....	40	Scapatoy.....	20	Southern District.....	450
Dayton.....	40	Wetumpka.....	20	Morrison.....	95
Chickelah.....	40	Montgomery.....	72	Castle Rock.....	165
Bloomer.....	30	Locust Bluff.....	28	Manitou and Monument..	70
Harrison District.....	300	Marion District.....	325	Pueblo.....	70
Harrison.....	125	Pratt and Oldtown.....	15	Rosita.....	120
Newburgh.....	40	Newberne and Oak Grove	10	Silver Cliff.....	120
Mountain Home.....	45	Walthall.....	15	Buena Vista and So. Ark	135
Yellville.....	20	Gainesville.....	15	Fairplay and Alma.....	185
Clear Creek.....	20	Clinton and Cameron's	15	Del Norte and Saguache..	170
Berryville.....	20	Mountain.....	10	Ouray.....	875
Jasper.....	20	Fowl River.....	10	Trinidad.....	245
Eureka Springs.....	200	Etwaw.....	15	Breckenridge and Kokomo	240
Huntsville.....	20	Shiloh.....	50	Pitken.....	185
Fayetteville Circuit.....	80	Mobile.....	20	Gothic and Rock Creek..	185
Prairie Grove.....	75	Brewton and Sparta.....	15	Irwin and Crested Buttes	185
Hico.....	10	Flat Creek.....	15	Gunnison City.....	230
Fayetteville.....	5	Choctaw.....	15	Pagosa Springs and Ani-	185
Missions, 29; Money, \$3,005.		Tuscaloosa.....	92	mas City.....	185
Austin.		825	Missions, 31; Money, \$5,000.		
Austin District.....	600	Ashville District.....	20	Columbia River.	
Austin.....	400	Ashville.....	30	Pataha.....	150
Round Rock.....	100	Gadsden.....	25	Lewiston.....	250
Burnett.....	100	Howell's Cross Roads....	25	Union Flat.....	50
Austin Circuit.....	100	Center Circuit.....	25	Moscow.....	200
Dallas.....	150	County Line.....	10	Palouse.....	250
Denton.....	250	Lamar.....	25	Cœur d'Alene.....	200
Weatherford.....	250	Corn House.....	30	Spokan.....	300
		Ashland.....	20		
		Chocelocho.....	20		
		Birmingham.....	200		
		Blountsville.....	200		

Step toe.....	\$100	Tawas City	\$50	Wrightsville	\$25
Colfax	800	Pleconning	50	Lone Star.....	20
Yakama	250	Rifle River	50	Hibernia.....	40
Kititas	200	Cheboygan.....	175	St. Augustine.....	100
Hepner	200	Missions, 32; Money, \$3,500.		Platka	60
Pendleton	250			Gainsville District.....	400
Centerville.....	150			Gainsville	50
Ocheco.....	150	East Maine.		San Pulaski and Liberty	
Kllokita.....	100	Winterport	25	Hill.....	20
Alder Creek.....	200	Brewer	25	Gordon and Freedom....	20
Antelope	100	Orono	25	Pleasant Plains and Pine-	
Tyhee Valley.....	100	Pittsfield	25	ville	20
Boise Valley.....	175	Exeter	25	Archer and Bronson....	40
Idaho City.....	75	Dover	25	Levyville and Old Town..	20
Baker City.....	275	Brownville.....	25	Cedar Keys	30
Union	225	Sebec	25	Cornell's and Ammon's	
Summerville.....	200	Guilford	30	Pond	20
La Grande	175	Patten	25	Micanopy and Morrison's	
Payette and Welser.....	200	Monticello	25	Mills.....	40
Wallowa	125	Danforth	25	Owen's and Flemington..	20
Missions, 27; Money, \$5,000.		Carmel	25	Ocala and Little Chapel..	35
		Topsfield	30	Wesley Chapel	35
		Atkinson	50	Newmansville.....	20
		Rockland District.....	200	Brooksville and Sumter..	20
		South Thomaston.....	90	Mikesville	20
		Wiscasset	50	Anidondo	20
		N. & W. Waldoroug.....	30	St. John's District	200
		E. Pittsford & Whitfield..	30	Jacksonville, Trinity....	200
		Bucksport	50	New Berlin.....	150
		Bucksport Center.....	40	Lake George and Norwalk	200
		Tremont	32	New Smyrna and Daytona	200
		Cherryfield	50	Titusville Circuit.....	200
		Machias	50	Eau Gallie Circuit.....	100
		Milntown	22	Orange City and Deland..	200
		E. Machias	22	Lawtey and Kingsley's	
		Edmunds	22	Lake.....	200
		Lubec	22	Ratton's Station.....	50
		Cutler	32	Missions, 42; Money, \$3,650.	
		Missions, 30; Money, \$970.			

Delaware.

Philadelphia District	120				
Salem Station.....	38				
Salem Circuit	40				
Bridgeton Circuit.....	25				
North Penn. and West					
Philadelphia Circuit.....	20				
Cape May Circuit.....	30				
Newcastle Circuit.....	30				
Centerville Station.....	45				
Middletown Circuit.....	25				
South Chester Station.....	70				
Frankfort Station.....	20				
John Wesley Station.....	50				
Germantown Station.....	20				
Lewis and Harmony Ct..	70				
Smyrna Station.....	10				
Hillsborough Circuit.....	24				
Denton Circuit	24				
Sassafras Circuit.....	16				
Snow Hill Circuit.....	16				
Parsonsburch Circuit.....	20				
Bridgeville Circuit.....	16				
Green Hill	16				
Stockton	16				
Missions, 23; Money, \$760.					

Detroit.

Webberville.....	100				
Clarkston	150				
Burton	50				
St. Charles	100				
Hope	50				
Copac	100				
Imlay City.....	100				
Sandusky	100				
Bad Axe	100				
Marletta	50				
Port Crescent and Meade.	50				
Sand Beach	50				
Croswell	50				
Forestville and Minden..	50				
Tyre	50				
Lake Superior District..	400				
Escanaba	100				
Menominee	700				
L'Anse	100				
Sault Ste. Marie	100				
South Sault Ste. Marie...	50				
Alpena District.....	500				
Ogemaw	125				
Roscommon.....	125				
Grayling	125				
Presque Isle	100				
Indian River and Bent	100				
Lake.....	100				
Long Rapids.....	100				

East Tennessee.

24 Chattanooga District.....	250				
24 Chattanooga.....	45				
40 Cleveland.....	60				
40 Ebenezer.....	40				
20 Kingston.....	65				
16 Knoxville.....	270				
16 M'Donald.....	40				
Marion	40				
Riceville	50				
Robertsville.....	47				
Soddy	35				
Washington	47				
Bible Ag't: W. H. Rogers	45				
Morristown District.....	26				
Coal Creek	250				
Doe River	50				
Greenville.....	40				
Hawkins	45				
Horse Creek.....	40				
Limestone	45				
Midway	40				
Mineral Hill	45				
New River	40				
Russellville.....	45				
Servierville.....	45				
Sunday-school Agent	250				
Missions, 26; Money, \$2,000.					

Florida.

Jacksonville District.....	400				
Tallahassee and Quincy..	80				
Monticello	100				
Madison	50				
Live Oak	20				
Lake City	80				
Sanderson	60				
Baldwin	20				
Stark	40				
Waldo	25				

Georgia.

Atlanta District.....	300				
Atlanta: Marietta-street..	250				
Atlanta Circuit.....	185				
Douglass	53				
Carroll	50				
Haralson	45				
Floyd and Polk.....	40				
Jonesborough and Fayette	95				
Pike and Upson.....	32				
Upson	60				
Educational Agency: J.					
Mitchell.....	280				
Dalton District.....	312				
Dalton and Resaca.....	200				
Tunnell Hill.....	105				
Spring Place	80				
Coosawattie.....	55				
Jasper	70				
Ellijay	220				
Toccoa	75				
Lafayette	100				
Gainesville District.....	237				
Gainesville	120				
Rock Spring and Walton..	130				
Simpson	70				
Dawsonville	75				
Ridge	50				
Cherokee	60				
Hiawassa	87				
Morganton	330				
Ellijay Seminary	287				
Ogeeche District	70				
Mt. Zion and Tatnall....	120				
Burnt Fort	150				
Charlton	150				
Missions, 38; Money, \$4,300.					

Holston.

40 Knoxville District.....	125				
25 Knoxville: Second Church	100				

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Bellaire and St. Clairsville	\$12	Louisiana.	Grand Traverse District..	\$355
Bridgeport Cir., Flushing,		South New Orleans Dis-	Traverse City.....	140
and Martin's Ferry.....	12	trict	Petosky	150
Mount Pleasant.....	8	Ames Church.....	Northport	25
Cadiz and Georgetown	10	Mount Zion.....	Charlevoix	50
Steubenville and Wells-	25	Simpson Church.....	Frankfort	50
ville.....		Clinton-street	Little Traverse.....	100
Cleveland Circuit: Paints-		Camp Parapet.....	Manton	45
ville, Akron, and Dela-		Donaldsonville.....	Norwood.....	40
ware	8	North New Orleans Dis-	Marcelona.....	45
Oberlin Circuit: Elyria,		trict	Kalkaska.....	45
Blk River, and Norwalk	4	Thomson Chapel.....	Monroe Center.....	40
Oberlin	10	Pleasant Plains.....	Boyne	40
Marion and Bellefontaine.	12	Algiers	Elk Rapids.....	45
Springfield Circuit: Lon-		St. John and St. Charles.	Fife Lake.....	20
don and Columbus.....	8	Baton Rouge District..	South Arm.....	20
Troy Circuit: Dayton,		West Baton Rouge.....	Cadillac Circuit.....	85
Xenia and Piquaway..	8	Gross Tete.....	Spencer Creek.....	25
Indiana District.....	340	The Plains.....	Bear Lake.....	100
City Mission, Indianapolis	10	Stony Point and Magnolia	Almira and Inland	30
Greencastle and Danville.	10	Comite	Missions, 87; Money, \$3,200.	
Shelbyville and Rushville.	10	Clinton		
Indianapolis, Coke Chapel	8	State Line		
Newcastle.....	10	Jackson		
Connorsville and Cam-		New Roads	Minnesota.	
bridge.....		Macedonia and Mt. Carmel	St. Paul District: Duluth	100
Rising Sun and Cleves...	13	West Feliciana.....	Dundas	75
Warsaw.....	13	Bayou Goula.....	Hastings.....	50
Madison and Graysville..	8	Whitehall.....	Oneonta.....	100
North Vernon and Sey-		Red River Landing and	Taylor's Falls.....	100
mour	10	Union Chapel.....	Wyoming.....	50
Watson and Memphis....	8	La Teche District.....	Clinton Ave.....	100
Bloomington and Martins-		La Teche	Minneapolis District:	
ville	10	Jeanerette.....	Herman.....	25
Princeton and Lyle's Sta-		New Iberia.....	Morris.....	150
tion.....	10	St. Martinsville.....	Howard Lake.....	100
Newbury and Booneville.	10	Opelousas and Washing-	Dassel	25
Carmel and Grayville....	16	ton	Delano.....	75
Mt. Carmel and Ellison		Holmesville and Marks-	Richfield	125
Prairie	14	ville.....	Brooklyn Center.....	50
Terre Haute and Brazil..	14	Cheneyville.....	Shakopee.....	125
Bowling Green District..	800	Centerville and Patterson-	Bird Island.....	150
Auburn.....	12	ville.....	Granite Falls.....	175
Franklin.....	8	Shreveport District..	Appleton.....	25
Bowling Green.....	14	St. James, Shreveport...	Hutchinson.....	50
Owensborough	10	Fairfield.....	Forest City.....	100
Smithland.....	12	Red Springs.....	Bethel	50
Eddyville	12	Coushatta	Maine Prairie.....	50
Bewleyville.....	8	Compte	Owatonna District: Mor-	
Greenville.....	10	Scott Circuit.....	ristown.....	100
Louisville District.....	275	Cross Lake.....	New Richland.....	100
Mount Washington.....	10	Coteteau and Clouter-	Glenville.....	25
New Haven	10	ville.....	Faribault.....	100
Chaplin.....	10	Bastrop	Albert Lee.....	250
Woodforks Church and		Island and Bechelle.....	Grand Meadow.....	100
Buck Creek.....	10	Fort Jessup & Annacoco.	Blooming Prairie.....	100
Bedford.....	10	Allenville.....	Kasson	100
Lloyd-street, Louisville...	5	Missions, 49; Money, \$7,000.	Red River District.....	400
Missions, 56; Money, \$2,200.			Morehead and Glyndon..	225
			Detroit	150
			Wadena.....	100
			Brainerd	50
			St. Cloud.....	200
			Melrose	50
			Alexandria and Osokis...	75
			Fergus Falls.....	150
			Crookston.....	250
			Warren	100
			Grand Forks.....	300
			Drayton	100
			Pembina.....	100
			Cassleton.....	150
			Tower City and Valley	
			City	50
			Jamestown and Sanburn.	300
			Bismarck	600
			Long Prairie	100
			Grove Lake.....	100
			Winona District: Lanes-	
			borough	175
			Caledonia.....	50

Granger.....	50
Fillmore.....	50
Hamelton.....	50
Marion.....	50
Mankato District: Worth- ington.....	100
Herron Lake.....	50
Windom.....	100
Pipestone.....	75
Sleepy Eye.....	75
Tracy.....	100
Mankato Circuit.....	100
St. James.....	200
Lake Benton.....	100
Lamberton.....	50
Mapleton.....	50
Lone Tree.....	100
Jackson.....	100
Beaver Falls.....	100
Missions, 70; Money, \$9,275.	

Mississippi.

Holly Springs Dist.....	500
Holly Springs.....	32
Grenada.....	20
Grenada Circuit.....	20
Oxford Circuit.....	40
Kosciusko Circuit.....	24
Itala.....	40
Winona.....	40
Abbeville.....	32
Elijah.....	40
Chulahoma.....	30
Byhalia.....	40
French Camps.....	40
Mt. Pleasant.....	52
Carthage.....	30
New Albany.....	20
Jackson Dist.....	500
Clinton.....	20
Mt. Salem.....	24
Edwards.....	24
Warren.....	24
Mayersville.....	24
Brandon.....	30
Evergreen.....	40
Forest.....	40
Lake and Lawrence.....	30
Trenton.....	20
Simpson.....	30
Vicksburgh.....	42
Ricks.....	40
Okolona Dist.....	500
Okolona.....	20
Buena Vista.....	20
Pupelo.....	20
Pontotoc.....	40
Houston.....	40
West Point.....	40
Columbus Circuit.....	40
Crawford.....	28
Tampico.....	20
Spring Valley.....	32
Walthall.....	30
Shady Grove.....	30
Bellefontaine.....	40
Mt. Pisgah.....	32
Woodward Station.....	100
Pine Chapel.....	20
Pototoc Ridge.....	70
Hogan's Chapel.....	40
Rose Hill.....	60
Athens.....	28
Starkville.....	30
Starkville Circuit.....	20
Schooner.....	32
Holly Grove and Wesley Chapel Circuit.....	32
Yazoo City Circuit.....	86

Silver Creek.....	\$36
Pickens and Ebenezer.....	36
Goodman and Couparle City.....	36
Durant and Lexington.....	40
Benton and Piney Grove Circuit.....	32
Deasonville and Charity Chapel.....	75
Batesville and Caney Creek Circuit.....	100
New Midway and Good Hope Circuit.....	200
Hernando and Love Cir- cuit.....	100
Meridian Dist.....	50
Meridian.....	100
Meridian Circuit.....	100
Lauderdale.....	100
Shuqualak.....	28
De Kalb.....	28
Louisville.....	28
Meshulaville.....	28
Ex-Prairie.....	25
Enterprise.....	25
Enterprise Circuit.....	25
Quitman and De Soto.....	25
Shubuta Circuit.....	28
Waynesborough.....	24
State Line.....	54
Daleville.....	28
Philadelphia.....	25
Hickory.....	25
Claybourne.....	32
Brooksville.....	34
Greenwood Dist.....	600
Roebuck and Minter City Gulf District.....	16
Meadville.....	600
Brookhaven and Summit. Liberty.....	44
Hamburgh.....	48
China Grove.....	48
Angusta.....	40
Pascagoula.....	40
Columbia.....	44
Natchez and Fayette.....	44
Union Church.....	44
New Hope.....	44
Hazelhurst.....	48
Crystal Springs.....	40
Missions, 101; Money, \$6,500.	

Missouri.

Hannibal District: Hope- street, Hannibal.....	100
Perry Circuit.....	100
Mexico.....	75
Mexico Circuit.....	50
Moberly.....	200
Brunswick.....	100
Glasgow.....	75
Bowling Green.....	50
Kirksville District: Kirks- ville Station.....	100
Queen City.....	100
Canton.....	50
Luray.....	50
Williamstown.....	50
Brookfield District: Ma- con.....	50
Macon Circuit.....	75
Brookfield.....	100
St. Catharine.....	40
Laclede Circuit.....	125
Milan.....	60
Unionville.....	75
Chillicothe District: Chilli- cothe.....	50

Avalon.....	\$100
Breckenridge.....	100
Cameron.....	100
Ridgely.....	50
King City.....	50
St. Joseph District: St. Joseph, Fifth-street.....	200
St. Joseph Circuit.....	100
Trenton District: Prince- ton.....	75
Mt. Moriah.....	50
Bethany Station.....	75
Bethany Circuit.....	50
Stansberry.....	100
Ravenna.....	50
North Missouri District.....	160
Troy.....	40
O'Fallon.....	50
Danville.....	40
Fulton.....	40
Fulton Circuit.....	40
Fayette.....	40
East Fayette.....	40
North Fayette.....	40
Columbia.....	25
Missions, 44; Money, \$3,250.	

Nebraska.

Omaha District.....	200
Elkhorn.....	28
Schuyler.....	60
Columbus.....	70
St. Edward.....	40
Fullerton.....	50
Brainard.....	40
Valparaiso.....	40
Wahoo.....	40
North Nebraska District.....	800
Amazonia.....	20
Decatur.....	40
Ponca.....	50
St. James.....	90
West Point and Wisner.....	90
Wisner Circuit.....	50
Norfolk and Stanton.....	100
Madison.....	50
Oakdale.....	80
Neligh.....	80
Middle Branch.....	50
Bazile Mills.....	50
Niobrara.....	50
Logan Valley.....	40
Hooper.....	50
Lincoln District.....	200
Elmwood.....	48
Ulysses.....	80
Utica.....	50
Lincoln Circuit.....	100
Ashland.....	85
Nebraska City District.....	200
Peru.....	75
Kulo.....	40
Grant.....	50
Adams.....	50
Palmyra.....	60
Syracuse.....	60
Beatrice District.....	800
Alexandria.....	40
Blue Springs.....	40
Carleton.....	25
Crab Orchard.....	40
Dorchester.....	50
Rose City.....	25
Steele.....	40
Waco.....	25
West Blue.....	40
Wilber and Dewitt.....	85
York Circuit.....	40
Hastings District.....	400

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Cedar Swamp and Jeremiah		Williamston	\$35	Cloud City	\$40
St. James' Santee	\$40	Greenwood	40	Dexter	60
Kingstree	12	Edgefield	40	Douglass	50
Cooper River	90	Abbeville	20	Belle Plaine	40
Columbia District	32	Missions, 90; Money, \$7,000.		Caldwell	50
Columbia	700			Burton	40
Waterlee	340	Southern California.		Walton	60
Rock Spring	40	Los Angeles District	225	Florence	40
Camden	30	Pasadena	150	Matfield Green	50
Camden Circuit	30	Florence	150	Toledo	40
Sumter Circuit	30	Santa Monica	125	Marion Center	40
Mechanicsville and Spring Hill	40	Santa Anna and Tustin	200	Marion Center Circuit	40
Maysville Circuit	20	Pomona	175	Canton	50
Lynchburgh	20	San Bernardino	125	Roxbury	30
Timmonsville & Lynch's Creek	20	San Diego Circuit	100	Marquette	20
Florence	80	Santa Barbara District	275	Little River	40
Black Creek and Wesley Chapel	20	San Buenaventura	150	Two Rivers	30
Marion	25	Ventura Circuit	125	Castleton	60
Pee Dee Circuit	60	Goleta	125	Highland	30
Mars Bluff	30	San Luis Obispo	125	Sedgwick City	100
Darlington	32	Santa Maria	125	Larned District	175
Darlington Circuit	30	Lompoc	125	Walnut Valley	40
Cheraw and Society Hill	30	Pasa Robles	125	Medicine Lodge	20
Bennettsville Circuit	85	Visalia District	400	Kinsley	80
North Marlborough	30	Bakersfield	100	Harper City	40
Marlborough Circuit	25	Visalia	150	Anthony	20
Marion Circuit	20	Plano and Porterville	100	Bazine	65
Oro Circuit	80	Merced	100	Nickerson	40
Jefferson and Mt. Zion	30	Hanford	100	Larned Circuit	30
Port Royal District	800	Grangeville	100	Garfield	60
Centenary, for Asst. Pastor		Missions, 23; Money, \$3,500.		Arlington	40
Old Bethel	50	South Kansas.		Castleton	60
Wesley	60	Galesburgh	50	Highland	30
Beaufort and Port Royal	150	Mound City and Prescott	50	Sterling	40
Combahee	68	Pleasanton	50	Pawnee Rock	40
Walterborough and Ashapoo		La Cygne	50	Lyons	40
Colleton	50	Galena	100	Walnut City	55
Hickory Hill	50	Cherokee	40	Sun City	40
Sykes' Savannah	20	Monmouth and M'Cune	55	Dodge City and Spearville	60
St. Helena and Mackey's Point	40	Beulah	50	New London	30
Wesley Grove	64	Mulberry Grove	40	Kingman	40
Allendale and Brunson	50	Pawnee	40	Pawnee	40
Bently Hill and Millettville	50	Pittsburgh and Opolis	50	Iuka	40
Blackville and Williston	68	Cedarville	75	Stafford and St. John	80
Johnstown	12	Grenola	40	Missions, 90; Money, \$4,595.	
Barnwell	50	Elk Falls	75	St. Louis.	
Midway	68	Coffeyville	70	Goode Ave., Water Tower, and Tower Grove	400
Edisto Forks	50	Neodesha	100	St. Luke's	250
Bull Swamp	50	Thayer	40	Carondolet	250
Lexington and Shady Grove	50	Mound Valley	40	Bloomfield	50
St. Paul	50	Buffalo	60	De Soto	50
Ravenel and Toogoodoo	24	Sedan	50	Cape Girardeau	75
James Island	20	Peru	60	Farmington	100
Greenville District	700	Elk City	40	Ironton and Webster	50
Greenville Circuit	40	Liberty	40	Houston	50
St. Mark's	40	Cherryvale	35	Marble Hill	50
Marietta	40	La Bette	50	Perryville	75
Golden Grove	40	Princeton	80	Rolla	50
Welford	40	Colony	75	Salem	200
Cherokee	40	Strawn	50	Montgomery-street	50
Spartanburgh	40	Garnett Circuit	50	Tipton and Jefferson City	100
Spartanburgh Circuit	150	Virgil	75	High Point	50
Piedmont Circuit	150	Leroy	50	Knob Noster	100
Gaffney's	40	Humboldt	60	Warsaw	50
Yorkville	100	Otter Creek	75	Lubeck	100
Chester	40	Iola	75	Liberty-street	100
Saluda	40	Baldwin City	40	Washington	200
Macedonia	40	Dunlap	50	Sixteenth-street	150
Walhalla	40	East Wichita	80	Grant	50
Seneca	40	Berdan	100	Independence	100
Tugaloo	40	Mulvane	50	Warrensburg Circuit	50
Anderson	20	Oxford	40	Kansas City Circuit	100
Mt. Sinai	40	Rolling Green	50	Greenfield	100
	40	South Haven	50	Joplin	250
	40	Valley Center	70	Marionville	100
	40	Arkansas City	30	Marshfield	150
	40	Bloomington	40	Neosho	100
	40	Bellevue	40		

St. Louis Circuit.....	\$100	Wayne Circuit.....	\$25	Bonham and Honey Grove.....	\$15
Neesho.....	40	Lawrenceburgh.....	30	Bowie County Circuit.....	20
Springfield Circuit.....	10	Lynden.....	12	Red River City and Brook-	20
Carthage and Greenfield.....	75	Mannelsville.....	12	ston.....	40
Arrow Rock and Rock		Big Creek.....	25	Marshall Circuit.....	20
Creek.....	40	Missions, 85; Money, \$2,500.		Missions, 71; Money, \$4,500.	
Brownsville.....	40				
Sedalia Circuit.....	35	Texas.		Vermont.	
Kansas City.....	80	Houston District.....	600	Corinth.....	50
Waverley.....	50	Hockley.....	30	Middlesex.....	25
Butler and Clinton.....	40	St. James, Houston.....	45	Berlin.....	30
Wellington.....	40	Houston Circuit.....	25	Marshfield.....	25
Rolla and St. James.....	75	Harrisburgh.....	25	Worcester.....	25
Warrensburg Circuit.....	25	Lynchburgh.....	32	Wait's River, West Top-	25
Lebanon and Marshfield.....	50	Stafford.....	36	sham, and East Orange	25
Holden and Harrisonville.....	50	Chenango and Oyster		Chelsen, West Hill.....	25
Missions, 46; Money, \$4,250.		Creek.....	40	Guildhall.....	50
		Chances Prairie.....	25	West Concord.....	50
Southern Central.		Columbia.....	25	South Walden.....	55
Blue Ridge District.....	370	Richmond and Waller.....	25	Peacham.....	60
Boone Circuit.....	25	Frost's Chapel.....	30	N. Concord, Victory, and	
Antioch Circuit.....	50	Spring.....	32	Granby.....	40
Roaring Gap Circuit.....	50	Sandy Center.....	40	Athens, Cambridgeport,	
Taylorsville Circuit.....	40	Oak Hill.....	35	and Saxton's River.....	40
Wilksborough Circuit.....	50	Mount Vernon.....	50	East Dover and Williams-	
Yadkinville Circuit.....	50	Navasota District.....	550	ville.....	40
Greensborough District.....	700	Navasota.....	20	Jacksonville and Sadawga	100
Forsythe and Guilford Cir-		Courtney.....	30	South Tunbridge.....	35
cuit.....	115	Hempstead Circuit.....	30	West Bradford.....	40
Snow Camp Circuit.....	50	Brenham Circuit.....	25	Morrisville.....	80
Deep River Circuit.....	125	San Felipe.....	85	Montgomery.....	50
Uwiarh Circuit.....	50	Anderson.....	85	Isle La Motte.....	25
Mt. Mitchell Circuit (mov-		Plantersville.....	85	Eden and North Hyde	
ing expenses).....	25	Bryan.....	20	Park.....	25
Shiloh Circuit.....	30	Bryan Circuit.....	35	Milton.....	25
Gastonia Circuit.....	50	Brewer's Hill.....	25	Missions, 22; Money, \$940.	
Mocksville Circuit.....	50	Hearne.....	85		
Davidson Circuit.....	25	Huntsville District.....	400		
Eastern District.....	370	Huntsville Circuit.....	25	Virginia.	
Harker's Island.....	100	Walker.....	85	Alexandria District.....	390
Strad's Circuit.....	25	Danville and Grand Lake	25	Norfolk.....	160
Bogue Circuit.....	25	Montgomery, Duncan, and	25	Portsmouth.....	240
Banks.....	25	Willis.....	25	Old Point.....	200
Missions, 22; Money, \$2,400.		Cold Springs.....	30	Falmouth.....	170
		Liberty and West Liberty	25	Falls Church.....	290
Tennessee.		Wallsville.....	20	Herdon.....	180
Nashville District.....	350	Jasper and Newton.....	50	Leesburgh and Hills-	
Nashville Circuit.....	50	Orange and Beaumont.....	35	borough.....	240
Mitchellville.....	100	Moscow.....	85	Berryville.....	140
Hartsville.....	50	Livingston.....	20	Roanoke District.....	290
Dover.....	50	Lovelady.....	30	Roanoke.....	60
Franklin.....	50	Palestine District.....	420	New River.....	60
Springhill.....	50	Palestine.....	50	Fincastle.....	100
Springfield.....	50	Palestine Circuit.....	20	Rockbridge.....	100
Le-wisburgh and Lillards.....	50	Crockett Circuit.....	20	Catawba.....	100
Murfreesborough District.....	375	Fairfield.....	20	Bedford.....	120
Murfreesborough Circuit.....	25	Trinity.....	20	Franklin.....	80
Stone River.....	50	Jewett.....	25	Floyd.....	70
Woodbury.....	25	Leona.....	25	Auburn.....	80
Shelbyville.....	50	Madison.....	15	Carroll.....	70
Shelbyville Circuit.....	25	Madison Circuit.....	40	Grayson.....	70
M'Minnville.....	50	Henderson.....	25	Abingdon District.....	320
M'Minnville Circuit.....	25	Nacogdoches.....	40	Smythe.....	80
Sparta.....	25	Tyler.....	50	Wythe.....	80
Cooksville.....	50	Jefferson District.....	575	West Giles.....	70
North Lebanon.....	50	Jefferson Circuit.....	30	Tazewell.....	80
Caney Fork.....	25	Pittsburgh.....	20	Buchanan.....	80
Summersville.....	25	Queen City.....	25	New Garden.....	20
Martin's Creek.....	25	Texarkana.....	25	Russell.....	50
West Tennessee District.....	480	Texarkana Circuit.....	25	Wise.....	100
Memphis.....	75	Clarksville.....	30	Lee.....	80
Memphis Circuit.....	30	Blossom Prairie.....	80	Scott.....	100
Fayette.....	80	Paris.....	25	Nicholsville.....	100
Mason's.....	30	Paris and Red River Cir-		North Fork.....	100
Cypress.....	30	cuits.....	30	Rockingham District.....	20
Gardner's.....	25	Cooper and Sulphur		Rockingham and Augusta	270
Mansfield.....	25	Springs.....	30	Pott's Creek.....	100
Henderson.....	25	Indian Nation.....	30	Monroe.....	190
Purdv.....	25	Mt. Pleasant.....	25	Forest Hill.....	190

Lewisburgh.....	\$85
Greenbrier.....	55
Poehontas.....	90
Missions, 42; Money, \$5,500.	

Washington.

Lynchburgh District....	200
Norfolk.....	50
Richmond.....	40
Northern Neck.....	30
Brownsburgh.....	35
Fairfax.....	40
Leesville.....	40
Waterford.....	30
Woodlawn.....	25
Leesburgh.....	20
Charlottesville.....	15
Wheeling District.....	800
Fairmount.....	40
Grafton.....	40
Romney.....	30
Clarksburgh.....	30
Moorefield.....	40
Weston.....	70
Point Pleasant.....	50
Huntington.....	40
Keyser City.....	60
Staunton District.....	200
White Hall.....	25
Jefferson.....	32
New Market.....	32
Rockingham.....	32
Somers.....	40
Union.....	40
Spring Creek.....	32
Highland.....	40
Peterstown.....	32
Mount Vernon.....	27
Wytheville District.....	300
Mount Airy.....	40
Glade Springs.....	40
Draper's Valley.....	30
Big Lick.....	40
Thaxtown Switch.....	40
Buchanan.....	40
Bristol.....	20
Marion.....	12
Newbern.....	12
Christiansburgh.....	12
Salem.....	12
Fincastle.....	12
Liberty.....	12
Franklin.....	15
Giles.....	30
Tazewell.....	40
Russell.....	25

Missions, 50; Money, \$2,489.

West Texas.

San Antonio District....	450
San Antonio.....	10
Pleasanton.....	30
Hondo.....	25
Boerne.....	35
Lavernia.....	40
Nockernut and Riddleville	30
Belmont.....	80
Floresville.....	30
Cuero and Mission Valley	20
Victoria.....	20
Indianola and Centerville	30
Mount Vernon.....	30
Texana and Morales.....	35
Goliad.....	80
Corpus Christi.....	120
Columbus District.....	525

Columbus Circuit.....	\$20
Alleyton.....	85
Eagle Lake.....	85
Industry.....	80
Oakland.....	25
Boxville.....	25
Hallettsville.....	25
Peach Creek.....	25
Flanonia and Schulenberg	25
Luling.....	20
Lockhart.....	50
Seguin and Mt. Pleasant..	25
San Marcos.....	80
Gonzales.....	50
Wharton and Cana.....	20
Austin District.....	450
Simpson Mission.....	75
Austin Circuit.....	40
Georgetown and Round	40
Rock.....	55
Burnett.....	80
Giddings and Burton.....	80
Cunningham and Win-	80
chester.....	80
La Grange.....	80
Taylorville and Pond	80
Spring.....	80
Lampasas and San Sava..	55
Rockdale and Davilla.....	55
Belton and Mission.....	80
La Grange Circuit and	80
Fayetteville.....	35
Bastrop and Cottonwood	25
West Point and Flower	25
Hill.....	25
Waco District.....	450
East Waco.....	80
Waco Mission.....	85
Marlin and Big Creek...	80
Marlin Circuit.....	60
Bremond and Long.....	60
Branch.....	40
Groesbeck Mission.....	35
Spring Hill Circuit.....	35
Millford and Grand View.	55
Dallas and McKinney.....	60
Denton and Pilot Point..	50
Gatesville Circuit.....	30
Calvert.....	10
Port Sullivan and Milan	40
Grove.....	20
Cameron.....	20
Missions, 62; Money, \$4,000.	

West Virginia.

Fetterman.....	100
New Martinsville Station.	95
Deer Park.....	100
Pleasant Hill.....	65
Pleasant Grove.....	45
Randolph Mission.....	50
Worthington.....	35
Pine Grove.....	40
Burton.....	25
Upshur.....	35
Beverly.....	40
Mingo.....	80
Elizabeth.....	30
Kanawha Mission.....	30
Petroleum.....	20
Charleston Circuit.....	20
Mill Creek.....	30
Walton.....	30
East Charleston.....	85
Ripley.....	80
Smithville.....	120
Guyandotte District.....	525

Guyandotte Station.....	\$50
Barboursville.....	75
Ceredo.....	75
Winfield.....	60
Hamline.....	30
Coal River.....	30
Milton.....	40
St. Albans and Coalburgh	50
Cabin Creek.....	25
Cassville.....	25
Vandervoort.....	30
Laurel Mission.....	50
New River District.....	150
Elk River.....	50
Pleasant Retreat.....	50
Mountain Cove.....	50
Mercer.....	60
Logan.....	30
Hinchman.....	25
West Fork.....	35
Flat Top.....	40
Quinamont and Hinton..	70
Missions, 44; Money, \$2,500.	

West Wisconsin.

Avoca and Orion.....	50
Excelsior.....	25
Wauzeka.....	75
Juda.....	50
Georgetown.....	50
New Lisbon.....	100
Poynette.....	50
Reedsburgh.....	200
Woneoc.....	75
Tomah.....	75
Eau Claire District.....	100
Unity and Colby.....	60
Medford.....	60
Neillsville.....	50
Arcadia.....	80
Whitehall.....	75
Cadott Falls.....	25
Eau Claire Circuit.....	40
Durand.....	20
Alma and Fairchild.....	20
Hixton.....	25
St. Croix Falls.....	50
Osceola Mills.....	50
Alabama.....	50
Pepin.....	50
Knapp.....	50
Menominee.....	50
Clear Lake.....	25
Missions, 28; Money, \$1,630.	

Wisconsin.

Hartford.....	100
Watertown.....	50
Jefferson and Oakland..	50
Campbellsport.....	50
Monticello.....	50
Princeton.....	50
Sheboygan.....	100
Brothertown.....	40
Gravesville.....	70
Sturgeon Bay.....	50
Winneconne.....	40
Wrightstown.....	70
Waupaca District.....	100
Amherst.....	30
Clintonville and Marion.	40
Jenny.....	40
New London.....	60
Ogdensburg.....	40
Wautoma.....	40
Missions, 19; Money, \$1,070.	

Concluding Summaries.

WE have attempted to redeem our promise of a year ago with respect to uniformity in our statistics, but have found it no trifling task. Failure to furnish us with the requisite figures leaves some blanks in Foreign Missions and many in Domestic Missions, and consequent inability in the latter case under certain items to furnish totals of any value. By noting our definitions, the careful student will be able to explain discrepancies between these tables and former ones. For example, the present table greatly reduces the number of "foreign" missionaries, but increases the number of "native" missionaries; for it counts no foreign missionaries in Norway, Sweden, etc. And so with several other items; loss in one place is compensated for by gain in another place. Another year we hope to more nearly approach perfection. These pages of Summaries will be found among the most important and suggestive of the Report. They indicate the glorious onward march of our missions. And yet some of the most important results of missions cannot be tabulated. The penetration of the Gospel through all ranks of society, the undermining of false theologies and philosophies, the arousing and vivifying of dead and formal Churches, the vast humanitarian blessings that flow from missions, the mercantile and literary advantages of our work, and much else, can never be expressed in numbers. But the numbers withal tell a tale to make glad the heart of every child of God. Yet our joy is not without its drawbacks. We have, it is true, 2,246 missionaries within the United States, but to all the millions in the world besides we send only 97 men from our own land. Yet there is relief even here, for our great work is carried on very largely by native preachers and workers. We invite a careful study of the tables of the Report.

SUMMARIES OF THE

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Foreign Missionaries.	Assistant Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Workers of Wom. For. Miss. Society.	Native Ordained Preachers.	Native Unordained Preachers.	Native Local Preachers.	Native Teachers.	Foreign Teachers.	Foreign Local Preachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day-schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.	No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Orphans.
Africa.....	97	63	30	138	185	197	234	390	3	10	133	26,702	8,807	26,283	725	1,609	316	10,389	923	44,627	576
South America.....	5	3	2	5	..	19	6	13	..	..	..	1,962	306	..	156	82	10	25	26	1,213	..
Poochow.....	5	3	2	5	..	70	14	11	..	..	..	236	259	1,635	12	106	10	626	17	882	..
Central China.....	4	4	4	1	..	3	1	3	..	1	..	1,468	697	..	169	108	19	193	29	934	..
North China.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	52	53	108	52	14	..	75	..	85	..
Germany and Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	162	115	273	51	..	..	79	..	155	..
Norway.....	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	9,338	2,353	17,440	..	311	..	369	..	19,344	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	2,598	408	..	..	219	..	42	..	2,300	..
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	5,983	1,836	..	1	224	..	128	..	6,148	..
North India.....	20	19	5	104	12	67	11	337	1	12	43	1,666	1,123	3,615	168	245	236	8,281	213	8,958	504
South India.....	29	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,338	686	..	30	155	..	44	..	2,434	..
Bulgaria.....	4	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	23	13	89	..	5	..	6	..	52	..
Japan.....	10	9	4	7	1	15	3	15	..	1	20	478	160	765	74	15	13	407	15	422	..
Mexico.....	8	7	5	10	2	14	4	9	..	5	25	327	398	1,098	60	93	16	544	16	609	66
Italy.....	1	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	279	..	..	13	..	..	..	122	..
Grand Total.....	97	63	30	138	185	197	234	390	3	10	133	26,702	8,807	26,283	725	1,609	316	10,389	923	44,627	576

Note.—By Foreign Missionaries is meant American ministers sent out to the field from the United States. By Assistant Missionaries and the Value thereof, and Collections, are included those also of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. "Other

SUMMARIES OF THE

CIRCUIT OR STATION.	Missionaries.	Local Preachers.	Teachers.	Other Helpers.	Members.	Probationers.	Average Attendance on Sunday Worship.	Adults Baptized.	Children Baptized.	No. of Day-schools.	No. of Day Scholars.	No. of Sabbath-schools.
American Indian.....	19	33	..	..	1,790	384	..	47	130	..	..	20
German.....	201	170	..	..	13,406	2,104	..	..	..	..	..	374
Scandinavian.....	64	65	..	..	5,531	697	..	..	..	..	..	85
Chinese.....	4	3	..	..	100	10	..	4	9	1	..	2
Arizona.....	7	..	..	..	57	5	..	..	10	..	..	6
Black Hills.....	5	2	..	..	105	5	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dakota.....	11*	..	..	..	1,299	90	..	..	..	..	..	16
Montana.....	9	..	..	..	307	49	505	9	16	..	..	16
New Mexico.....	13	2	6	1	319	45	659	2	31	6	180	16
Utah.....	8	..	9	3	131	29	590	4	5	..	257	6
West Nebraska.....	21	13	..	..	1,309†	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
English Speaking.....	1,884†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	2,246	292	..	..	24,154	3,418	..	62	200	..	..	577

* A number of additional missionaries began work here before January 1, 1881.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages or "Homes."	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools, Hospitals, and other Property.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.	Volumes Printed during the Year.	Pages Printed during the Year.
23	\$20,444 00	..	2	\$250 00	.....	\$5,597 77	\$10 00	\$8 07	.....	.....	.....	150,000
3	55,000 00	9	1	16,000 00	.....	.....	334 00	358 00	\$3,550 00	\$1,065 00	.....	.....
15	9,150 00	77	52	3,450 00	\$40,200 00	.....	185 96	22 60	650 46	317 03	.....	.....
3	5,500 00	3	5	12,175 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	33 00	.....	.....	.....
3	8,700 00	..	7	30,150 00	6,700 00	.....	103 34	14 02	46 25	.....	.....	.....
73	860,341 04	441	38	43,011 60	205 15	240,645 13	1,420 15	7,339 92	25,490 99	6,124 63	.....	.....
22	80,903 30	..	33	4,995 52	.....	.....	417 27	6 97	72 36	.....	.....	.....
474	123,903 10	..	3	26,710 00	.....	.....	1,649 27	173 66	11,702 48	5,434 23	.....	.....
4	76,860 00	..	3	26,710 00	.....	.....	425 68	469 96	1,015 09	322 00	.....	341,600
27	59,327 00	19	49	72,795 00	94,230 00	3,375 00	.....	21 30	21,403 00	1,039 12	.....	.....
23	239,230 00	..	9	36,950 00	.....	67,010 00	* 1,112 00	2,251 00	68,537 00	21,141 00	.....	.....
6	6,250 00	83	7	23,000 00	1,327 25	.....	36 92	6 95	3 70	.....	.....	.....
8	51,050 00	16	4	46,800 00	1,500 00	.....	100 00	38 83	136 47	88 00	2,500	117,400
1	25,000 00	..	..	.....	12,655 00	404 10	203 00	665 19	1,584 76	1,616 52	24	2,645,100
2644	\$1,121,748 44	701	190	\$316,287 12	\$156,967 40	\$325,082 00	\$5,236 21	\$11,376 47	\$134,226 04	\$37,147 59	2,524	3,254,100

sionaries is meant the wives of Foreign Missionaries; the wives of Native Preachers are not here reported. In Schools, Pupils, all Helpers" embraces Bible Readers, Colporteurs, Chapel keepers, and wives of natives specifically employed.

* Raised for and applied to Conference Transit Fund.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

No. of Sabbath Scholars.	No. of Orphans.	No. of Churches.	Estimated Value of Churches.	No. of Halls and other Places of Worship.	No. of Parsonages.	Estimated Value of Parsonages.	Value of Schools and other Property.	Debt on Churches, Parsonages, and other Property.	Collected for Missionary Society.	Collected for other Benevolent Societies.	Collected for Self-support.	Collected for Church Building and Repairing.
1,373	..	20	\$32,650	..	9	\$5,800	.....	.....	\$306 95	\$570 77	.....	.....
17,714	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	10,562 72	.....	.....	.....
3,486	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	3,780 70	.....	.....	.....
83	1	..	2,500	1	1	3,000	.....	.....	13 50	179 00	.....	.....
310	3	..	9,500	4	4	3,100	.....	\$1,000	150 00	.....	\$250 00	.....
160	1	..	3,000	3	3	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350 00	\$8,900
877	12	..	18,700	..	..	2,700	.....	1,130	70 95	92 28	42 73	1,200
600	8	..	30,000	..	..	2,000	.....	2,700	79 25	126 00	2,295 00	6,100
503	11	..	28,000	..	..	4,600	\$12,500	1,558	160 00	.....	900 00	1,195
585	7	..	67,700	..	..	1,000	2,750	7,500	49 00	16 00	910 00	4,700
1,294	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940
26,935	..	70	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	\$15,173 07	.....	.....	.....

† For the other items see General Minutes.

† Probationers included.

Receipts of the Society from the Beginning.

DATES.	Contributions by Conferences.	Legacies.	Sundries.	Total.	Bible Society.
Received during the year 1820	.....	.....	.....	\$823 04	
" " 1821	.....	.....	.....	2,328 76	
" " 1822	.....	.....	.....	2,547 39	
" " 1823	.....	.....	.....	5,427 14	
" " 1824	.....	.....	.....	3,539 92	
" " 1825	.....	.....	.....	4,140 16	
" " 1826	.....	.....	.....	4,964 11	
" " 1827	.....	.....	.....	6,812 49	
" " 1828	.....	.....	.....	6,245 17	
" " 1829	.....	.....	.....	14,116 11	
" " 1830	.....	.....	.....	18,128 63	
" " 1831	.....	.....	.....	9,950 57	
" " 1832	.....	.....	.....	11,379 66	
" " 1833	.....	.....	.....	17,097 05	
" " 1834	.....	.....	.....	35,700 15	
" " 1835	.....	.....	.....	30,492 21	
" " 1836	.....	.....	.....	59,517 16	
" " 1837	.....	.....	.....	57,096 05	
" " 1838	.....	.....	.....	96,087 36	
" " 1839	.....	.....	.....	132,480 29	
" " 1840	.....	.....	.....	136,410 87	
" " 1841	.....	.....	.....	139,925 76	
" " 1842	.....	.....	.....	139,473 25	
" " 1843	.....	.....	.....	144,770 80	
" " 1844	.....	.....	.....	146,578 78	
" " 1845	.....	.....	.....	94,562 27	
" " 1846	.....	.....	.....	89,528 26	
" " 1847	.....	.....	.....	73,932 73	
" " 1848	.....	.....	.....	81,600 84	
" " 1849	.....	.....	.....	84,045 15	
May 1, 1849, to April 30, 1850	.....	.....	.....	104,579 54	\$200 00
" " 1850, " 1851	.....	.....	.....	126,471 81	1,000 00
" " 1851, " 1852	\$138,284 44	\$2,804 63	\$9,393 33	150,482 45	5 00
" " 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853	298,473 39	21,262 03	16,232 97	335,968 39	1,500 00
Jan. 1, 1854, " 1854	211,952 01	4,930 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	2,100 00
" " 1855, " 1855	204,464 86	6,924 17	6,815 01	218,204 04	3,000 00
" " 1856, " 1856	199,996 59	7,784 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	1,100 00
" " 1857, " 1857	247,753 13	8,544 96	12,592 39	268,890 48	8,300 00
" " 1858, " 1858	220,987 64	8,818 55	25,428 42	255,224 61	3,000 00
" " 1859, " 1859	243,863 44	8,824 64	12,479 11	265,167 19	5,500 00
" " 1860, " 1860	236,269 21	10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	6,000 00
" " 1861, " 1861	222,709 23	10,051 44	13,364 21	246,124 93	4,250 00
" " 1862, " 1862	241,247 29	12,374 78	11,026 64	265,148 71	7,375 00
" " 1863, " 1863	388,109 18	16,941 24	11,743 33	416,793 75	12,975 00
" " 1864, " 1864	497,567 17	22,172 93	29,953 16	549,693 26	9,000 00
" " 1865, " 1865	587,569 41	12,765 70	31,405 50	631,740 67	11,000 00
" " 1866, " 1866	641,450 32	13,636 79	27,293 19	682,380 30	4,060 00
" " 1867, " 1867	555,520 35	28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	5,500 00
" " 1868, " 1868	575,624 90	11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	8,500 00
" " 1869, " 1869	576,397 43	27,613 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	16,477 50
" " 1870, to Oct. 31, 1870	576,774 10	12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	8,207 50
Nov. 1, 1870, " 1871	608,421 70	11,456 41	8,581 14	628,459 25	6,462 50
" " 1871, " 1871	627,641 60	10,364 16	8,250 34	646,256 10	5,270 00
" " 1872, " 1872	647,103 76	15,817 83	17,915 50	680,836 64	9,680 00
" " 1873, " 1873	618,004 99	47,603 87	9,471 96	675,080 82	12,640 00
" " 1874, " 1874	618,927 12	35,123 15	13,435 62	667,485 89	10,336 00
" " 1875, " 1875	533,594 45	51,333 09	9,255 34	594,183 38	6,500 00
" " 1876, " 1876	566,765 66	39,616 74	22,594 35	628,977 25	8,709 00
" " 1877, " 1877	477,166 15	41,652 12	32,546 73	551,365 05	6,000 00
" " 1878, " 1878	480,423 30	38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	1,800 00
" " 1879, " 1880	500,182 46	34,710 27	22,473 41	557,371 14	2,000 00

Between 1836 and 1849 an aggregate of \$3,375 89 had been granted at various dates by the Bible Society to the Missionary Society.

Contributions and Average for Ten Years.

THE following table shows the membership in full connection with the Church as given in the General Minutes of the calendar year named, the contributions as reported that year by the Treasurer, and the average per member for each Conference each year :

ALABAMA.				CALIFORNIA.				CENT'L NEW YORK—Cont'd.			
	Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.
1871	14,251	\$853 20	\$0 05.9	1871	6,018	\$3,571 21	\$0 59.3	1876	20,502	\$8,351 57	\$0 40.7
1872	9,052	145 90	0 01.6	1872	6,314	605 15	0 09.5	1877	20,964	7,996 59	0 38.1
1873	8,141	93 65	0 01.1	1873	6,416	5,791 33	0 90.2	1878	20,973	8,570 66	0 40.8
1874	9,764	139 75	0 01.4	1874	7,392	6,327 59	0 85.6	1879	21,166	8,581 42	0 40.5
1875	10,212	172 65	0 01.6	1875	8,029	5,641 74	0 70.2	1880	30,614	11,104 00	0 35.9
1876	4,351	57 50	0 01	1876	7,640	5,395 50	0 70.6	CENTRAL OHIO.			
1877	5,030	34 05	0 00.6	1877	8,088	4,093 36	0 50.6	1871	19,840	11,852 18	0 59.7
1878	5,133	—	—	1878	8,179	2,145 25	0 26.2	1872	19,418	10,799 27	0 55.6
1879	4,512	40 35	0 00.8	1879	8,195	1,866 93	0 22.7	1873	20,796	12,500 91	0 60.1
1880	4,740	88 80	0 01.8	1880	7,844	3,203 65	0 42.1	1874	21,705	11,857 24	0 54.6
ARIZONA.				CENTRAL ALABAMA.				1875	21,618	12,839 32	0 59.3
1880	57	1 50	0 02.6	1876	5,209	4 00	0 00.7	1876	22,520	10,412 36	0 46.3
ARKANSAS.				1877	5,369	21 85	0 04	1877	23,860	11,256 08	0 47.1
1873	3,805	416 75	0 10.9	1878	6,178	30 70	0 04.9	1878	24,099	9,549 92	0 39
1874	4,532	346 10	0 07.6	1879	6,901	62 65	0 09	1879	24,281	10,558 65	0 43.4
1875	4,449	383 20	0 08.6	1880	6,126	16 80	0 00.2	1880	24,854	10,427 80	0 41.9
1876	4,148	550 63	0 13.2	CENTRAL GERMAN.				CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.			
1877	4,519	401 60	0 08.8	1871	9,436	6,218 38	0 65.9	1871	25,077	17,589 10	0 70.1
1878	4,518	372 80	0 08.2	1872	9,564	6,543 90	0 68.4	1872	27,176	18,440 12	0 67.8
1879	3,025	250 15	0 08.2	1873	9,962	6,206 37	0 62.3	1873	28,721	19,498 72	0 67.8
1880	3,437	273 73	0 07.9	1874	10,381	5,533 20	0 51.6	1874	29,480	19,801 21	0 65.4
AUSTIN.				1875	10,781	6,442 33	0 59.6	1875	31,799	18,074 11	0 56.8
1877	400	87 15	0 21.7	1876	11,020	6,097 89	0 55.3	1876	32,041	17,539 04	0 54.7
1878	536	92 25	0 17.2	1877	11,225	6,079 41	0 54.1	1877	34,840	16,595 79	0 47.6
1879	947	299 65	0 31.6	1878	11,322	5,797 72	0 51.2	1878	35,990	15,186 56	0 44.7
1880	913	143 80	0 15.7	1879	11,360	6,374 70	0 56.1	1879	34,274	15,324 97	0 44.7
BALTIMORE.				1880	11,515	6,802 58	0 59	1880	34,189	17,581 37	0 51.4
1871	26,935	30,419 07	1 12.9	CENTRAL CHINA.				CENTRAL TENNESSEE.			
1872	27,680	30,775 98	1 11.2	1876	23	—	—	1878	4,408	27 30	0 06.1
1873	28,250	31,605 65	1 11.8	1877	31	—	—	1879	4,613	260 31	0 05.6
1874	28,005	31,575 49	1 12.7	1878	48	—	—	1880	5,070	272 30	0 05.3
1875	28,762	26,547 99	0 90.5	1879	49	—	—	CHICAGO GERMAN.			
1876	29,383	27,800 20	0 94.6	1880	52	131 53	\$2 53.0	1872	4,166	1,992 20	0 47.8
1877	29,569	26,068 94	0 81.3	CENTRAL ILLINOIS.				1873	4,329	2,315 00	0 53.4
1878	30,532	23,135 27	0 75	1871	22,599	9,625 95	0 45.5	1874	4,552	2,347 12	0 51.5
1879	32,025	21,024 73	0 65	1872	24,054	12,204 10	0 50.7	1875	4,739	2,749 42	0 58
1880	33,784	22,740 11	0 67	1873	24,378	12,767 37	0 57	1876	4,811	2,557 24	0 53.1
BLACK HILLS.				1874	24,181	12,375 33	0 51.1	1877	6,029	2,901 85	0 48.1
1880	95	—	—	1875	26,155	13,738 65	0 52.5	1878	5,130	2,853 89	0 55.6
BLUE RIDGE.				1876	24,255	11,265 48	0 46.4	1879	5,262	3,448 34	0 65.5
1880	—	—	—	1877	21,201	10,843 88	0 51.1	1880	5,389	3,447 35	0 62.8
BULGARIA AND TURKEY.				1878	23,706	8,977 41	0 37.8	CINCINNATI.			
1876	50	40 00	0 80	1879	23,757	9,394 06	0 39.7	1871	31,318	16,847 81	0 53.4
1877	44	—	—	1880	23,097	9,040 99	0 39.1	1872	31,375	19,434 10	0 61.9
1878	38	10 34	0 27.2	CENTRAL NEW YORK.				1873	32,244	17,989 68	0 55.7
1879	22	29 75	1 35.2	1871	22,509	18,535 98	0 82.3	1874	33,352	16,925 07	0 50.7
1880	23	40 78	1 77.3	1872	27,639	22,700 79	0 82.1	1875	32,623	19,609 80	0 60.1
				1873	28,552	15,512 80	0 54.3	1876	33,498	15,320 92	0 46.3
				1874	29,003	14,115 81	0 48.6	1877	34,330	17,801 4	0 51.8
				1875	29,980	14,157 30	0 47.2				

CINCINNATI—Continued.				EAST MAINE.				HOLSTON.			
	Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.
1878	35,548	\$15,264 36	0 43.1	1871	8,640	\$2,530 33	0 29.2	1871	20,798	\$879 55	\$0 04.2
1879	35,486	14,743 05	0 41.5	1872	8,616	2,543 22	0 29.5	1872	20,233	891 21	0 04.4
1880	35,690	13,447 64	0 37.6	1873	8,222	2,793 35	0 33.9	1873	20,725	1,696 09	0 08.1
COLORADO.				1874	8,280	2,502 05	0 30.2	1874	21,397	20 00	0 00.9
1871	815	1,354 05	1 66.1	1875	8,365	2,449 92	0 29.2	1875	20,635	2,413 99	0 11.7
1872	1,070	514 10	0 48	1876	8,430	1,899 53	0 22.5	1876	20,773	658 60	0 03.2
1873	1,330	1,417 30	0 10.6	1877	8,817	1,783 60	0 20.2	1877	15,400	878 51	0 04.7
1874	1,720	1,430 42	0 83.1	1878	9,156	1,518 91	0 16.5	1878	21,443	23 46	0 00.1
1875	1,823	1,385 45	0 76	1879	9,435	1,687 90	0 17.8	1879	22,594	1,559 09	0 06.9
1876	1,839	1,044 50	0 56.7	1880	9,616	1,604 35	0 16.6	1880	18,242	.....	.....
1877	1,916	1,157 30	0 60.4	EAST OHIO.				ILLINOIS.			
1878	2,035	1,248 78	0 61.3	1876	40,048	719 63	0 01.7	1871	34,223	17,811 71	0 52
1879	2,623	1,584 90	0 60.4	1877	41,627	19,293 39	0 46.3	1872	33,673	16,704 20	0 49.6
1880	2,953	1,388 61	0 63.9	1878	42,061	8,512 35	0 20.2	1873	32,918	17,771 87	0 54
COLUMBIA RIVER.				1879	42,322	12,858 75	0 30.3	1874	36,140	16,384 67	0 45.3
1876	1,120	473 27	0 42.2	1880	42,250	12,374 90	0 29.2	1875	37,849	17,862 13	0 47.1
1877	1,587	652 30	0 41.1	EAST TENNESSEE.				1876	37,432	15,488 80	0 41.3
1878	1,714	143 00	0 08.3	1880	2,491	.....	.....	1877	38,901	15,985 38	0 41
1879	1,938	1,575 52	0 79.4	ERIE.				1878	37,630	12,060 30	0 32
1880	2,169	870 10	0 40.1	1871	33,547	17,848 64	0 53.2	1879	37,798	13,092 35	0 34.6
DELAWARE.				1872	33,932	17,915 37	0 52.7	1880	37,736	14,580 87	0 38
1871	10,011	.....	.....	1873	33,723	16,385 14	0 48.5	INDIANA.			
1872	11,269	804 40	0 07.1	1874	34,900	14,357 54	0 41.1	1871	27,821	8,873 91	0 31.8
1873	10,086	571 62	0 05.6	1875	37,495	12,382 42	0 33.5	1872	28,134	7,634 23	0 27.1
1874	10,678	930 52	0 08.7	1876	26,941	6,626 05	0 24.6	1873	28,082	8,006 29	0 28.4
1875	11,496	690 58	0 06	1877	28,459	3,358 00	0 29.3	1874	29,072	8,040 30	0 27.6
1876	12,807	653 00	0 05	1878	28,759	6,952 04	0 24.1	1875	30,148	8,991 45	0 27.8
1877	12,658	693 64	0 05.4	1879	28,296	7,147 36	0 25.2	1876	30,105	6,814 97	0 20.9
1878	13,359	737 74	0 05.4	1880	28,220	6,966 82	0 24.8	1877	30,959	6,042 86	0 19
1879	13,112	471 53	0 03.5	FLORIDA.				1878	30,819	6,659 08	0 21
1880	13,986	900 00	0 06.4	1875	1,840	431 39	0 23.4	1879	30,532	6,102 35	0 19.9
DENMARK.				1876	1,898	509 45	0 26.8	1880	30,162	6,865 05	0 21.1
1871	270	.....	.....	1877	1,988	387 63	0 19.4	IOWA.			
1872	301	.....	.....	1878	2,213	410 26	0 18.5	1871	18,974	6,347 46	0 33.4
1873	276	148 50	0 54.1	1879	2,356	289 25	0 12.1	1872	19,408	6,687 23	0 34.4
1874	388	446 80	0 15.1	1880	2,448	525 07	0 21.4	1873	18,985	6,058 91	0 31.8
1875	486	472 05	0 97.1	FOOCHOW.				1874	18,971	6,358 79	0 33.5
1876	561	415 39	0 74	1874	.....	100 00	.....	1875	18,888	7,492 05	0 39.6
1877	608	369 25	0 60.7	1875	.....	125 00	.....	1876	19,653	6,306 32	0 32
1878	618	350 00	0 56.6	1876	.....	125 00	.....	1877	20,416	6,027 04	0 26.4
1879	626	396 37	0 63.3	1877	.....	124 00	.....	1878	19,987	5,411 43	0 27
1880	.....	401 74	.....	1878	.....	135 00	0 07.3	1879	19,561	5,611 03	0 28.6
DES MOINES.				1879	1,384	260 00	0 18.7	1880	18,423	6,027 25	0 32.7
1871	18,121	3,438 32	0 18.9	1880	1,468	81 16	0 05.5	JAPAN.			
1872	15,351	2,772 51	0 18	GENESEE.				1875	7	.....	.....
1873	15,732	3,629 78	0 23	1871	9,634	6,035 26	0 62.6	1876	43	.....	.....
1874	16,334	4,029 43	0 24.6	1872	.....	523 25	.....	1877	114	.....	.....
1875	17,529	5,450 96	0 31	1873	.....	.....	.....	1878	255	100 00	0 39.1
1876	19,670	3,573 06	0 18.1	1874	.....	.....	.....	1879	477	100 00	0 20.9
1877	20,885	7,012 12	0 33.5	1875	.....	.....	.....	1880	478	100 00	0 20.9
1878	21,110	5,418 58	0 25.6	1876	29,116	27 45	0 00.9	KANSAS.			
1879	22,493	4,655 49	0 20.6	1877	29,247	12,130 08	0 41.4	1871	11,304	2,717 58	0 24
1880	21,148	5,738 09	0 27.3	1878	31,553	10,458 74	0 33.1	1872	14,725	3,074 42	0 20.8
DETROIT.				1879	30,552	11,072 04	0 36.2	1873	15,083	2,913 56	0 19.3
1871	20,353	8,506 72	0 41.7	1880	35,380	8,581 97	0 36.7	1874	9,161	1,733 19	0 18.9
1872	20,147	8,874 68	0 44	GEORGIA.				1875	9,408	1,093 01	0 11.6
1873	19,824	8,411 97	0 42.4	1871	14,392	239 30	0 01.6	1876	9,219	1,323 63	0 14.3
1874	20,731	7,813 70	0 37.6	1872	13,636	316 70	0 02.3	1877	9,505	1,649 02	0 17.3
1875	21,204	7,405 60	0 34.9	1873	11,542	12 20	0 00.1	1878	10,540	1,554 32	0 14.7
1876	21,098	7,983 12	0 37.3	1874	11,163	344 50	0 03	1879	12,455	1,827 93	0 14.6
1877	25,037	7,097 63	0 28.3	1875	12,177	488 45	0 04	1880	15,511	1,837 39	0 11.8
1878	25,575	7,962 40	0 31.1	1876	2,591	18 00	0 00.6	KENTUCKY.			
1879	25,496	7,021 71	0 27.6	1877	2,459	216 86	0 08.8	1871	14,720	1,741 93	0 11.8
1880	24,598	6,536 91	0 26.5	1878	2,575	19 50	0 00.7	1872	15,099	2,092 33	0 13.8
EAST GERMAN.				1879	2,514	127 30	0 05	1873	15,636	2,243 23	0 14.3
1871	2,599	2,440 44	0 93	1880	2,677	167 02	0 06.2	1874	15,704	2,572 58	0 16.3
1872	2,776	3,279 27	1 18.1	GERMANY & SWITZERLAND.				1875	15,731	2,375 90	0 15.1
1873	2,778	3,713 71	1 33.6	1871	6,092	.....	.....	1876	16,512	2,364 05	0 14.3
1874	2,884	4,391 85	1 52.2	1872	6,230	.....	.....	1877	15,592	2,222 83	0 14.2
1875	3,065	3,955 71	1 29	1873	6,642	603 34	0 09	1878	15,687	2,070 38	0 13.1
1876	3,145	3,901 74	1 20.8	1874	7,023	937 67	0 13.2	1879	16,074	1,857 99	0 11.5
1877	3,229	3,156 77	0 97.7	1875	7,348	1,366 67	0 18.6	1880	17,002	2,832 42	0 16.6
1878	3,217	2,345 26	0 72.9	1876	7,960	1,526 80	0 19.1	LEXINGTON.			
1879	3,205	2,760 07	0 86.1	1877	8,687	1,548 13	0 17.9	1871	4,836	.....	.....
1880	3,236	3,324 88	0 99.6	1878	9,083	1,526 79	0 16.8	1872	6,830	62 50	0 00.9
				1879	9,191	1,392 69	0 15.1	1873	8,142	66 95	0 00.8
				1880	9,444	1,296 50	0 13.7	1874	6,739	196 51	0 02.9
								1875	5,875	124 30	0 02.1

LEXINGTON—Continued.				MISSISSIPPI—Continued.				NEW JERSEY.			
	Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.
1876	6,871	\$148 73	\$0 02.1	1877	21,775	\$208 75	\$0 00.9	1871	27,577	\$17,431 17	\$0 63.2
1877	7,001	100 66	0 01.4	1878	24,691	297 30	0 01.2	1872	28,045	17,244 87	0 61.4
1878	8,471	153 12	0 01.8	1879	26,101	128 10	0 00.4	1873	27,592	18,259 73	0 66.1
1879	5,826	164 63	0 02.8	1880	23,029	337 65	0 01.4	1874	29,278	19,136 90	0 65.3
1880	6,109	230 56	0 03.7					1875	28,868	16,804 52	0 58.2
LIBERIA.				MISSOURI.				1876	29,455	15,821 41	0 53.7
1871	.....	.....	.....	1871	13,244	1,803 76	0 13.6	1877	31,305	15,938 69	0 43.8
1872	2,065	.....	.....	1872	13,841	2,021 48	0 14.6	1878	32,554	13,945 72	0 42.8
1873	2,000	.....	.....	1873	12,783	1,693 60	0 13.2	1879	33,714	14,884 85	0 42.6
1874	1,892	.....	.....	1874	14,609	1,630 66	0 11.1	1880	34,290	15,335 50	0 45.3
1875	2,100	30 00	0 01.4	1875	14,682	1,516 55	0 10.3	NEW MEXICO.			
1876	2,115	.....	.....	1876	14,188	1,606 40	0 11.3	1874	.....	20 00	.....
1877	2,200	33 00	0 01.5	1877	14,706	1,679 35	0 11.4	1875	.....	11 20	.....
1878	1,944	29 75	0 01.5	1878	16,025	1,216 61	0 07.5	1876	173	45 00	0 26
1879	.....	.....	.....	1879	16,020	1,304 43	0 08.1	1877	197	90 50	0 45.9
1880	1,962	29 75	0 01.5	1880	16,734	1,613 93	0 09.6	1878	208	10 00	0 04.8
LITTLE ROCK.				MONTANA.				1879	261	100 00	0 38.3
1879	1,443	102 20	0 07	1877	243	137 00	0 55.2	1880	272	150 00	0 55.1
1880	1,362	189 50	0 13.9	1878	295	131 00	0 44.4	NEW YORK.			
LOUISIANA.				1879	327	136 00	0 41.6	1871	36,722	38,891 21	1 05.9
1871	8,283	763 95	0 09.2	1880	298	.....	.....	1872	36,960	40,357 29	1 09.1
1872	8,564	884 80	0 10.3	NEBRASKA.				1873	38,499	41,032 41	1 06.7
1873	8,760	727 72	0 08.3	1871	3,758	907 05	0 24.1	1874	38,447	36,949 24	0 96.1
1874	9,043	876 95	0 09.6	1872	4,618	775 46	0 14.6	1875	38,611	39,688 03	1 02.7
1875	9,666	551 20	0 05.4	1873	5,672	1,062 76	0 18.7	1876	39,265	30,819 71	0 78.7
1876	9,258	662 30	0 06.4	1874	7,444	821 48	0 11	1877	42,624	41,932 28	0 98.3
1877	9,201	412 75	0 04.4	1875	7,822	793 23	0 10.1	1878	43,393	29,689 33	0 68.4
1878	8,806	484 20	0 05.4	1876	8,851	801 09	0 09	1879	43,698	28,222 81	0 65.2
1879	8,824	488 80	0 05.5	1877	8,039	1,094 46	0 13.6	1880	44,475	28,048 12	0 63
1880	9,543	694 35	0 07.2	1878	9,618	944 50	0 09.8	NEW YORK EAST.			
MAINE.				1879	9,982	1,270 09	0 13.7	1871	34,158	41,230 21	1 20.7
1871	10,552	4,714 13	0 44.6	1880	9,511	1,256 94	0 13.2	1872	35,705	42,097 17	1 17.9
1872	11,286	4,533 77	0 40.1	NEVADA.				1873	35,985	41,616 30	1 15.6
1873	11,223	5,238 83	0 46.6	1871	377	329 75	0 87.4	1874	36,841	37,938 05	1 02.9
1874	11,328	5,402 11	0 47.6	1872	411	262 70	0 63.9	1875	38,165	32,852 32	0 86
1875	11,661	5,312 91	0 45.5	1873	494	236 21	0 47.8	1876	37,921	28,178 13	0 74.3
1876	10,599	4,260 00	0 40.1	1874	411	296 25	0 72	1877	39,602	30,322 63	0 76.3
1877	11,941	3,626 48	0 30.3	1875	515	303 35	0 58.9	1878	38,590	25,128 09	0 65.1
1878	12,416	2,687 35	0 21.6	1876	585	177 50	0 30.3	1879	40,933	24,063 22	0 59.4
1879	11,624	2,593 24	0 22.3	1877	709	189 50	0 26.7	1880	41,074	27,051 70	0 65.8
1880	11,537	2,306 59	0 19.9	1878	631	198 30	0 31.4	NORTH CAROLINA.			
MEXICO.				1879	710	225 35	0 31.7	1871	4,027	272 75	0 06.7
1876	126	.....	.....	1880	858	221 25	0 25.7	1872	7,230	198 70	0 02.7
1877	273	.....	.....	NEWARK.				1873	7,255	483 85	0 06.6
1878	314	200 00	0 63.6	1871	26,817	18,220 35	0 67.9	1874	7,803	170 63	0 02.1
1879	241	200 00	0 83	1872	23,419	17,162 32	0 60.3	1875	7,899	139 35	0 01.6
1880	337	201 96	0 59.9	1873	29,319	19,479 57	0 66.4	1876	8,517	138 27	0 00.8
MICHIGAN.				1874	23,993	19,594 01	0 65.3	1877	8,738	74 69	0 01.4
1871	23,376	8,341 13	0 37.2	1875	31,634	17,753 63	0 56.1	1879	8,762	109 62	0 01.2
1872	21,379	9,174 07	0 42.5	1876	32,494	15,740 42	0 48.4	1880	6,149	116 01	0 01.8
1873	23,463	9,352 97	0 41.6	1877	35,108	16,887 10	0 48.1	NORTH CHINA.			
1874	23,295	7,913 58	0 33.9	1878	35,267	14,568 81	0 41.3	1876	39	.....	.....
1875	23,987	7,945 63	0 33.1	1879	35,494	14,198 40	0 40	1877	59	.....	.....
1876	25,766	6,618 00	0 25.6	1880	34,499	14,298 80	0 41.4	1879	126	50 00	64.9
1877	26,300	7,364 02	0 28	NEW ENGLAND.				1880	162	47 31	0 29.2
1878	28,174	6,766 35	0 24	1871	23,510	22,367 50	0 95.1	NORTHERN NEW YORK.			
1879	28,849	6,199 07	0 21.4	1872	24,213	18,510 37	0 76.4	1871	21,318	13,780 93	0 64.6
1880	28,879	7,296 58	0 27.3	1873	25,159	21,254 23	0 80.3	1874	21,657	13,670 27	0 63.1
MINNESOTA.				1874	26,296	21,589 14	0 82.1	1875	22,243	14,016 90	0 63
1871	10,477	47 50	0 00.4	1875	26,944	19,846 85	0 73.6	1876	23,807	11,955 06	0 52.4
1872	10,450	7,464 72	0 71.4	1876	26,862	15,547 57	0 57.8	1877	23,855	10,567 88	0 44.3
1873	10,803	4,429 77	0 41	1877	27,549	17,318 58	0 62.8	1878	23,046	10,046 75	0 44
1874	10,880	1,042 15	0 09.5	1878	28,330	12,862 16	0 45.4	1879	24,616	8,436 92	0 34.2
1875	12,201	4,526 30	0 37	1879	27,968	12,156 85	0 43.4	1880	24,478	8,833 83	0 36
1876	12,593	3,970 18	0 31.5	1880	28,286	13,144 75	0 46.4	NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
1877	12,549	5,136 19	0 40.9	1871	11,970	5,756 10	0 48	1871	687	.....	.....
1878	15,500	4,690 11	0 30.6	1872	11,992	5,818 74	0 48.5	1872	793	.....	.....
1879	14,257	4,226 05	0 29.6	1873	11,931	6,472 08	0 54.2	1873	876	.....	.....
1880	13,211	3,694 75	0 27.9	1874	12,273	6,447 62	0 52.5	1874	1,145	1,967 35	1 19.4
MISSISSIPPI.				1875	12,372	5,832 77	0 47.1	1875	1,283	512 50	0 39.9
1871	20,110	569 00	0 02.8	1876	12,173	4,652 82	0 38.2	1876	1,351	545 30	0 42.5
1872	22,350	487 70	0 02	1877	12,515	4,523 81	0 36.1	1877	1,389	330 70	0 25.4
1873	26,446	331 65	0 01.2	1878	18,049	3,965 85	0 30.5	1878	1,468	197 17	0 13.4
1874	28,189	542 81	0 02	1879	18,001	3,851 88	0 29.6	1879	1,532	172 55	0 11.2
1875	26,453	.....	.....	1880	12,673	3,632 87	0 27.8				
1876	25,721	112 00	0 00.4								

NORTH INDIANA.				OHIO—Continued.				SAVANNAH.			
	Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.
1871	24,718	\$9,270 96	\$0 37.5	1876	38,653	\$13,121 49	\$0 33.9	1876	9,728	\$240 80	\$0 02.4
1872	24,700	8,595 51	0 34.7	1877	41,417	14,238 75	0 34.5	1877	10,950	206 30	0 01.8
1873	24,768	8,493 35	0 34.2	1878	41,607	13,222 09	0 31.7	1878	10,804	250 32	0 02.4
1874	25,030	8,174 44	0 32.6	1879	42,005	14,218 22	0 33.8	1879	9,935	211 55	0 03.1
1875	25,179	7,512 30	0 29.8	1880	41,933	14,103 76	0 33.6	1880	11,092	294 53	0 02.6
1876	25,301	5,980 15	0 23.4								
1877	26,952	5,890 02	0 21.8	OREGON.				SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1878	27,300	5,529 83	0 20.2	1871	3,930	.....	.....	1871	22,702	2,078 44	0 09.1
1879	27,584	5,745 38	0 20.8	1872	4,213	1,779 02	0 42.1	1872	24,304	2,862 78	0 11.3
1880	29,308	6,263 90	0 21	1873	4,349	2,702 86	0 62.1	1873	21,344	2,637 71	0 13.2
NORTH OHIO.				1874	3,012	336 82	0 11.1	1874	23,608	2,195 91	0 08.5
1871	18,720	11,999 11	0 64	1875	3,640	419 45	0 12.9	1875	25,625	2,638 05	0 10.8
1872	19,064	11,461 75	0 60.1	1876	3,782	908 60	0 24	1876	25,371	2,325 56	0 08.8
1873	20,868	11,702 76	0 57.4	1877	3,623	849 02	0 23.3	1877	25,032	1,403 54	0 05.6
1874	20,651	10,239 68	0 49.5	1878	3,798	777 25	0 20.4	1878	26,058	1,720 71	0 06.6
1875	21,280	10,717 72	0 50.3	1879	4,013	918 58	0 22.8	1879	26,026	1,924 98	0 07.3
1876	22,598	8,521 73	0 37.7	1880	3,966	602 50	0 15.1	1880	27,044	2,327 24	0 08.6
1877	22,556	9,203 42	0 39.5								
1878	22,521	7,701 08	0 33.7	PHILADELPHIA.				SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.			
1879	23,449	8,311 86	0 35.4	1871	34,003	46,245 72	1 36	1871	22,321	7,311 59	0 32.7
1880	23,178	8,579 18	0 37.0	1872	35,832	51,225 00	1 43	1872	23,147	6,533 98	0 28.2
NORTH-WEST GERMAN.				1873	34,523	53,310 95	1 54.6	1873	23,193	6,717 11	0 29.5
1871	7,251	4,633 93	0 63.9	1874	35,978	55,017 50	1 52.9	1874	24,028	5,665 66	0 23.5
1872	9,427	2,463 90	0 27	1875	38,534	46,000 00	1 19.3	1875	23,835	5,773 17	0 21.9
1873	8,376	3,020 91	0 77.9	1876	39,841	42,755 35	1 07.2	1876	24,910	5,711 87	0 22.9
1874	4,137	3,042 40	0 73.5	1877	41,969	45,099 00	1 07.4	1877	25,468	4,583 37	0 18
1875	4,397	3,253 71	0 74	1878	40,660	44,484 00	1 09.4	1878	25,107	4,685 24	0 18.5
1876	4,763	2,727 75	0 57	1879	41,010	34,125 70	0 83.1	1879	25,433	4,606 99	0 18
1877	4,991	2,992 51	0 59.9	1880	49,816	38,010 17	0 86.7	1880	24,724	4,728 54	0 19
1878	5,232	444 25	0 08.4								
1879	5,589	4,608 96	0 85	PITTSBURGH.				SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.			
1880	.....	2,755 68	.....	1871	46,019	24,604 04	0 53.5	1876	1,257	352 10	0 28
NORTH-WEST INDIANA.				1872	47,532	22,576 65	0 47.5	1877	1,479	509 70	0 34.4
1871	20,195	5,751 98	0 28.4	1873	48,334	21,460 40	0 44.4	1878	1,576	332 50	0 21
1872	20,831	6,302 77	0 30.2	1874	51,438	24,617 15	0 47.9	1879	1,674	236 85	0 17.7
1873	21,591	6,052 15	0 28	1875	52,075	25,094 46	0 49	1880	1,630	444 23	0 27.2
1874	23,035	5,492 30	0 23.7	1876	32,185	27,405 29	0 85.5				
1875	23,022	5,235 18	0 22.6	1877	30,596	10,324 60	0 32.4	SOUTHERN GERMAN.			
1876	23,780	4,898 26	0 18.4	1878	30,801	7,847 06	0 25.5	1874	438	301 00	0 68.7
1877	25,002	6,083 38	0 24.3	1879	32,242	10,210 13	0 31.7	1875	602	710 70	1 18
1878	24,178	3,853 48	0 15.9	1880	32,058	10,671 35	0 33.2	1876	743	844 85	1 13.7
1879	23,264	4,808 51	0 20.6					1877	924	919 90	0 99.5
1880	23,327	5,044 33	0 21.6	PROVIDENCE.				1878	1,048	1,032 20	0 98.4
NORTH-WEST IOWA.				1871	16,717	11,598 28	0 69.5	1879	1,085	1,316 70	1 21.3
1871	3,392	368 50	0 10.3	1872	17,175	11,655 85	0 69	1880	1,251	1,205 40	0 96.3
1872	3,459	552 46	0 15.9	1873	17,328	12,663 66	0 73.1				
1873	3,403	519 14	0 15.2	1874	17,904	12,014 42	0 67.1	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.			
1874	4,133	619 70	0 15	1875	18,680	11,017 15	0 59	1871	22,586	6,099 00	0 27
1875	4,994	15 00	0 00.3	1876	18,974	9,137 41	0 48	1872	23,030	6,652 14	0 28.8
1876	4,955	1,308 77	0 26.4	1877	19,426	9,433 43	0 48.5	1873	23,238	6,271 74	0 28.2
1877	5,336	675 05	0 12.6	1878	19,903	8,769 52	0 44	1874	23,732	5,162 40	0 22.7
1878	6,184	947 32	0 15.3	1879	20,407	7,508 96	0 36.8	1875	23,370	4,841 57	0 20.7
1880	5,902	779 53	0 13.2	1880	20,830	7,515 10	0 35.5	1876	23,653	4,272 73	0 18
NORTH-WEST NORWEGIAN.								1877	23,605	4,753 80	0 20.1
1871	2,336	1,202 09	0 51.4	ROCK RIVER.				1878	23,809	4,810 55	0 20.2
NORTH-WEST SWEDISH.				1871	21,442	8,751 63	0 40.8	1879	23,771	5,096 33	0 21.4
1877	3,643	2,025 14	0 55.6	1872	22,548	13,061 98	0 57.9	1880	24,616	5,881 91	0 23.3
1878	3,912	1,603 92	0 41	1873	23,372	12,445 27	0 55.6				
1879	4,180	1,981 25	0 47.4	1874	23,116	12,447 84	0 53.8	SOUTH INDIANA.			
1880	4,571	1,938 89	0 43.7	1875	23,703	14,100 32	0 63.7	1879	1,439	363 66	0 25.2
NORWAY.				1876	23,101	11,620 35	0 50.3	1880	1,363	363 66	0 26.6
1873	.....	269 34	.....	1877	23,478	13,104 03	0 51.4				
1874	.....	577 69	.....	1878	25,708	9,899 68	0 38.4	SOUTH KANSAS.			
1875	.....	970 20	.....	1879	25,231	11,985 84	0 47.2	1874	9,236	799 04	0 08.6
1876	2,185	1,056 75	0 48.3	1880	25,243	12,121 23	0 48.1	1875	9,339	702 45	0 07.5
1877	2,654	2,263 20	0 89					1876	11,135	1,133 79	0 09.1
1878	2,821	623 73	0 22.1	SAINT LOUIS.				1877	12,362	1,425 98	0 10.6
1879	2,823	564 67	0 20	1871	14,447	2,990 77	0 20.7	1878	15,686	1,794 37	0 11.4
1880	2,558	382 17	0 13.3	1872	16,130	2,978 10	0 18.4	1879	17,138	1,980 74	0 11.5
OHIO.				1873	13,574	2,621 70	0 19.4				
1871	33,374	18,419 58	0 54.2	1874	15,841	1,848 00	0 14.3				
1872	35,792	19,483 71	0 54.4	1875	14,119	2,120 26	0 15				
1873	36,313	10,260 64	0 53	1876	13,917	2,231 68	0 16				
1874	36,694	16,304 33	0 45.7	1877	13,125	3,231 68	0 24.6				
1875	36,459	16,307 15	0 44.7	1878	13,489	3,141 27	0 23.3				
				1879	13,290	2,356 23	0 17.8				
				1880	14,171	2,490 73	0 17.5				
				SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.							
				1879	7,564	4,544 30	0 60				
				1880	7,908	4,597 45	0 58.1				

TENNESSEE.				VERMONT.				WEST VIRGINIA.			
	Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.		Members.	Amount.	Average.
1871	9,179	\$698 06	\$0 07.7	1871	10,095	\$5,978 74	\$0 59.2	1871	22,765	\$3,255 30	\$0 14.3
1872	10,166	897 07	0 08.9	1872	9,978	4,791 51	0 48	1872	23,842	3,585 34	0 15.4
1873	9,728	965 71	0 08.2	1873	10,044	4,877 81	0 48.5	1873	22,407	3,467 47	0 15.4
1874	9,895	758 90	0 06.2	1874	9,532	4,415 19	0 44.9	1874	23,530	3,528 51	0 14.8
1875	10,127	742 83	0 07.3	1875	9,736	4,529 00	0 46.5	1875	25,116	3,753 24	0 14.9
1876	10,594	663 81	0 05.3	1876	10,926	4,017 67	0 36.7	1876	26,640	3,403 61	0 12.7
1877	10,323	632 56	0 06.1	1877	11,443	3,738 57	0 33.1	1877	28,535	5,681 58	0 19.9
1878	5,195	107 13	0 02	1878	12,799	3,298 63	0 25.7	1878	30,189	2,276 58	0 07.5
1879	6,921	307 04	0 04.4	1879	11,676	2,987 71	0 25.5	1879	29,451	2,500 13	0 08.4
1880	5,673	405 37	0 07.1	1880	11,967	2,880 57	0 24	1880	30,892	2,744 32	0 08.8
TEXAS.				VIRGINIA.				WEST WISCONSIN.			
1871	7,934	800 15	0 03.8	1871	4,415	528 81	0 11.9	1871	10,594	3,485 39	0 32.8
1872	8,637	227 70	0 02.6	1872	4,993	714 43	0 14.3	1872	10,623	3,213 21	0 30.2
1873	11,832	648 00	0 05.6	1873	4,793	787 13	0 16.4	1873	10,638	3,280 17	0 30.9
1874	15,014	322 00	0 02.4	1874	5,240	869 56	0 16.5	1874	11,778	3,024 87	0 27
1875	10,994	282 50	0 02	1875	5,398	789 10	0 14.6	1875	10,743	3,306 90	0 30.7
1876	8,992	10 00	0 00.4	1876	5,638	620 43	0 11	1876	11,018	2,507 12	0 22.7
1877	7,874	196 74	0 02.5	1877	5,661	484 36	0 08.5	1877	12,095	2,892 67	0 23.9
1878	7,600	168 70	0 02.5	1878	5,565	501 61	0 09	1878	11,901	2,329 48	0 19.5
1879	7,256	189 05	0 02.6	1879	5,902	663 45	0 11.2	1879	11,812	2,668 74	0 22.5
1880	8,799	230 10	0 02.6	1880	6,186	560 09	0 09	1880	11,544	2,547 92	0 22.0
TROY.				WASHINGTON.				WILMINGTON.			
1871	28,195	18,423 07	0 65.4	1871	22,573	1,066 59	0 04.7	1871	21,217	5,981 49	0 28.1
1872	29,010	16,176 57	0 55	1872	22,355	1,562 62	0 07.4	1872	21,376	15,411 71	0 72
1873	28,395	18,316 57	0 64.5	1873	22,138	1,649 50	0 07.4	1873	21,774	11,198 94	0 51.4
1874	29,550	18,555 87	0 62.1	1874	22,160	1,983 95	0 08.5	1874	22,312	11,617 90	0 52
1875	30,769	17,457 68	0 56.7	1875	23,080	1,998 37	0 08.6	1875	23,228	10,551 04	0 45.4
1876	31,516	15,280 67	0 48.4	1876	24,703	2,103 53	0 08.9	1876	23,980	10,521 28	0 43.8
1877	32,372	12,761 15	0 39.4	1877	23,953	1,666 04	0 06.5	1877	24,908	9,494 12	0 38.1
1878	33,128	10,968 02	0 33.1	1878	25,559	1,746 18	0 06.8	1878	24,932	10,167 35	0 40.7
1879	34,004	10,198 51	0 29.9	1879	27,113	1,769 99	0 06.5	1879	25,819	9,204 28	0 36.5
1880	34,673	10,119 20	0 29.4	1880	26,498	1,973 51	0 07.4	1880	26,754	10,024 09	0 37.4
UPPER IOWA.				WEST GERMAN.				WISCONSIN.			
1871	18,374	5,789 63	0 31.5	1879	3,015	1,481 98	0 49.1	1871	13,134	6,858 57	0 52.2
1872	18,869	5,752 30	0 30.4	1880	3,198	1,654 72	0 51.8	1872	13,505	7,068 69	0 52.3
1873	17,657	5,894 38	0 33.2					1873	13,552	7,186 23	0 53
1874	17,427	5,911 61	0 33.9					1874	13,642	6,067 52	0 44.4
1875	18,362	6,410 82	0 34.9					1875	13,960	6,321 66	0 45.2
1876	18,679	5,249 02	0 28					1876	13,896	5,244 37	0 37.7
1877	20,562	7,769 93	0 37.6					1877	14,106	5,517 74	0 41.2
1878	21,445	5,936 40	0 27.3					1878	13,974	5,222 66	0 37.3
1879	21,101	6,263 02	0 29.6					1879	13,965	5,151 18	0 36.8
1880	20,690	6,356 69	0 30.7					1880	12,456	4,174 22	0 33.5
UTAH.				WEST NEBRASKA.				WYOMING.			
1877	143	39 65	0 27.7	1874	....	89 50	....	1871	22,011	11,938 81	0 54.2
1878	148	162 25	1 09.7	1875	5,338	215 40	0 04	1872	22,509	11,708 07	0 52
1879	159	125 75	0 79	1876	4,751	214 35	0 03.1	1873	22,827	11,602 02	0 50.8
1880	142	....	....	1877	4,524	307 51	0 06.7	1874	23,187	11,605 85	0 50
				1878	5,020	286 57	0 05.7	1875	24,215	12,191 66	0 50.3
				1879	5,705	352 15	0 06.1	1876	24,953	11,704 03	0 46.9
				1880	5,793	322 50	0 05.5	1877	26,244	10,730 98	0 40.8
								1878	26,698	8,925 39	0 33.4
								1879	26,935	7,721 49	0 28.6
								1880	27,519	8,406 90	0 30.5

Directory of Foreign Missionaries

SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN LANDS.

DATE OF APPT.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFERENCE.
1872	Badley, B. H.	Lucknow, India.	Des Moines.
1858	Baldwin, S. L.	In U. S., Newark, N. J., P. O.	Newark.
1879	Bare, C. L.	Shajehanpore, India.	Des Moines.
1878	Barker, J. M.	Pachuca.	East Ohio.
1879	Bishop, Charles.	Tokio, Japan.	North Indiana.
1875	Blackstock, John	Madras, India.	N. W. Indiana.
1879	Bovard, M. Y.	Jubbulpore, India.	S. E. Indiana.
....	Bowen, George.	Bombay, India.	.....
1879	Bowser, W.	Roorkee, India.	Erie.
1870	Buck, P. M.	Nynce Tal, India.	Kansas.
1874	Butler, J. W.	City of Mexico, 5 Calle de Gante	New England.
1869	Carlsson, B. A.	Carlskrona, Sweden.	Erie.
1879	Carter, R. E.	Bangalore, Birmah.	Wilmington.
1880	Carter, T. C.	Kiukiang, China.	Central Tenn.
1875	Challis, D. C.	Troian, Bulgaria.	Detroit.
1874	Chandler, D. W.	Foochow, China.	Erie.
1875	Cheney, N. G.	Nynce Tal, India.	N. Y. East.
1873	Cook, A. J.	Kiukiang, China.	Central Penn.
1879	Collyer, J. W.	Iquique, Peru.	E. Maine.
1873	Correll, I. H.	Yokohama, Japan.	Philadelphia.
1872	Craven, T.	Lucknow, India.	Rock River.
1875	Craver, S. P.	Guanajuato, Mexico.	Iowa.
1871	Cunningham, E.	In U. S., Searmont, Maine.	N. Y. East.
1875	Davis, F. G.	Secunderabad, India.	Rock River.
1870	Davis, G. R.	Peking, China.	Detroit.
1877	Davisson, W. C.	Hakodati.	N. W. Indiana.
1873	Davison, J. C.	Nagasaki, Japan.	Newark.
1880	Dease, Stephen S., M.D.	India.	Pittsburgh.
1879	Derrick, Israel.	South America.	E. Maine.
1880	Draper, G. F.	Yokohama, Japan.	Central N. Y.
1874	Dreese, C. W.	City of Mexico.	Providence.
1850	Doering, C. H.	Bremen, Germany.	New York.
1876	Economoff, J. J.	Tirnova, Bulgaria.	Newark.
....	Eltzholtz, C. F.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	Wisconsin.
1872	Fox, D. O.	Bombay, India.	North Ohio.
1878	Gamble, J. W.	Agra, India.	Genesee.
1879	Gilliland, J. P.	Lobos Island, Peru.	Troy.
1871	Gill, J. H.	Gurhwal, India.	Rock River.
1876	Gilruth, G.	Madras, India.	.....
1871	Gladwin, W. J.	Bombay, India.	Saint Louis.
1874	Goodwin, F. A.	Calcutta, India.	Indiana.
1873	Gray, Dr. R.	Pithoragarh, E. Kumaon, India.	Delaware.
1880	Greenman, A. W.	Queretero, Mexico.	N. Indiana.
1865	Hart, V. C.	Kiukiang, China.	Black River.
1873	Harris, M. C.	Hakodati, Japan.	Pittsburgh.

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFER- ENCE.
1879	Higgins, J. W.	Coquimbo, Chili.	E. Maine.
1879	Hoffman, Henry.	Valdivia, Chili.	West. German.
1879	Hollett, R. P.	Monrovia. ....	.....
1867	Hoskins, R.	Budaon, India.	Troy.
1873	Hykes, J. R.	Kiukiang, China.	Central Penn.
....	Jacobs, S. P.	Bombay, India.	Kansas.
1876	Janney, L. R.	Kurrachee, India.	Cent. Ohio.
1879	Jeffreys, A. T.	Valparaiso, Chili.	E. Maine.
1862	Johnson, Dr. T. S.	Shahjehanpore, India.	North Indiana.
1880	Jones, A. R.	Tirnova, Bulgaria.	Colorado.
1879	Kirk, M. B.	Bangalore, India.	East Ohio.
1879	Knower, O.	Valdivia, Chili. ....	.....
....	Knowles, S.	Gondah, India. ....	.....
1880	Ladd, J. S.	Tirnova, Bulgaria.	New York.
....	La Fetra, A. H.	Santa Agio, South America. ...	E. Maine.
1879	Latham, C. L.	Aspinwall, Central America. ...	Providence.
1855	Larsson, J. P.	Calmar, Sweden.	Cent. Illinois.
1880	Lawson, J. C.	Cawnpore, India.	W. Wisconsin
1875	Lee, David H.	Bangalore, India.	Erie.
1857	Long, A. L.	Constantinople, Turkey.	Pittsburgh.
1880	Long, C. S.	Nagasaki, Japan.	Holston.
1875	Lounsbury, E. F.	Rustchuck, Bulgaria.	N. Y. East.
1867	Lowry, H. H.	Peking, China.	Ohio.
1879	Lyon, J.	Mhow, India.	Troy.
1872	Maclay, R. S.	Yokohama, Japan.	East Baltimore
1862	Mansell, Henry.	Moradabad, India.	Pittsburgh.
1875	M'Grew, G. H.	Cawnpore, India.	Rock River.
1873	M'Henry, A. D.	Bijnour, India.	Troy.
1870	M'Mahon, J. T.	Roy Bareilly, India.	East Genesee.
1860	Messmore, J. H.	In America, Brantford, Canada.	Michigan.
1873	Mudge, J.	Lucknow, India.	New England.
1880	Neeld, Francis L.	Nynce Tal, India.	Pittsburgh.
1875	Newlon, W. E.	Madras, India.	Michigan.
1850	Nippert, L.	Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.	Ohio.
....	Northrup, J. A.	Poona, India.	Rock River.
1851	Nuelson, H.	Germany.	Illinois.
1880	Oakes, T. H.	Calcutta.	Newark.
1870	Ohlinger, F.	Foochow, China.	Cent. German.
....	Osborne, Dennis.	Allahabad, India.	Cent. German.
1877	Osborne, W. B.	Madras, India.	Georgia.
1878	Osgood, Joel.	Monrovia, Africa.	Ohio.
1859	Parker, E. W.	Moradabad, India.	Vermont.
1870	Pilcher, L. W.	Tientsin, China.	Detroit.
1870	Plumb, N. J.	In U. S., Cleveland, Ohio, P. O.	North Ohio.
1873	Pyke, J. H.	Tientsin, China.	S. E. Indiana.
1879	Richards, Ira A.	Bangalore, India.	N. Ohio.
....	Robbins, W. E.	Poona, India.	Indiana.
1874	Robinson, J. E.	Rangoon, India.	Indiana.
1876	Row, I. F.	Madras, India.	New England.

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT CONFERENCE.
1873	Schou, Karl.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	Wisconsin.
1879	Schreeves, O.....	Bombay, India.....	Central Ohio.
1862	Scott, T. J.....	Bareilly, India.....	Pittsburgh.
1873	Scott, J. E.....	Seetapore, India.....	Nevada.
....	Shaw, James.....	Lahore, India.....	.....
1875	Siberts, S. W.....	Miraflores, Mexico.....	Iowa.
1862	Sites, Nathan.....	Foochow, China.....	North Ohio.
1879	Smith, Magness.....	Copiopo, Chili.....	E. Maine.
1873	Soper, Julius.....	Yedo, Japan.....	Baltimore.
1879	Stone, G. S.....	Calcutta, India.....	East Ohio.
1879	Stowell, A. P.....	Tacua, Peru.....	E. Maine.
1873	Stritmatter, A.....	Deceased in America, 1880...	Ohio.
1880	Taft, Marcus I.....	Kiukiang.....	N. Y. East.
1873	Taylor, William.....	In America.....	California.
1859	Thoburn, J. M.....	Calcutta, India.....	Pittsburgh.
1861	Thomas, D. W.....	Bareilly, India.....	Black River.
1878	Thomoff, Stephen.....	Sistof, Bulgaria.....	Newark.
1866	Thomson, J. F.....	Buenos Ayres, South America.	Central Ohio.
1879	Umpleby, G. S.....	Orizaba, Mexico.....	Ohio.
1880	Vail, M. C.....	Yokahama, Japan.....	Maine.
1871	Vernon, L. M.....	Rome, Italy.....	Saint Louis.
1873	Walker, W. F.....	Peking, China.....	North Indiana.
....	Ward, C. B.....	Bellary, India.....	Central Illinois.
1865	Waugh, J. W.....	Cawnpore, India.....	S. Illinois.
1880	Willets, O. W.....	Peking, China.....	Detroit.
....	Wilson, P. T.....	Gurwahl.....	S. Illinois.
1869	Wood, T. B.....	Montevideo, South America..	N. W. Indiana.
1875	Wood, J. R.....	Rosario, " ".....	N. W. Indiana.
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1874	Chapin, Jennie M.....	In U. S., Chicopee, Mass....	New England.
1880	Clemens, Mrs. E. J. M....	Rosario, South America.....	North-western
1878	Cushman, Miss C. M.....	Peking, China.....	New England.
1874	Denning, Miss Lou. B....	In U. S., Normal, Ill.....	North-western
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1880	Elliott, Miss Margaret....	City of Mexico, Mexico.....	Philadelphia.
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1878	Gibson, Miss Eugenia....	Lucknow, India.....	New York.
1880	Goodenough, Julia E....	Rosario, South America.....	New England
1874	Hastings, Miss Mary....	Pachuca, Mexico.....	New York.
1872	Hoag, Miss Lucy H.....	In U. S., Albion, Michigan...	North-western.
1878	Holbrook, Miss M. A....	Tokio, Japan.....	Cincinnati.

DATE OF APP'T.	MISSIONARY.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	FROM WHAT BRANCH.
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1878	Layton, Miss M. E.	Calcutta, India.	Baltimore.
1880	Michener, Emma.	Bassa, Africa.	Philadelphia.
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